



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY
साप्ताहिक
WEEKLY

सं. 48] नई दिल्ली, नवम्बर 20—नवम्बर 26, 2011, शनिवार/कार्तिक 29—अग्रहायण 5, 1933
No. 48] NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 20—NOVEMBER 26, 2011, SATURDAY/KARTIKA 29—AGRAHAYANA 5, 1933

भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय
(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 3332.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उप-खंड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3 (ज) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री अशोक कुमार गुप्ता (जन्म तिथि 29-01-1957), को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, विजया बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/58/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2011

S. O. 3332.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Ashok Kumar Gupta (DoB : 29-01-1957) as part-time non-official director on the Board of Directors of Vijaya Bank for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 6/58/2010-BO-II]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 नवम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 3333.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, नीचे दी गई सारणी के कालम 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों को उक्त सारणी के कालम 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर इसके कालम (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट बैंकों के निदेशक के रूप में तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेश होने तक नामित करती है :-

1	2	3
सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	श्री आलोक टंडन, संयुक्त सचिव, विनिवेश विभाग	डॉ शशांक सक्सेना
यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	श्री राजेश खुल्लर, संयुक्त सचिव, आई एंड आई प्रभाग, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	श्री समीर के. सिन्हा
इलाहाबाद बैंक	श्री शशांक सक्सेना, श्रीमति सुकृति लिखी निदेशक, वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग	

[फा. सं. 6/1/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th November, 2011

S.O. 3333.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, hereby nominate the persons specified in column 2 of the table below as Directors of the Banks specified in column 1 thereof in place of the persons specified in column 3 of the said table, with immediate effect and until further orders:—

TABLE

1	2	3
Central Bank of India	Sh. Alok Tandon, Joint Secretary Deptt. of Dis-investment	Dr. Shashank Saksena

1	2	3
Union Bank of India	Sh. Rajesh Khullar, Joint Secretary, I & I Division, Deptt. of Economic Affairs	Sh. Samir K. Sinha
Allahabad Bank	Dr. Shashank Saksena, Director, Deptt. of Financial Services	Smt. Sukriti Likhi

[F. No. 6/1/2010-BO-1]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy,

नई दिल्ली, 15 नवम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 3334.—राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 61) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के संयुक्त सचिव (बीए) श्री उमेश कुमार को, तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेश होने तक श्री आलोक निगम के स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) के निदेशक मंडल में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/1/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th November, 2011

S. O. 3334.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of the sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 (61 of 1981), the Central Government, hereby nominate Shri Umesh Kumar, Joint Secretary (BA), Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi as a Director on the Board of Directors of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with immediate effect and until further orders vice Shri Alok Nigam.

[F. No. 6/1/2010-BO-1]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3335.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री शरीफ उज्जमान लस्कर (जन्म तिथि 31-12-1969) को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तिथि से चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, श्री सोवन कानूनगो के स्थान पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पूर्वी स्थानीय बोर्ड में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 1/3/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2011

S. O. 3335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Sharif Uz-zaman Laskar (DoB: 31-12-1969) as part time non-official Member on the Eastern Local Board of Reserve Bank of India, for a period of four years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier vice Shri Sovan Kanungo.

[F. No. 1/3/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3336.—भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम श्रेणी 3 और श्रेणी 4 कर्मचारी (सेवा के निबंधन और शर्तों का संशोधन) नियमावली, 1985 के नियम 13 के उप नियम (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, यह निर्धारित करती है कि श्रेणी 3 और श्रेणी 4 के प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को 01 अप्रैल, 2010 को आरम्भ होने वाली और 31 मार्च, 2011 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए बोनस के बदले में भुगतान, उक्त उप नियम में अन्य उपबंधों के अन्वयधीन, उनके वेतन के 15 प्रतिशत की दर पर किया जाएगा।

[फा. सं. 2/15/96-बीमा-III]

एस. के. मोहन्ती, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st November, 2011

S. O. 3336.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 13 of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1985, the Central Government hereby determine that, subject to the other provisions of the said sub-rule, the payment in lieu of bonus for the period commencing on 1st day of April, 2010 and ending with 31st March, 2011 to every Class III and Class IV employee shall be at the rate of 15 percent of his/her salary.

[F. No. 2/15/96-Ins.III]

S. K. MOHANTY, Under Secy.

(राजस्व विभाग)

(सीमाशुल्क, केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क व सेवा कर आयुक्त का कार्यालय, हैदराबाद-I आयुक्तालय)

हैदराबाद, 16 नवम्बर, 2011

सं. 03/2011-कस. (एन.टी.)

का. आ. 3337.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना सं. 33/94 कस्टम्स (एन टी) दिनांक 1-7-1994 यथा संशोधित और 83/2004-कस (एन टी) दिनांक 30-6-2004 के तहत सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त, शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य

के मेदक जिला, जिन्नाराम मण्डल के दोमडुगु गाँव को सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत 100% निर्यात आधारित एकक के गठन के सीमित प्रयोजन के लिए भंडागारण क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित करता हूँ।

[फा. सी. सं. VIII/20/12/2011-कस./तक.-I]

एस. एन. साहा, आयुक्त

(Department of Revenue)

(Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax Hyderabad-I Commissionerate)

Hyderabad, the 16th November, 2011

No.-03/2011-Cus. (N.T.)

S. O. 3337.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 delegated by Notification No. 33/94-Cus (N.T.) dated 1-7-1994 as amended and No. 83/2004-Cus(N.T.) dated 30-6-2004 issued by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I hereby declare Domadugu Village of Jinnaram Mandal, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh as a warehousing station under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 for the limited purpose of setting up of 100% Export Oriented Undertakings as approved by the Government of India.

[F. C. No. VIII/20/12/2011-CUS/Tech.-I]

S. N. SAHA, Commissioner

विदेश मंत्रालय

(सी.पी.बी. प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर 2011

का. आ. 3338.—राजनयिक और कौंसलीय ऑफीसर (शपथ और फीस) के अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में, केंद्र सरकार एतद्वारा श्री अशोक कुमार दतयाल, सहायक को 17-10-2011 से भारत के राजदूतावास, दोहा में सहायक कौंसुलर अधिकारी के कर्तव्यों का पालन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी. 4330/01/2006]

आर. के. पेरिन्डिया, अवर सचिव (कौंसुलर)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(C.P.V. Division)

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2011

S. O. 3338.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorize Shri Ashok Kumar, Datual, Assistant Embassy of India, Doha to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer with effect from 17th October, 2011

[No. T-4330/01/2006]

R. K. PERINDIA, Under Secy. (Consular)

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3339.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान पारंपर्य अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद से परामर्श करने के बाद, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:

उक्त अनुसूची में —

(क) "बी.एन. मंडल विश्वविद्यालय, बिहार" के समक्ष शीर्षक 'मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता' [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक 'पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण' [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि अंतिम एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

2	3
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (चर्म विज्ञान रजित और कुष्ठ रोग विज्ञान)"	एमडी (डीवीएल) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह कटिहार मेडिकल कॉलेज, कटिहार, बिहार में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में बी. एन. मंडल विश्वविद्यालय, बिहार, द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

(ख) "दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय" के समक्ष शीर्षक 'मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता' [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक 'पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण' [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि अंतिम एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

2	3
"(चर्म विज्ञान, रजित और कुष्ठ रोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा)"	(डीडीवीएल) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह लेडी हॉडग मेडिकल कालेज, नई दिल्ली में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

(ग) "सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय गुजरात" के समक्ष शीर्षक 'मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता' [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक 'पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण' [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि अंतिम एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

2	3
"मनोविज्ञान चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा"	डीपीएम (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय मेडिकल कालेज, राजकोट, गुजरात में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, गुजरात द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

(घ) "कालीकट विश्वविद्यालय केरल" के समक्ष शीर्षक 'मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता' [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक 'पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण' [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि अंतिम एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

2	3
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फार्माकोलॉजी)"	एमडी (फार्माकोलॉजी) (यह मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह कालीकट मेडिकल कालेज, कालीकट, केरल में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में कालीकट विश्वविद्यालय, केरल द्वारा वर्ष 1975 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

(ड.) “मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय कर्नाटक” के समक्ष शीर्षक ‘मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि अंतिम एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

2	3
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (न्यायिक चिकित्सा)”	एमडी. (न्यायिक चिकित्सा) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह राजकीय मेडिकल कालेज, मैसूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष, 1994 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

(च) “महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय नासिक” के समक्ष शीर्षक ‘मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि अंतिम एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

2	3
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (संवेदनाहरण)”	एमडी (संवेदनाहरण) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह एनकेपी साल्वे आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय नासिक द्वारा वर्ष 2, जुलाई, 2010 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

(छ) “पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय” के समक्ष शीर्षक ‘मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि अंतिम एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

2	3
“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (आँख, नाक तथा गला)”	एमएस (ईएनटी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पांडिचेरी आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी, में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा वर्ष मार्च, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)
“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (जनरल सर्जरी)”	एमएस (जनरल सर्जरी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पांडिचेरी आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा वर्ष मार्च, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बाल रोग विज्ञान)”	एमएस (बाल रोग विज्ञान) (यह मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पांडिचेरी आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा वर्ष मार्च, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

(ज) “श्री बालाजी विद्यापीठ विश्वविद्यालय पांडिचेरी” के समक्ष शीर्षक ‘मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि अंतिम एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

2	3
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन रेडियो डायग्नोसिस)”	एमडी (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह महात्मा गांधी मेडिकल कॉलेज तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान पांडिचेरी में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में श्री बालाजी विद्यापीठ विश्वविद्यालय पांडिचेरी द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

(झ) “दी तमिलनाडु डा. एमजीआर मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई ” के समक्ष शीर्षक ‘मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि अंतिम एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

2	3
“नेत्र विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा”	डीओ (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह पीएसजी आयुर्विज्ञान तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, कोयम्बटूर, तमिलनाडु में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में दी तमिलनाडु एमजीआर, मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो) ।

(ण) “पश्चिम बंगाल स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, कोलकाता ” के समक्ष शीर्षक ‘मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि अंतिम एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

2	3
“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (नेत्र रोग विज्ञान)”	एमएस (नेत्र रोग विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह आर.जी.कार मेडिकल कालेज कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में पश्चिम बंगाल स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय कोलकाता द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो) ।
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (चर्म रोग, रतिज रोग तथा कुष्ठ रोग विज्ञान)”	एम (डीबीएल) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह आर.जी.कार मेडिकल कालेज कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में पश्चिम बंगाल स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय कोलकाता द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो) ।
“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (कान, नाक और गला)”	एमएस (ईएनटी) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह कमांड अस्पताल, कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में पश्चिम बंगाल स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय कोलकाता द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो) ।
“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (जनरल सर्जरी)”	एमएस (जनरल सर्जरी) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह कमांड अस्पताल कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में पश्चिम बंगाल स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय कोलकाता द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो) ।
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (मनोविज्ञान)”	एमडी (मनोविज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह कमांड अस्पताल कोलकाता, पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में पश्चिम बंगाल स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, कोलकाता द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल, 2011 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो) ।

[फा. सं. यू.-12012/40/2011-एमई-(पी-III)]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

सभी के लिए टिप्पणी:

1. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम को प्रदान की गई ऐसी मान्यता की अधिकतम अवधि 5 वर्षों के लिए होगी जिसके उपरान्त इसका नवीकरण करना होगा ।
2. उप खंड 4 में यथा अपेक्षित मान्यता को समय पर नवीकरण करवाने में असफल होने के परिणामस्वरूप संबंधित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश अनिवार्य रूप से बंद हो जाएंगे ।

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**(Department of Health and Family Welfare)**

New Delhi, the 14th October, 2011

S.O. 3339.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956(102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India hereby, makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule:—

(a) against “B.N. Mandal University, Bihar” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely:—

1	2
“Doctor of Medicine Dermatology, Venerology & Leprosy”	MD(DVL) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by B.N. Mandal University, Bihar in respect of students being trained at Katihar Medical College, Katihar, Bihar on or after April, 2011).

(b) against “University of Delhi” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely :—

1	2
“Diploma in Dermatology, Venerology & Leprosy”	(DDVL) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by University of Delhi in respect of students being trained at Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi on or after April, 2011).

(c) against “Saurashtra University Gujarat” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely :—

1	2
“Diploma in Psychological Medicine”	DPM (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Saurashtra University Gujarat in respect of students being trained at Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat on or after April, 2011).

(d) against “Calicut University Kerala” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely:—

1	2
“Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)”	MD (Pharmacology) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Calicut University Kerala in respect of students being trained at Calicut Medical College Calicut, Kerala on or after 1975).

(e) against “Mysore University Karnataka” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely :—

1	2
“Doctor of Medicine (Forensic Medicine)”	MD (Forensic Medicine) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Mysore University Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Govt. Medical College Mysore, Karnataka on or after 1994).

(f) against “Maharashtra University of Health Sciences Nashik” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely :—

1	2
“Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesia)”	MD (Anaesthesia) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Maharashtra University of Health Sciences Nashik in respect of students being trained at NKP Salve Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur Maharashtra on or after 2-7-2010).

(g) against “Pondicherry University ” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely:—

1	2
“Master of Surgery (Ear, Nose & Throat)”	MS (ENT) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Pondicherry University in respect of students being trained at Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry on or after March, 2011).
“Master of Surgery (General Surgery)”	MS (General Surgery) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Pondicherry University in respect of students being trained at Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry on or after March, 2011).
“Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)”	MD (Paediatrics) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Pondicherry University in respect of students being trained at Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry on or after March, 2011).

(h) against “Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth University, Pondicherry” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely:—

1	2
“Doctor of Medicine (Radio Diagnosis)”	MD (Radio Diagnosis) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth University, Pondicherry in respect of students being trained at Mahatma Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute, Pondicherry on or after April, 2011).

(i) against “The Tamilnadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely:—

1	2
“Diploma in Ophthalmology”	DO (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by The Tamilnadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai in respect of students being trained at PSG Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Coimbatore Tamil Nadu or after April, 2011).

(f) against “The West Bengal University, of Health Sciences, Kolkata” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely:—

1	2
“Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)”	MS (Ophthalmology) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by The West Bengal University, of Health Sciences, Kolkata, in respect of students being trained at R.G. Kar. Medical College, Kolkata, West Bengal on or after April, 2011).
“Doctor of Medicine (Dermatology, Venerology & Leprosy)”	MD(DVL) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by The West Bengal University, of Health Sciences Kolkata, in respect of students being trained at R.G Kar. Medical College, Kolkata, West Bengal on or after April, 2011).
“Master of Surgery (Ear, Nose & Throat)”	MS (ENT) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by The West Bengal University, of Health Sciences, Kolkata, in respect of students being trained at Command Hospital Kolkata, West Bengal on or after April, 2011).
“Master of Surgery (General Surgery)”	MS (General Surgery) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by The West Bengal University, of Health Sciences, Kolkata, in respect of students being trained at Command Hospital Kolkata, West Bengal on or after April, 2011).
“Doctor of Medicine (Psychiatry)”	MS (Psychiatry) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by The West Bengal University, of Health Sciences, Kolkata, in respect of students being trained at Command Hospital Kolkata, West Bengal on or after April, 2011).

[F. No.U-12012/40/2011-ME (P-II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

- Note to all : 1. The recognition so granted to a Postgraduate Course shall be for a maximum period of 5 years upon which it shall have to be renewed.
2. Failure to seek timely renewal of recognition as required in sub-clause-4 shall invariably result in stoppage of admissions to the concerned Postgraduate Course.

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3340 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा(2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अनुसूची में

(क) “डॉ. एन.टी.आर. स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा” के समक्ष ‘मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अंतर्गत और ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः—

1	2
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (डर्मेटोलोजी वीनीरियोलोजी एण्ड लेप्रोसी)”	एमडी (डीबीएल) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह अलुरी सीतारामा राजू आयुर्विज्ञान अकादमी, इलुरु, आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में डा. एन.टी.आर. स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा नवम्बर, 2010 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

(ख) “कुन्नूर विश्वविद्यालय” के समक्ष ‘मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता’ [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अंतर्गत और ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण और [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः—

1	2
“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (इएनटी)”	एमएस(इएनटी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह आयुर्विज्ञान अकादमी कुन्नूर केरल में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में कुन्नूर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा मार्च, 2011 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

(ग) “परवारा आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (मानद विश्वविद्यालय) लोनी महाराष्ट्र” के समक्ष मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अंतर्गत और ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण, [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः —

1	2
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियो थेरेपी)”	एमडी (रेडियो थेरेपी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह ग्रामीण चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय लोनी महाराष्ट्र में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में परवारा आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (मानद विश्वविद्यालय) लोनी महाराष्ट्र द्वारा दिसम्बर, 2010 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

[फा. सं. यू-12012/33/2011-एमई-(पी-II)]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

सभी के लिए नोट :

1. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम को इस प्रकार प्रदान की गई मान्यता अधिकतम 5 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए होगी जिसके बाद उसे नवीकृत किया जाना होगा।
2. उप खंड 4 में यथा अपेक्षित मान्यता का समय पर नवीकरण नहीं किए जाने पर संबंधित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम में नामांकन को निरपवाद रूप से बंद कर दिया जाएगा।

New Delhi, the 14th October, 2011

S.O. 3340.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India hereby, makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule

(a) against “Dr. NTR University, of Health Sciences, Vijayawada” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely :—

1	2
“Doctor of Medicine (Dermatology, Venerology & Leprosy”	MD (DVL) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at Alluri Sitarama Raju Academy of Medical Sciences, Eluru, Andhra Pradesh on or after November 2010.)

(b) against “Kannur University ” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely:—

1	2
“Master of Surgery (ENT)”	MS (ENT) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Kannur University in respect of students being trained at Academy of Medical Sciences, Kannur, Kerala on or after March 2011.)

(c) against “Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University) Loni, Maharashtra” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely:—

1	2
“Doctor of Medicine (Radio Therapy)”	MD (Radio Therapy) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences (Deemed University) Loni Maharashtra in respect of students being trained at Rural Medical College, Loni Maharashtra on or after December 2010.)

[F.No.U-12012/33/2011-ME (P-II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

Note to all :

1. The recognition so granted to a Postgraduate Course shall be for a maximum period of 5 years upon which it shall have to be renewed.
2. Failure to seek timely renewal of recognition as required in sub-clause-4 shall invariably result in stoppage of admissions to the concerned Postgraduate Course.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3341.—केंद्र सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः:

उक्त अनुसूची में—

2. चौ. चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के बारे में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 56 के समक्ष कालम 2 तथा 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी, नामतः—

“VII. स्कूल ऑफ डेंटल साइंसेज, ग्रेटर नोएडा

(i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

बीडीएस, चौ. चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ”

(यदि दिनांक 26-3-2011 को अथवा उसके

पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

[फा. सं. वी-12017/93/2005-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th, October, 2011

S.O. 3341.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 56, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“VII. School of Dental Sciences,
Greater Noida.

(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery

BDS, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut”

(if granted on or after 26-3-2011)

[F. No. V-12017/93/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3342.—केंद्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः:

2. जम्मू विश्वविद्यालय, द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 95 के सामने कॉलम 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ इसके अन्तर्गत अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी:—

“I. इंदिरा गांधी गवर्नमेंट डेंटल कालेज, जम्मू

(i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

बीडीएस, जम्मू विश्वविद्यालय”

(यदि शैक्षणिक सत्र 2004-05, 2005-06,

2006-07 के दौरान बीडीएस पाठ्यक्रम में

दाखिला लिए बैचों को केवल एक बारगी

उपाय के रूप में प्रदान किया गया हो, इसे

भविष्य में दृष्टांत के रूप में कोट नहीं किया

जाएगा)।

[फा. सं. वी-12017/14/2004-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2011

S.O. 3342.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3 against Serial No. 95, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by University of Jammu, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“I. Indira Gandhi Government Dental
College Jammu.

(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery
(if granted to the batches admitted
in BDS Course during the academic
sessions 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07
only as a one time measure, not to
be quoted as precedent in future)

BDS, University of Jammu”

[F. No. V- 12017/14/2004-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3343.—केंद्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद, एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः

2. चौ. चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ द्वारा प्रदान की गई दंत-चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता से संबंधित दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 क्रम संख्या 56 के सामने कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी, नामतः—

“VIII. इन्द्रप्रस्थ दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय
एवं अस्पताल, गाजियाबाद

(i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी
(यदि दिनांक 22-3-2011 को या उसके
पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

बीडीएस, चौ. चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ”

[फा. सं. चौ-12017/52/2005-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th, October, 2011

S.O. 3343.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3 against Serial No. 56, in Part I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“VIII. Inderprastha Dental College
and Hospital, Ghaziabad.

(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery
(if granted on or after 22-3-2011)

BDS, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut”

[F. No. V-12017/52/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3344.—केंद्रीय सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत-चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः:

2. चौ. चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली दंत-चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के संबंध में दंत-चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 56 के सामने कालम 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां इसके अंतर्गत अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी :-

“VI. आई टी एस डेंटल कालेज हास्पिटल

एवं रिसर्च सेंटर, ग्रेटर नोएडा

(i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

(यदि दिनांक 9-3-2011 को अथवा उसके

पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

बीडीएस, चौ. चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ”

[फा. सं. वी-12017/66/2003-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2011

S.O. 3344.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3 against Serial No. 56, in Part I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“VI. ITS Dental College, Hospital and

Research Centre, Greater Noida.

(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery

(if granted on or after 9-3-2011)

BDS, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut”

[F.No. V- 12017/66/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3345.—केंद्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत-चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः:

2. ममता दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय, खम्मम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में जो डॉ. एन. टी. आर. स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा प्रदान की गई दंत-चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता से संबंधित दंत-चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 50 VI के सामने कालम 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी नामतः:

“VI. पेडोडॉन्टिक्स एण्ड प्रिवेन्टिव डेन्टिस्ट्री

(यदि दिनांक 21-4-2011 को या उसके

पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

एमडीएस, (पेडो), डॉ. एन.टी.आर.

स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा”

[फा. सं. वी-12017/51/2006-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2011

S.O. 3345.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3 against VI of Serial No. 50, in respect of Mamata Dental College, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Dr. N.T.R. University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“VI. Paedodontics and Preventive Dentistry

(if granted on or after 21-4-2011)

MDS (Paedo.), Dr. N.T.R. University of

Health Sciences, Vijayawada”

[F.No. V- 12017/51/2006-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

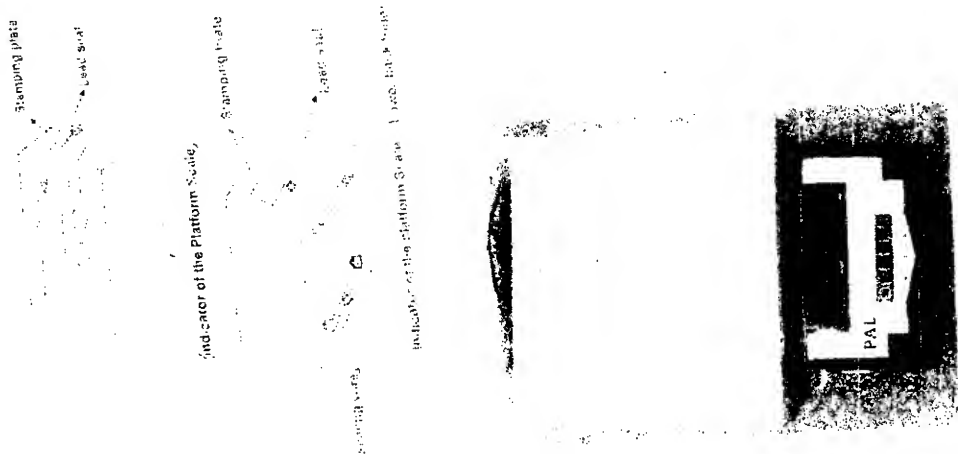
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3346.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पॉल सिस्टम, शांति कुंज, उदयपुरी चौपटा, पीरू मदार, तह. राम नगर, जिला नैनीताल (उत्तराखण्ड) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले 'पीपीएस' श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "पॉल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/545 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(321)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3346.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of high Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of Series "PPS" and with brand name "PAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Paul System, Shanti Kunj, Udaipuri Chopra, Peeru Madara, Tah. Rām Nagar, Dist-Nainital (Uttarakhand) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/545;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg. and minimum capacity of 1000g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

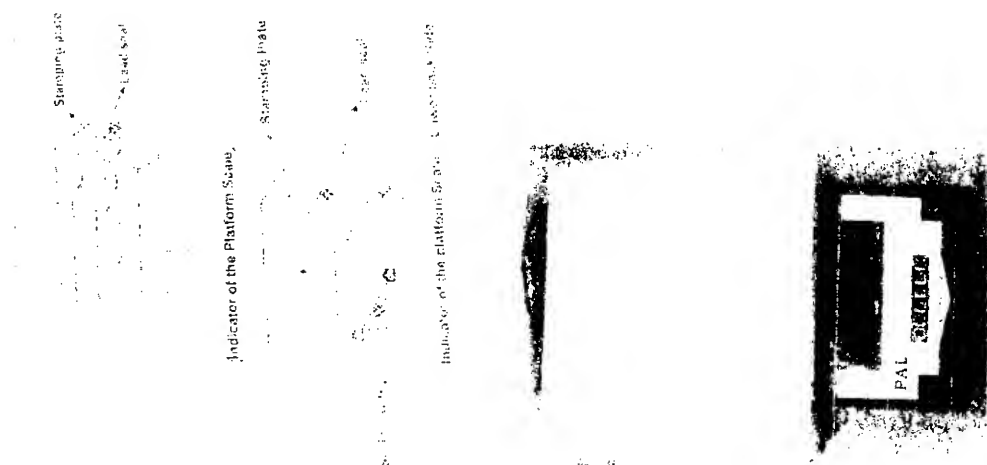


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

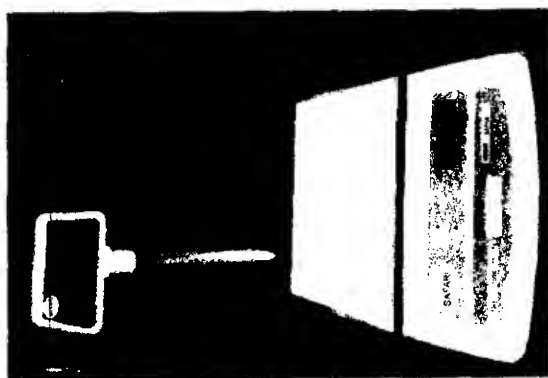
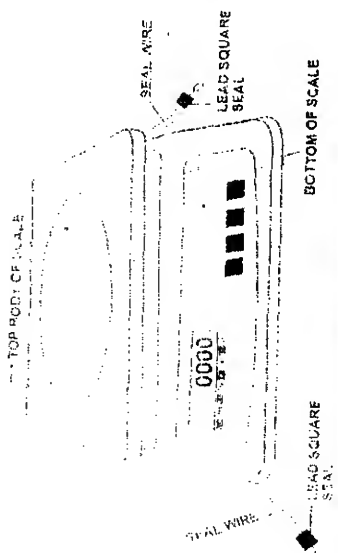
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3347.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स श्रीनाथ इंजीनियर्स, 165 ए, वीर सावरकर नगर, रंगबाड़ी रोड, कोटा, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसएनई टीटी-30" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सफारी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/24 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए वेइंग मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। बाटम प्लेट और साइड प्लेट में दो छेदों करके और इनमें से टिवस्ट सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर लीड से सील किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो श्रनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(23)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3347.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of Series "SNE TT-30" and with brand name "Safari" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Srinath Engineers, 165A, Veer Savarker Nager, Rangbari Road, Kota Rajasthan which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/24;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

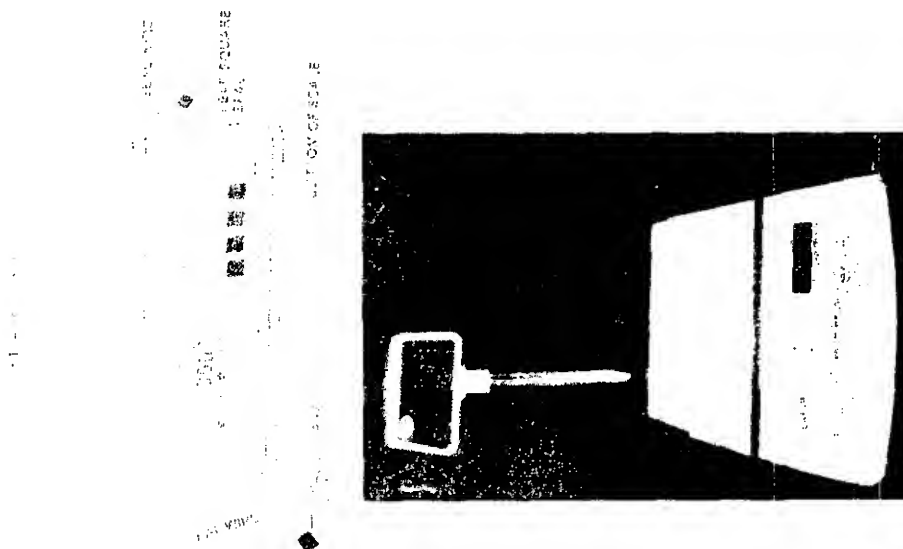


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Twisted sealing wire passes through the holes of bottom plate, sidecover and stamping plate with lead seal for stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21 (23)/2010]

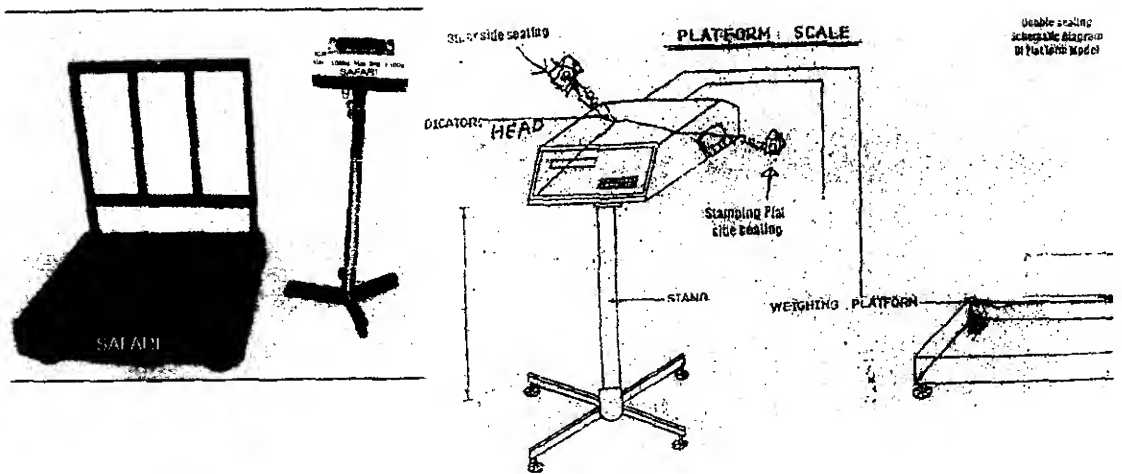
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3348.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स श्रीनाथ इंजीनियरस, 165 ए, वीर सावरकर नगर, रंगबाड़ी रोड, कोटा, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एसएनई पीटी-17” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “सफारी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/25 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए वेइंग मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। बाटम प्लेट और साइड प्लेट में दो छेदों करके और इनमें से ट्विस्ट सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर लीड से सील किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(23)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3348.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of Series "SNE PT-17" and with brand name "Safari" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Srinath Engineers, 165A, Veer Savarker Nagar, Rangbari Road, Kota Rajasthan which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/25;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

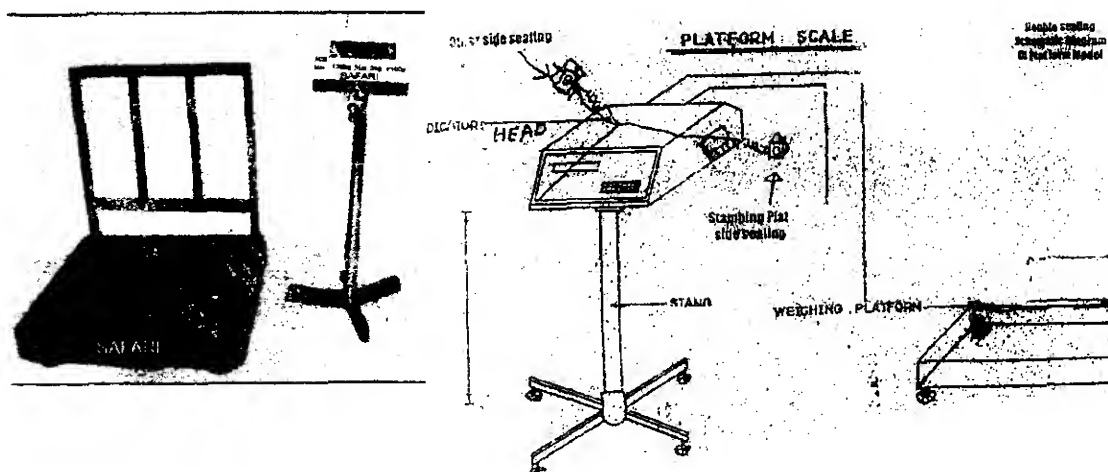


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Twisted sealing wire passes through the holes of bottom plate, sidecover and stamping plate with lead seal for stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (23)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3349.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस आर इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, प्लॉट नं. 73, आदर्श नगर, सदगुरु सोसायटी, हडकेश्वर रोड, पिपला, नागपुर-34 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एसएसपी-13” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “सनसुइमैक्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/113 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल की बाड़ी के होल्ज, जो बाटम प्लेट और टॉप कवर में है, से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(92)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3349.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of Series "SSP-13" and with brand name "SANSUIMAX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. S. R. Electronics, Plot No.-73, Adarsh Nagar, Sadguru Society, Hudkeshwar Road, Pipla, Nagpur-34 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/113;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1



Figure-2—Sealing Diagram.

Sealing is done by passing sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes made in the bottom plate and top cover. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg, and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg, and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg, or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (92)/2010]

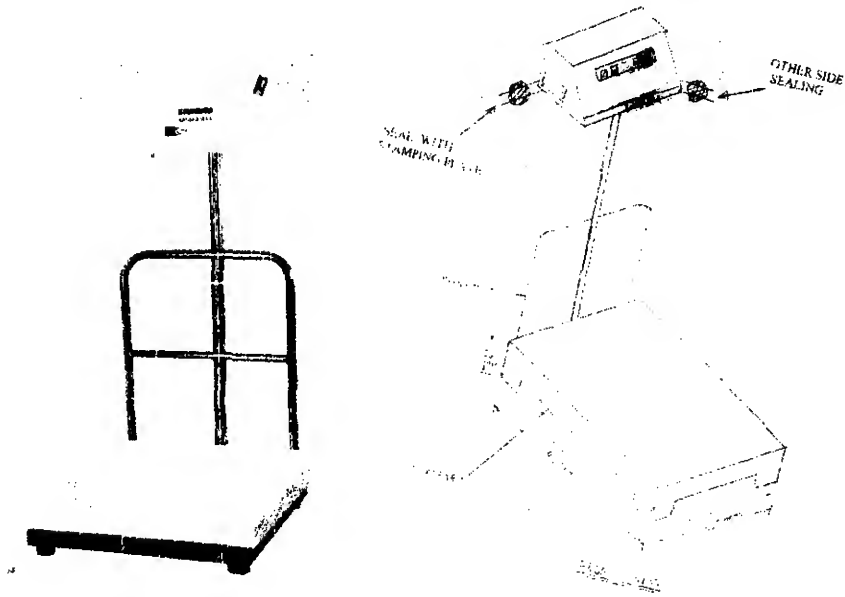
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3350.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस आर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, प्लॉट नं. 73, आदर्श नगर, सदगुरु सोसायटी, हडकेश्वर रोड, पिपला, नागपुर-34 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एसपीपी-7” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “सनसुइमैक्स” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/114 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्कैल की बाडी के होल्स, जो बाटम प्लेट और टॉप कवर में हैं, से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(92)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3350.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "SPP-7" and with brand name "SANSUIMAX" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. S. R. Electronics, Plot No. 73, Adarsh Nagar, Sadguru Society, Hudkeshwar Road, Pipla, Nagpur-34 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/114;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

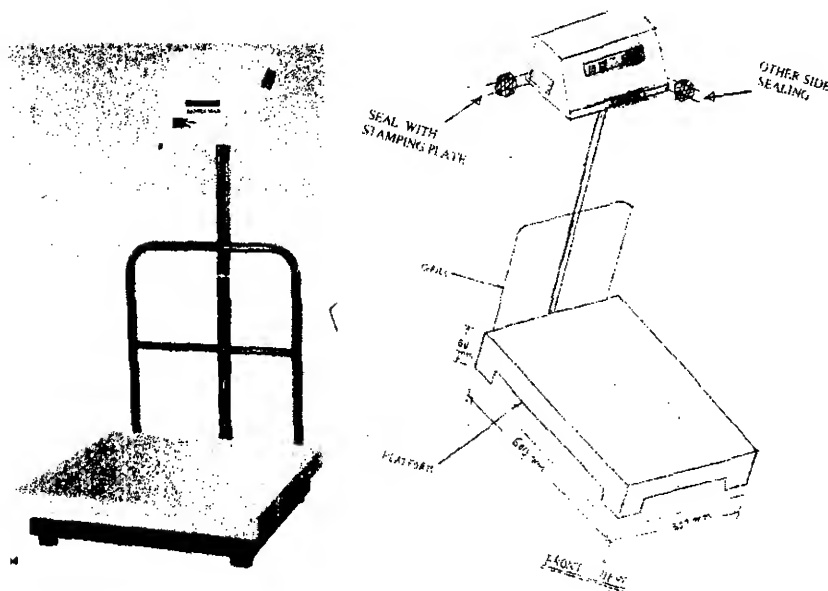


Figure-2 Sealing diagram.

The sealing is done passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes made in the bottom plate and top cover. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(92)/2010]

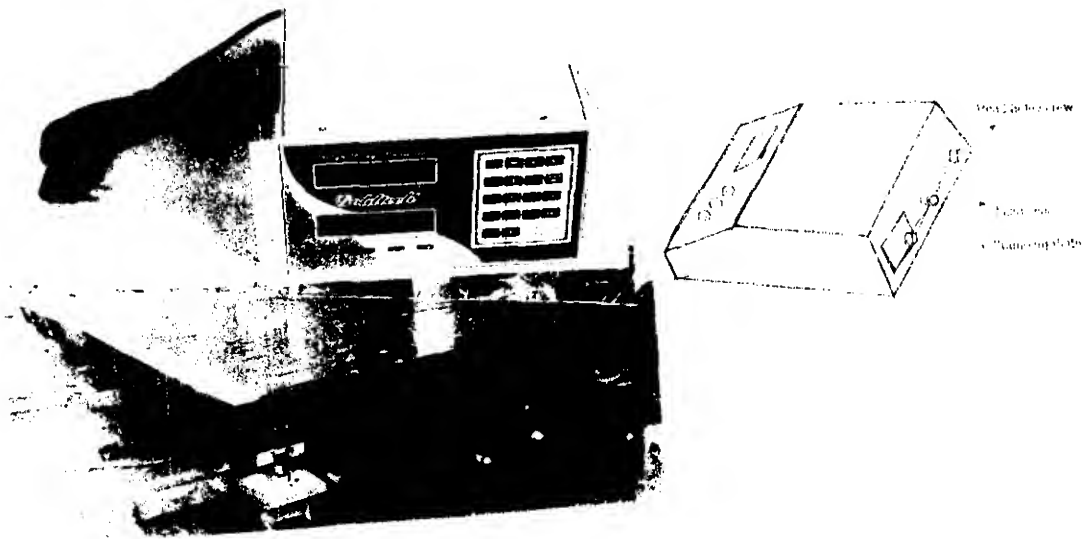
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3351.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रिसिजन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंस्ट्रूमेंट कं., 77, स्वर्ण पार्क, मुंडका, दिल्ली-110041 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जीटीडब्ल्यू-ए" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "गोल्डटैक" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/103 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-3 मॉडल के इंडीकेटर का सीलिंग प्रावधान

बायीं तरफ दिए गए दो हैड होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है। उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(89)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3351.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "GTW-A" and with brand name "GOLDTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Precision Electronic Instruments Co., 77, Swaran Park, Mundka, Delhi-110041 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/103;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 60 tonne and minimum capacity of 250 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED), Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model (Weighbridge)

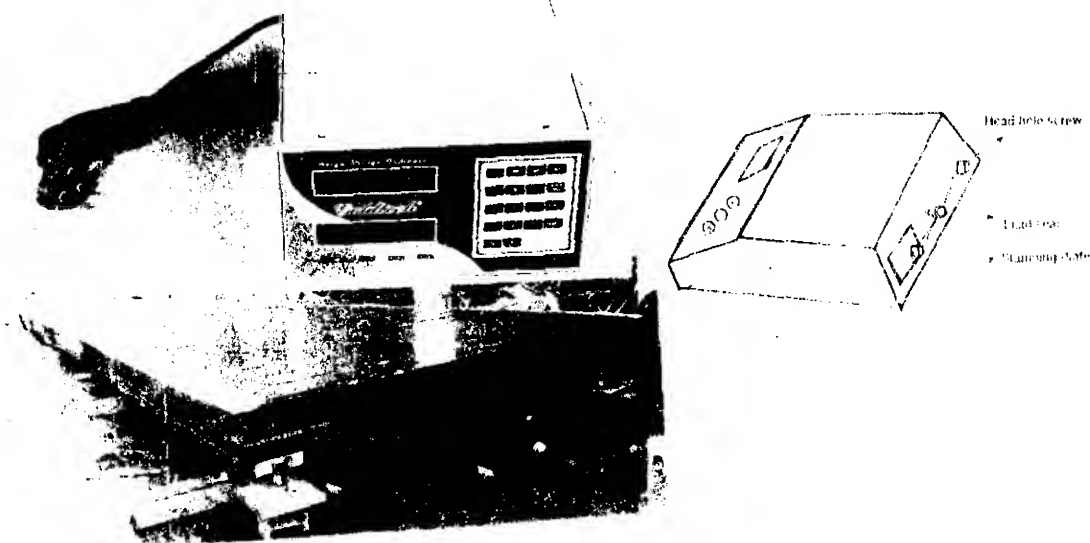


Figure-3 : Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire through the two head holes in the left side. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 200 tonne. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(89)/2010]

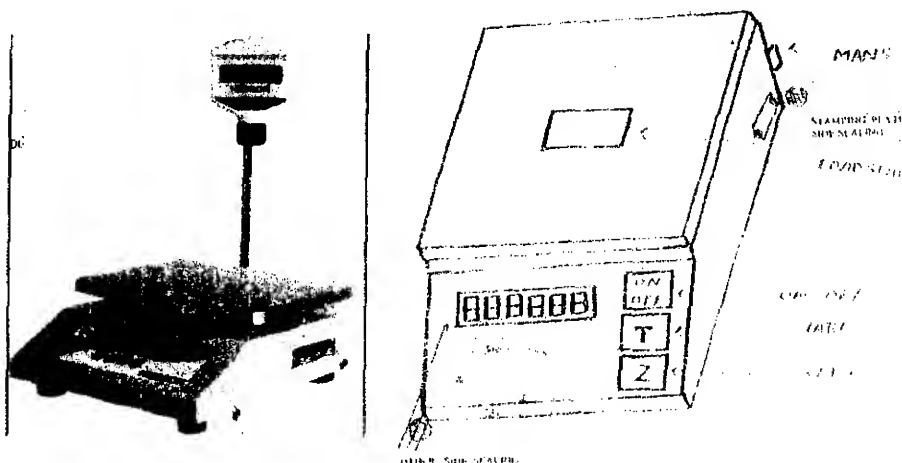
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3352.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए के एन इंडस्ट्रिज बालाजी स्क्वेयर, यावतमल-445001 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एनआईटी-11" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "निमसन" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/548 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 : उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बाडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(327)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3352.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "NIT-11" and with brand name "NIMSON" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. AKN Industries, Balaji Square, Yavatmal-445001 (Maharashtra) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/548;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

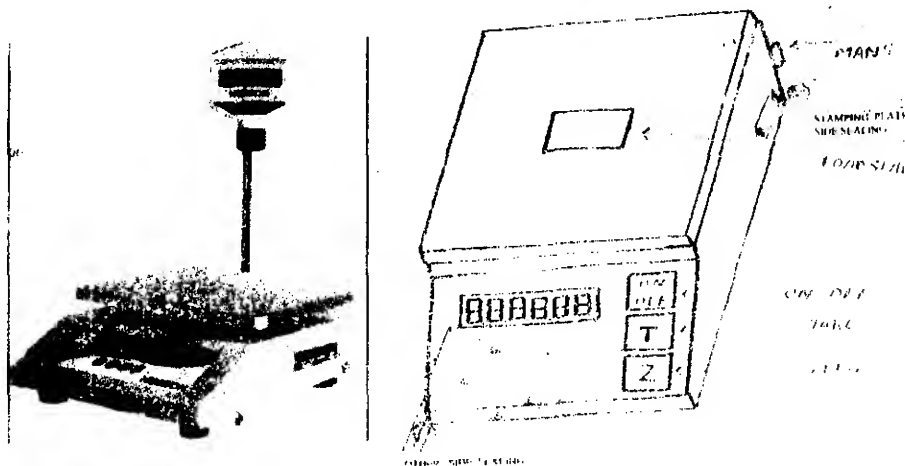


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(327)/2010]

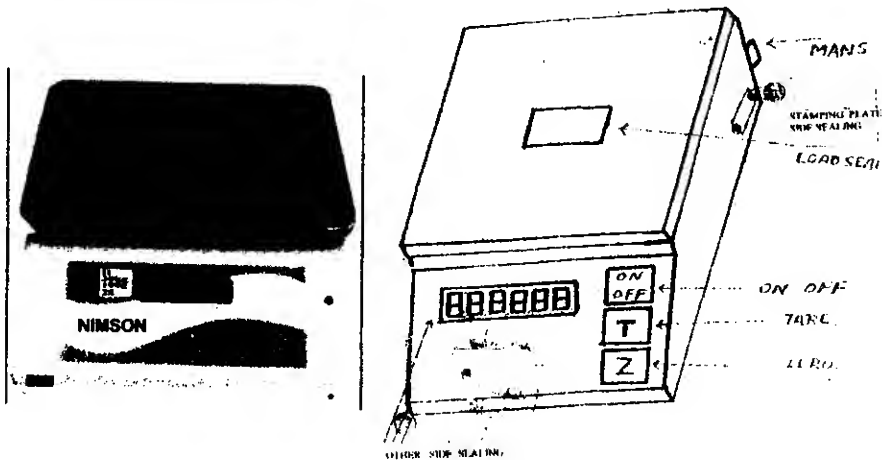
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3353.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एकेएन इंडस्ट्रीज बालाजी स्क्वेयर, यावतमल-445001 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एनआईजे-13" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "निमसन" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/549 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल की बाडी के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(327)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3353.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "NIJ-13" and with brand name "NIMSON" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. AKN Industries, Balaji Square, Yavatmal-445001 (Maharashtra) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/549;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

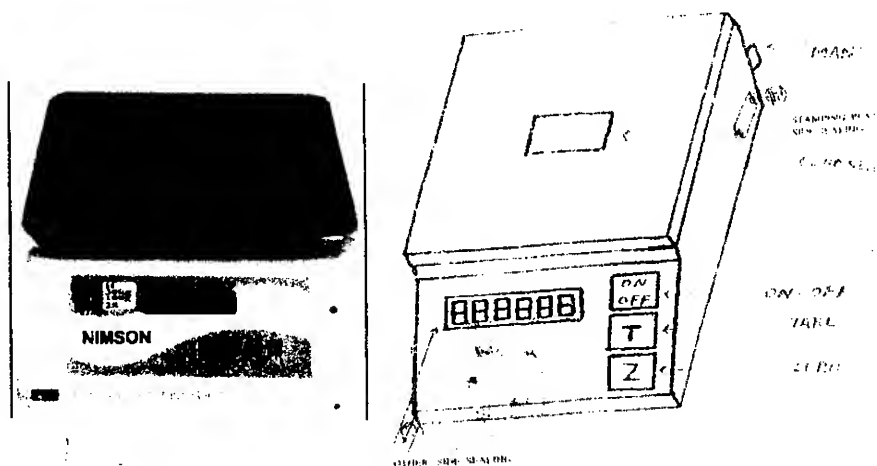


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(327)/2010]

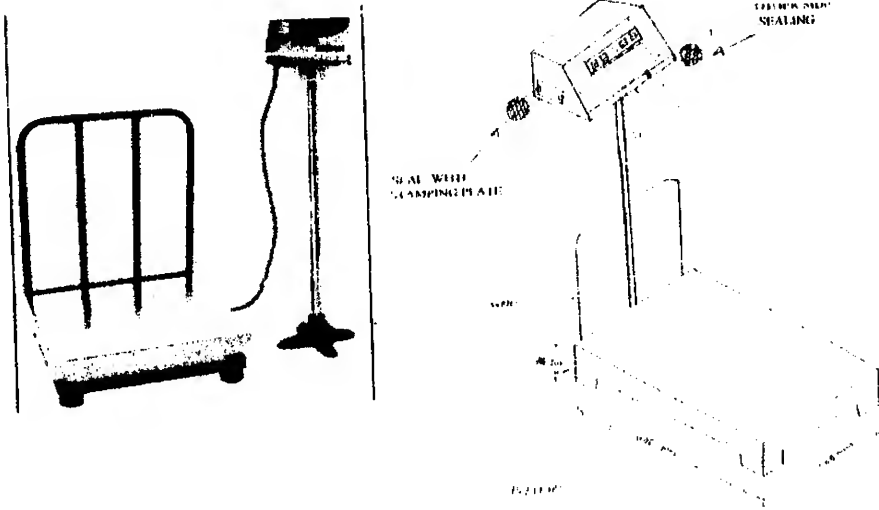
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3354.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए के एन इंडस्ट्रीज बालाजी स्क्वेयर, यावतमाल-445001 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एनआईपी-7" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "निमसन" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई.एन.डी.09/10/550 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी के छेदों से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 , 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम.-21(327)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3354.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "NIP-7" and with brand name "NIMSON" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. AKN Industries Balaji Square, Yavatmal-445001 (Maharashtra) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/550;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

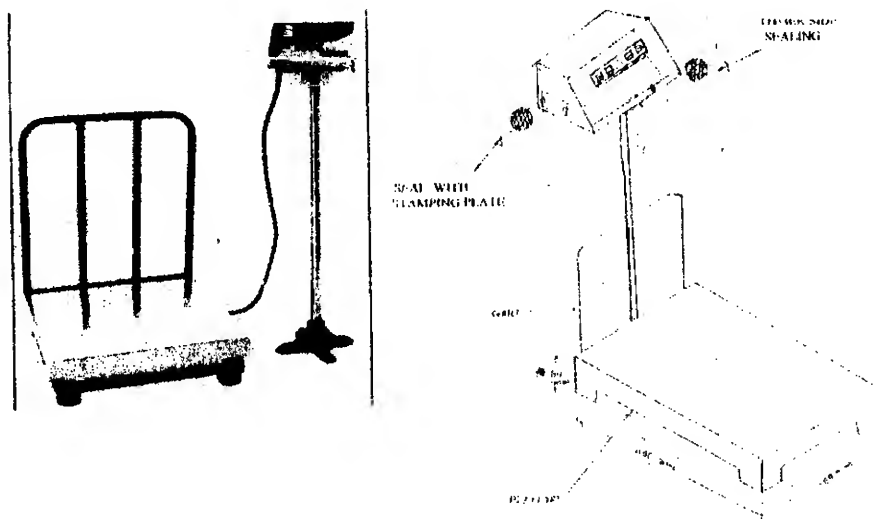


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. upto 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(327)/2010]

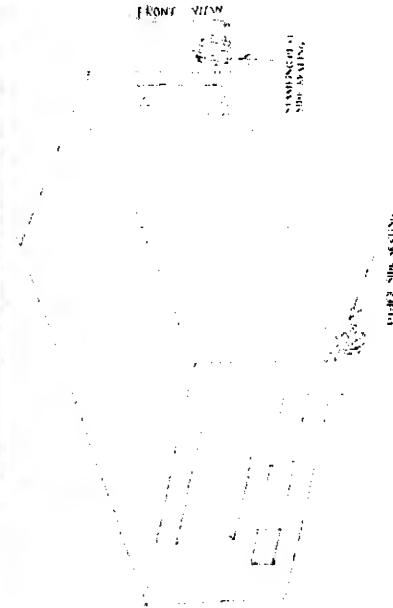
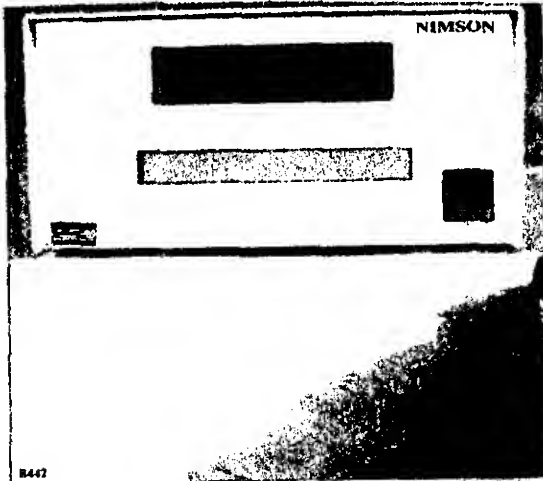
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3355.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एकेएन इंडस्ट्रीज बालाजी स्ववेयर, यावतमाल-445011 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एनआईडब्ल्यू-5" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "निमसन" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/551 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में छेदों से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(327)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3355.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "NIW-5" and with brand name "NIMSON" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. AKN Industries Balaji Square, Yavatmal-445001 (Maharashtra) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/551;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model (Weighbridge)

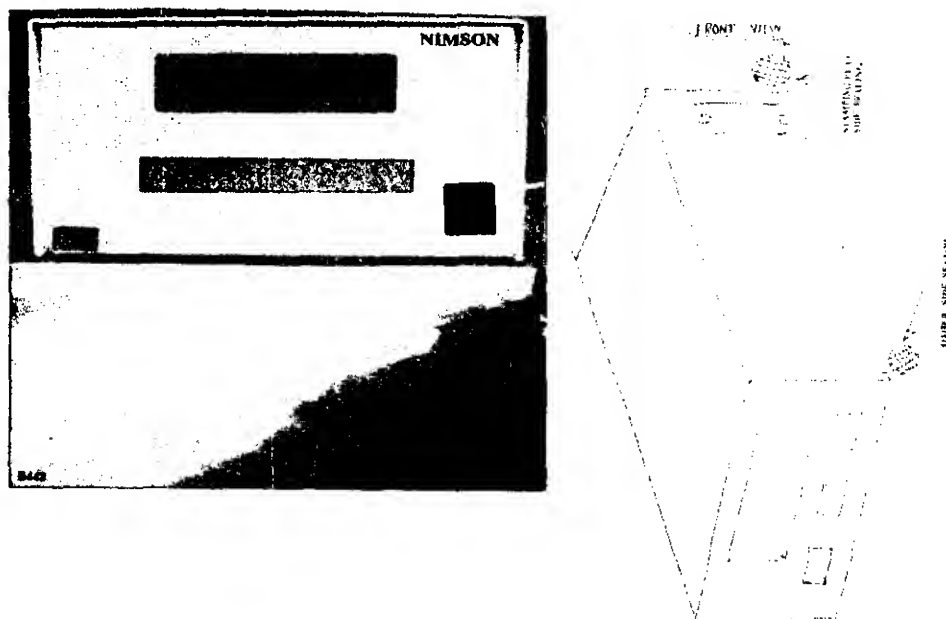


Figure-3 Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the indicator scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonnes and upto 200tonne with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the said manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(327)/2010]

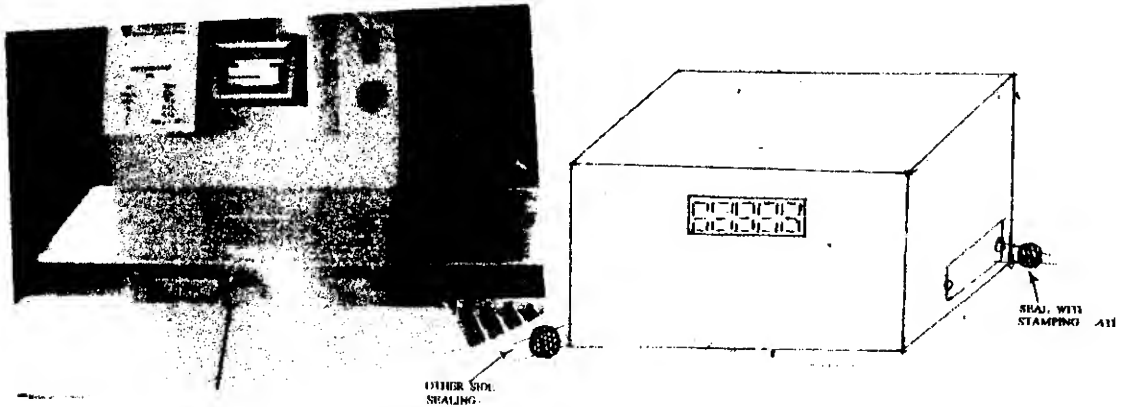
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3356.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वराडे आटोमेशन सोल्यूशन प्रा. लि., धाडगे एस्टेट, सर्वे नं. 14, नान्देड विलेज, सिगाड रोड, पुणे-411041 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग रेफ. X (1) के 'आई डब्ल्यू' शृंखला के स्वचालित कैच वेइंग उपकरण (चैक व्हीयर) जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ओप्टी वे" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/05 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित स्वचालित कैच वेइंग उपकरण तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 30 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्पेशल स्क्रू पर दिए गए होल और बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर वायर के अंत में लीड लगाई जाती है जैसा की ऊपर रेखाचित्र में दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(11)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 3356.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Catch Weighing Instrument (Check Weigher) belonging to accuracy class, Ref X (1) of 'IW' series with brand name "Opti Weigh" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Warade Automation Solutions Pvt. Ltd. Dhadge Estate, Survey No. 14, Nanded Village, Sinhgad Road, Pune-411041 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/19/05;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Catch Weighing Instrument. It has maximum capacity of 5kg. and minimum capacity of 30g. and verification scale interval (e) is 0.50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

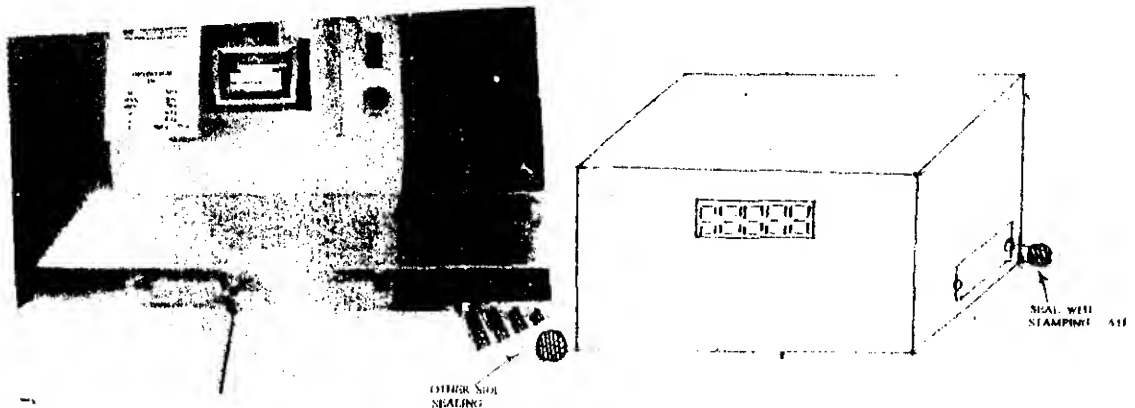


Figure-2 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

A sealing wire is passed through the body & hole provided at the special screw and a lead seal is applied at the end of this wire sketch as given below.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(11)/2010]

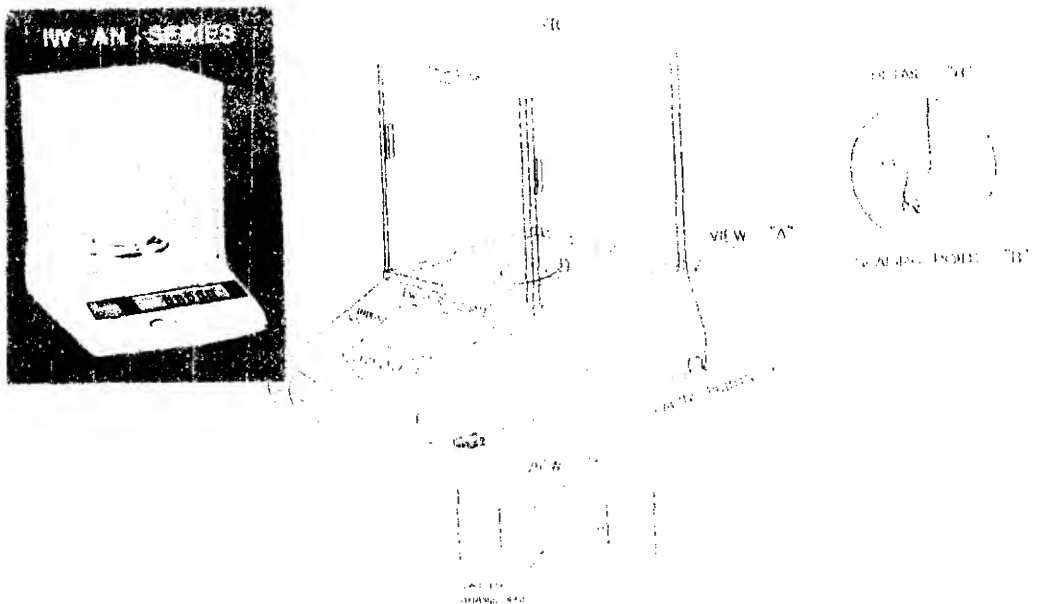
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3357.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इंडस वेइंग सिस्टम प्रा. लि., 14/10-एफ, सितरा-कलपट्टी रोड, कलपट्टी-पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641048 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले "आईडब्ल्यू-एएन" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "इंडस" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/525 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिंसिपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 310 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टाप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुँच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुँच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 या अधिक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(313)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2011

S.O. 3357.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of Special Accuracy (Accuracy class -I) of Series "IW-AN" and with brand name "INDUS" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Indus Weighing Systems Pvt. Ltd., 14/10-F, Sitra-Kalapatty Road, Kalapatty-Post, Coimbatore-641048 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/525;

The said model is a Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 310g. and minimum capacity of 100mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

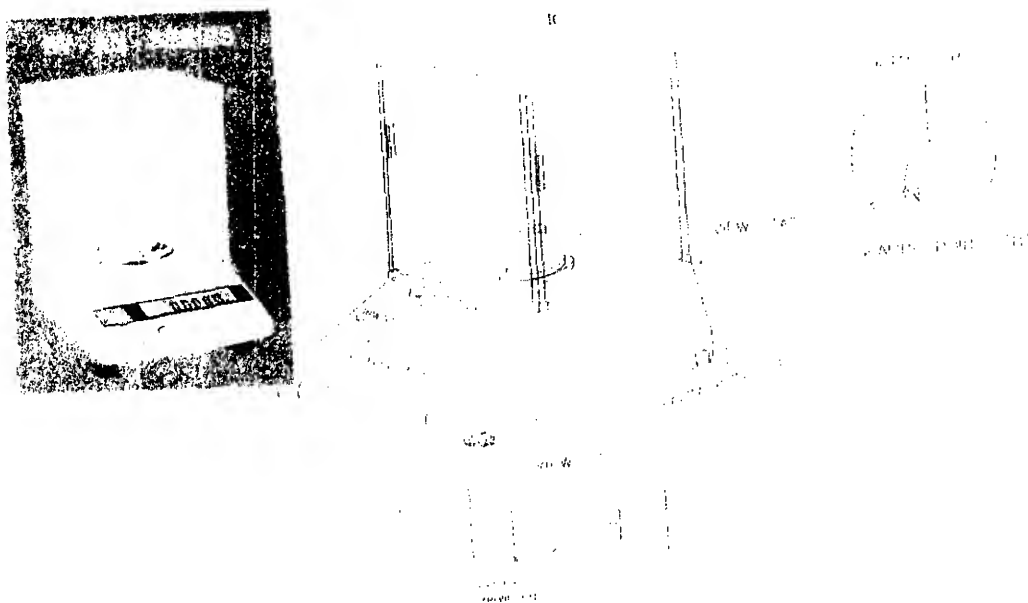


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or more 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(313)/2010]

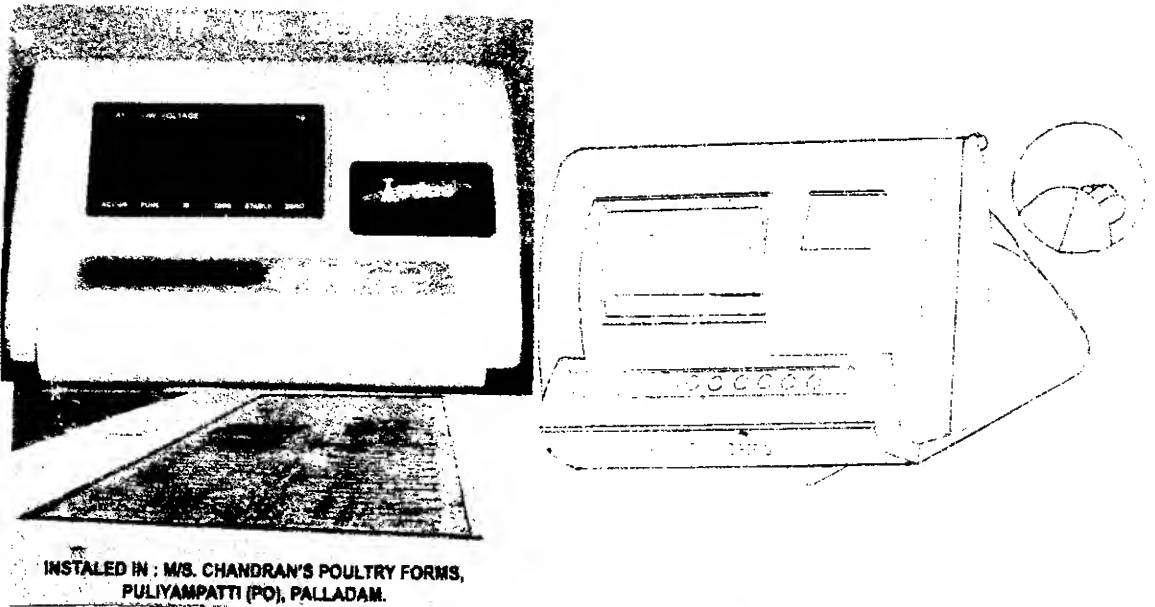
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3358.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इंडस वेइंग सिस्टम प्रा. लि. 14/10-एफ, सितरा-कलपट्टी रोड, कलपट्टी-पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641048 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "आईडब्ल्यू-डब्ल्यू बी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज मल्टी लोड सैल टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "इंडस" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/526 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज मल्टी लोड सैल टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 20 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टाप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे। 1 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(313)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2011

S.O. 3358.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge Multi Load Cell Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series "IW-WB" and with brand name "INDUS" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Indus Weighing Systems Pvt. Ltd., 14/10-F, Sitra-Kalapatty Road, Kalapatty-Post, Coimbatore-641048 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/526;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge Multi Load Cell Type) with a maximum capacity of 60 tonne and minimum capacity of 400kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

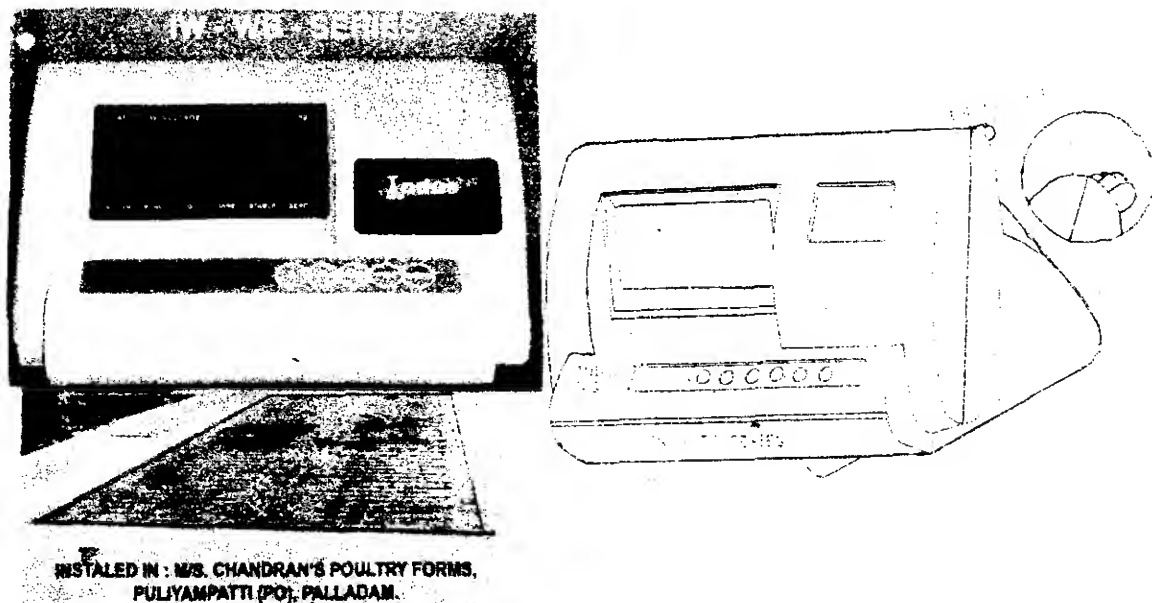


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(313)/2010]

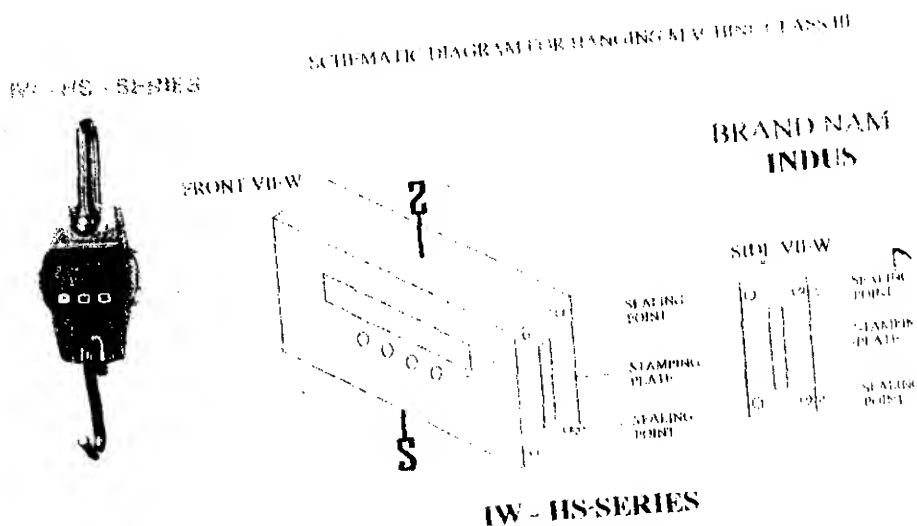
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3359.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इंडस वेइंग सिस्टम प्रा. लि., #14/10-एफ, सितरा-कलपट्टी रोड, कलपट्टी-पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641048 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "आईडब्ल्यू-एचएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "इंडस" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/527 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टाप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे। 1 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(313)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2011

S.O. 3359.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of series "IW-HS" and with brand name "INDUS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Indus Weighing Systems Pvt. Ltd., # 14/10-F, Sitra-Kalapatty Road, Kalapatty-Post, Coimbatore-641048 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/527;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with a maximum capacity of 100 kg. and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

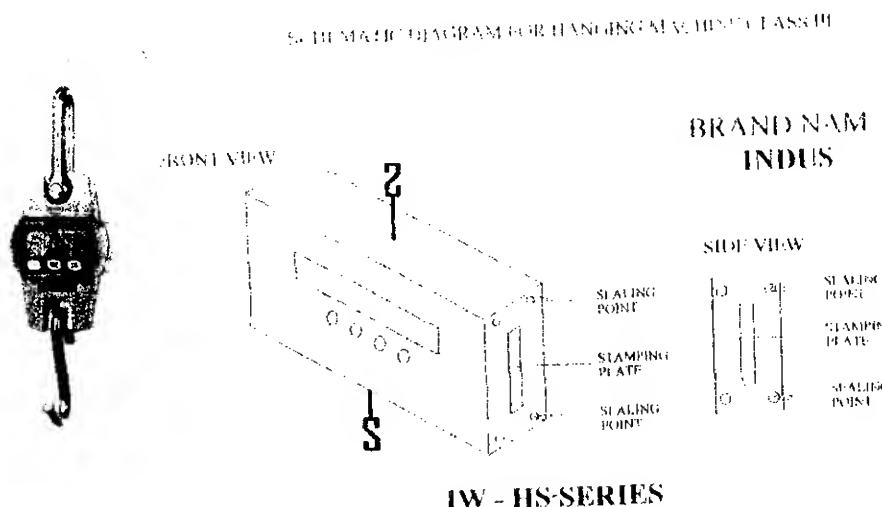


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 1000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 2g. and verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(313)/2010]

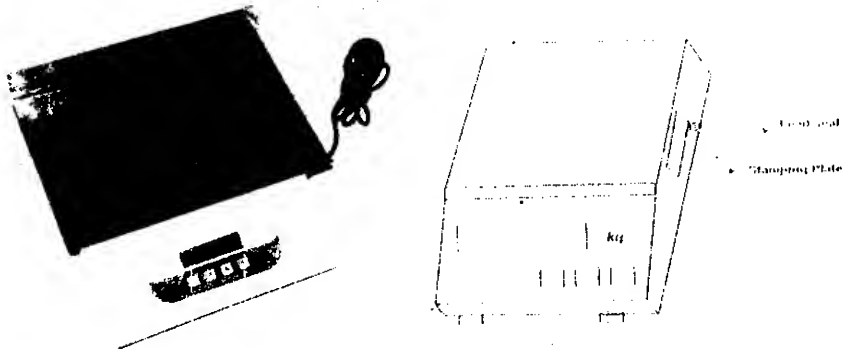
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर 2011

का.आ. 3360.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम(6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स महावीर इंटरप्राइजिज, काबरी बाजार, कक्कड़ गंज, सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश-247001 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एमईटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “जेएनडी” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/340 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जाड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे। मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^0 , 2×10^0 , 5×10^0 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 3360.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of Rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of Rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (accuracy class -II) of Series "MET" and with brand name "JND" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Mahavir Enterprises, Kabri Bazar, Kakkar Ganj, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh-247001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/340;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

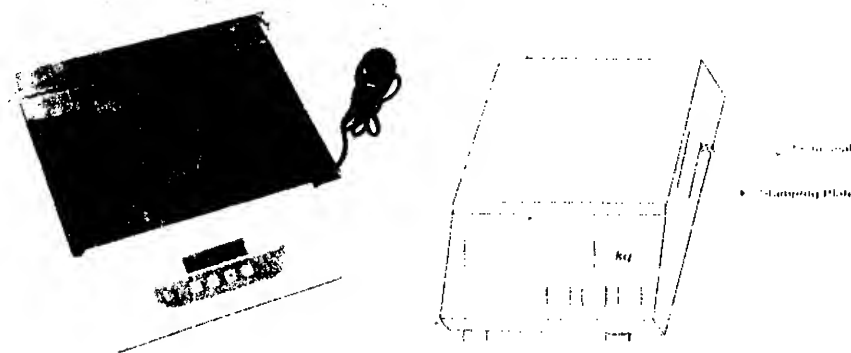


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of Rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(158)/2011]

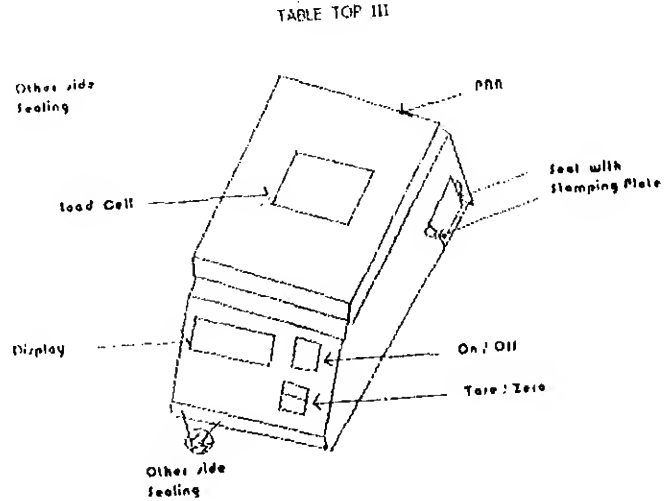
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर 2011

का.आ. 3361.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स महावीर इंटरप्राइजिज, काबरी बाजार, कक्कड़ गंज, सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश-247001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एमईपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "जेएनडी" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/341 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 3361.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of Rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of Rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class -III) of Series "MEP" and with brand name "JND" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Mahavir Enterprises, Kabri Bazar, Kakkar Ganj, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh-247001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/341;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with maximum capacity of 150 kg. and minimum capacity of 400 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

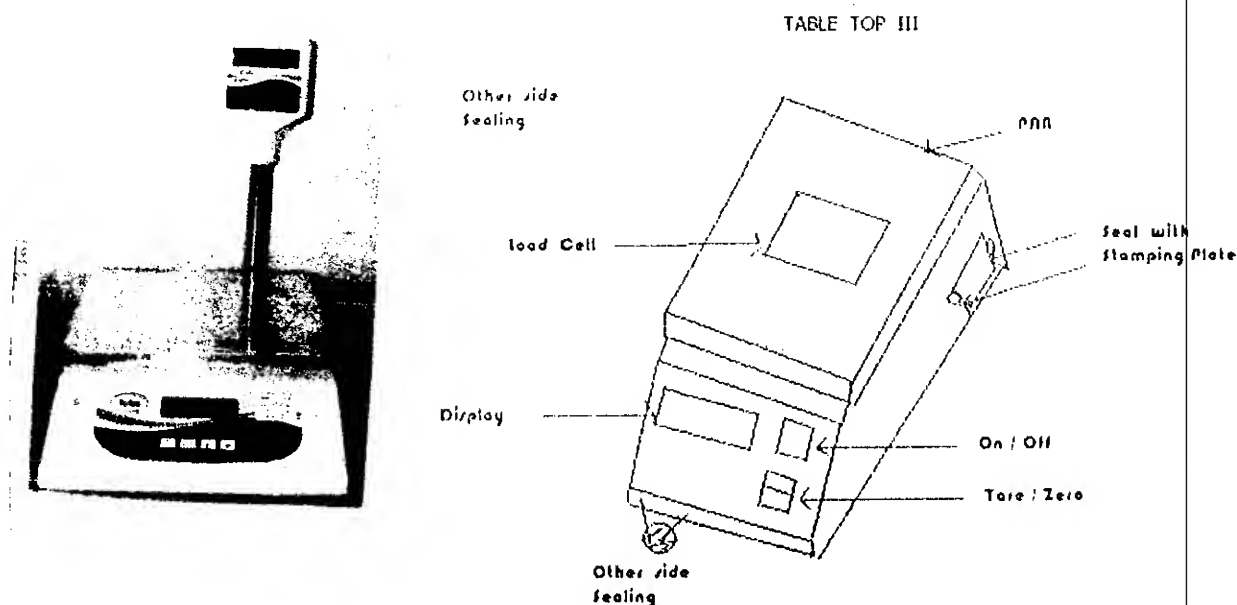


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of Rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(158)/2011]

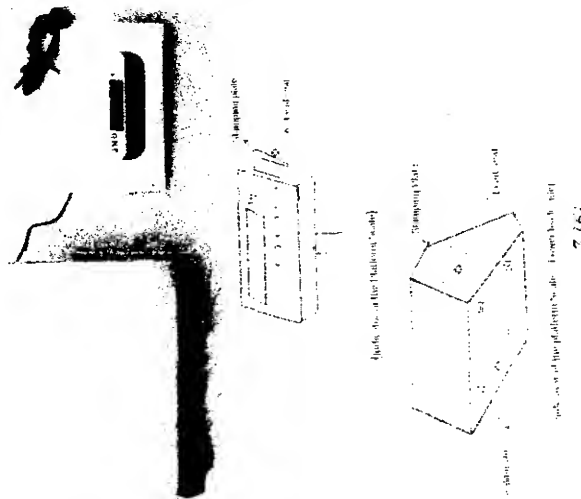
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर 2011

का.आ. 3362.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वैल-कम इंस्ट्रूमेंट, ब्लाक नं. 18, यमुना एस्टेट, विष्णु एस्टेट के पास, रघुनाथ स्कूल के सामने, मेमको-बापनगर रोड, अहमदाबाद-380025, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डब्ल्यूआईटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “वैल-कम” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/288 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(147)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 3362.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of Rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of Rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (accuracy class -III) of Series "WIT" and with brand name "WEL-COME" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Wel-Come Instruments, Block No. 18, Yamuna Estate, Near Vishnu Estate, Opposite Raghunath School, Memco-Bapnagar Road, Ahmedabad-380025, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/288;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

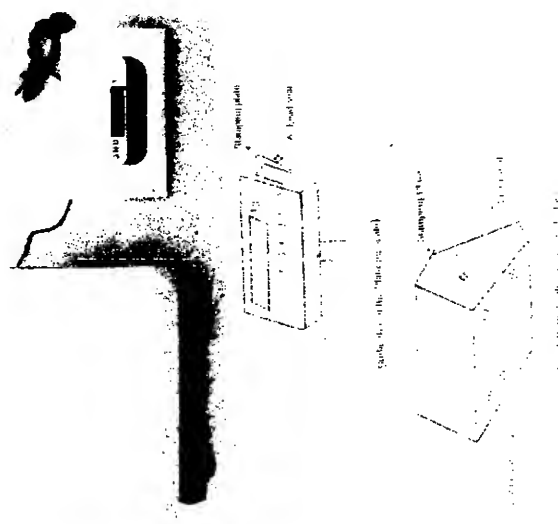


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of Rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(147)/2011]

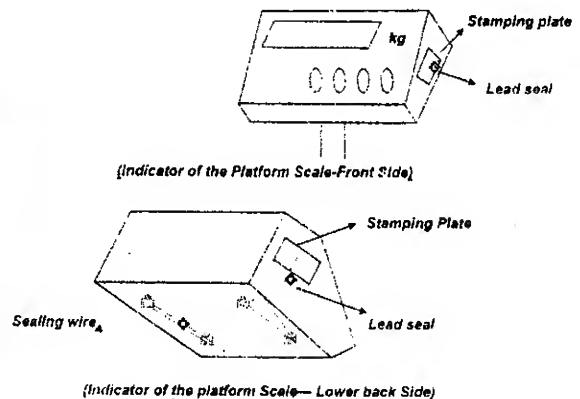
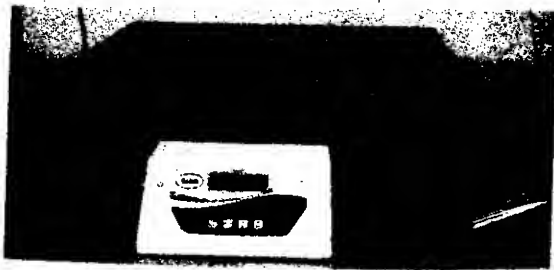
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3363.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वेल-कम इस्ट्रूमेंट, ब्लाक नं. 18, यमुना एस्टेट, विष्णु एस्टेट के पास, रघुनाथ स्कूल के सामने, मेमको-बापनगर रोड, अहमदाबाद-380025, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "डब्ल्यूआईपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "वेल-कम" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/289 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



अआकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(147)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 3363.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of Rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of Rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "WIP" and with brand name "WEL-COME" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Wel-Come Instruments, Block No. 18, Yamuna Estate, Near Vishnu Estate, Opposite Raghunath School, Memco-Bapnagar Road, Ahmedabad-380025, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/289;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz, alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

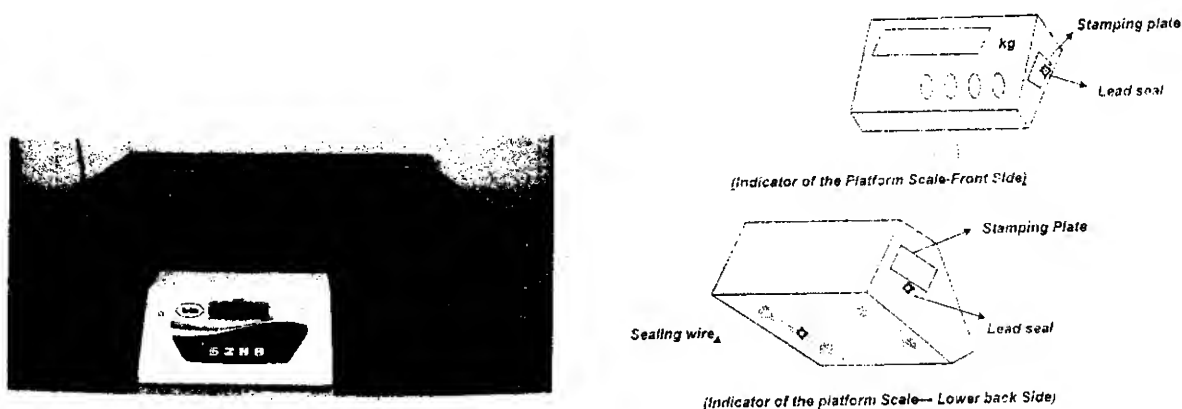


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of Rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(147)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

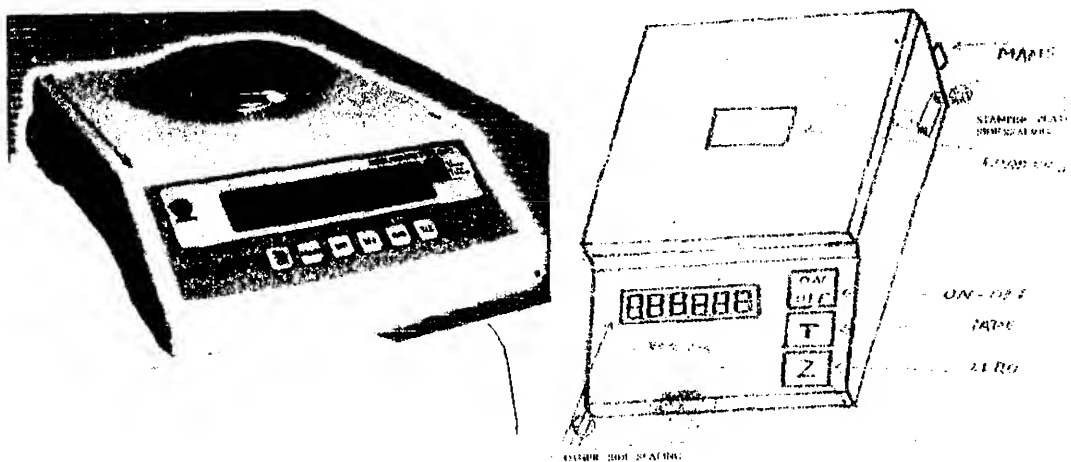
नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3364.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हाई-टेक सोल्यूशन, अपर शिवपुरी, कांके रोड, रांची, झारखण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एसजेटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्टार जोनसन" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/284 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति -1



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(98)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 3364.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) of series "SJT" and with brand name "STAR JONSON" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hi-Tek Solution, Uper Shivpuri, Kanke Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/284;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 300g. and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

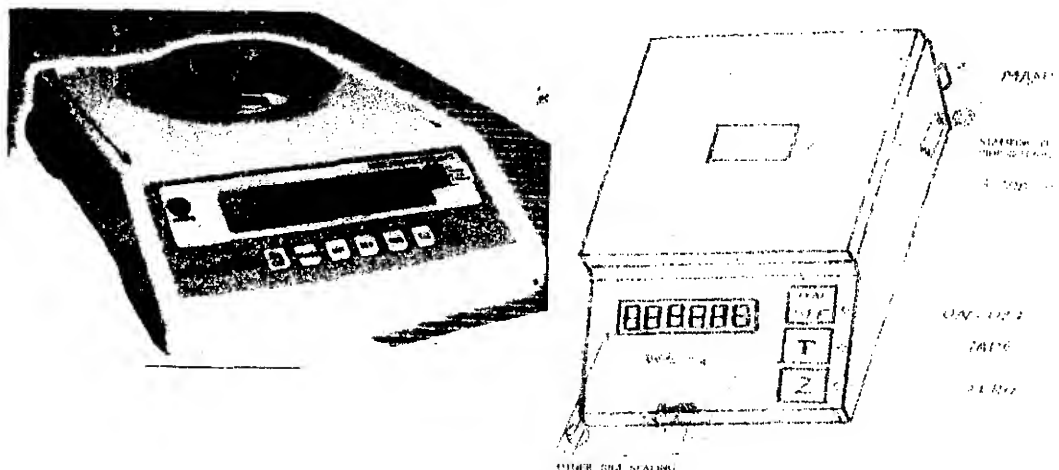


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(98)/2011]

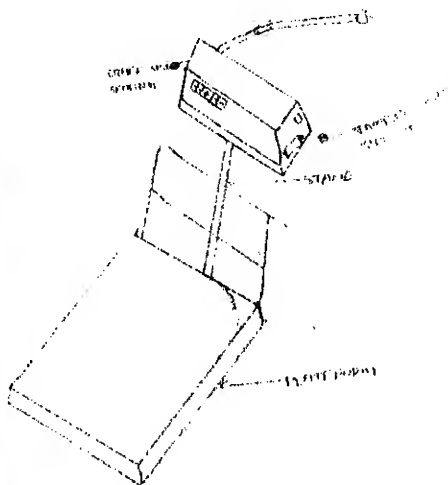
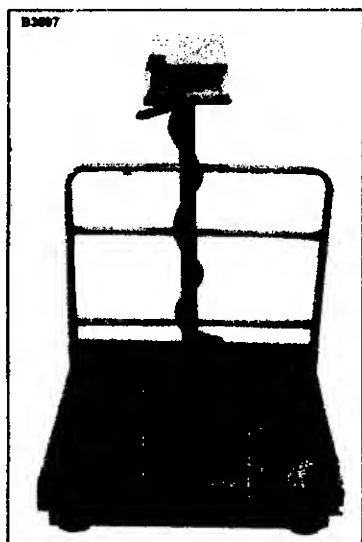
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3365.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हाई-टैक सोल्यूशन, अपर शिवपुरी, कांके रोड, रांची, झारखण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसजेपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्टार जोनसन" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/285 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(98)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 3365.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of series "SJP" and with brand name "STAR JONSON" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hi-Tek Solution, Uper Shivpuri, Kanke Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/285;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

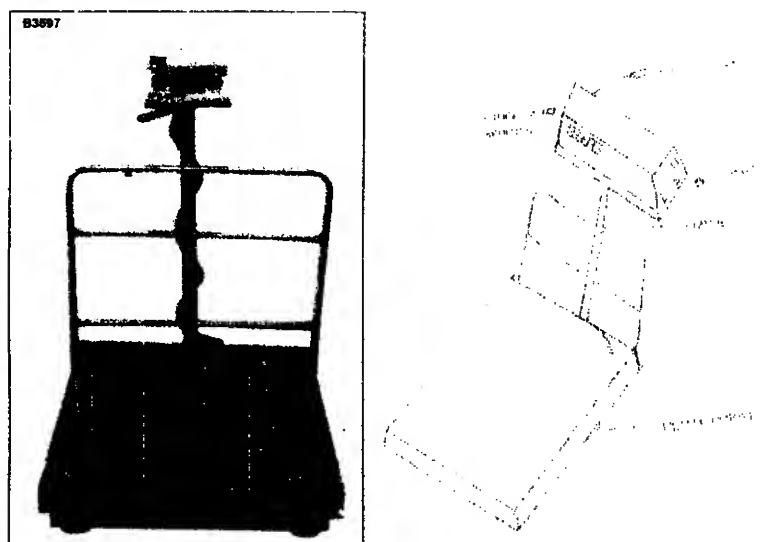


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

The Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(98)/2011]

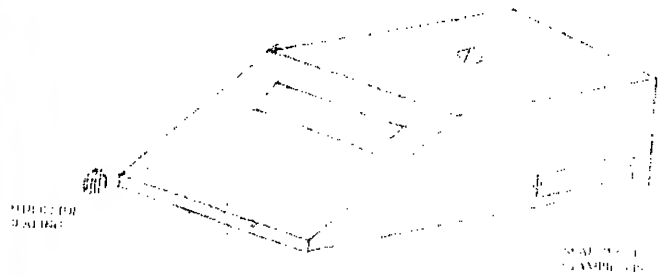
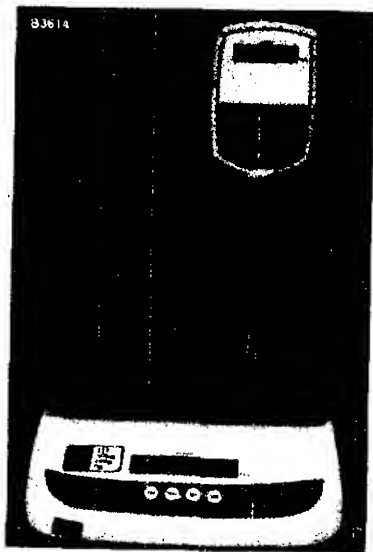
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3366.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ग्लोबल टेक्नोलॉजी, 28, एम एस नायडु स्ट्रीट, ओल्ड वाशरमनपेट, चेन्नई-21 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “जीटीटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “ग्लोबल” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/329 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(86)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 3366.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) of series "GTT" and with brand name "GLOBAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Global Technologies, 28, M.S. Naidu Street, Old Washermanpet Chennai-21 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/329;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply

Figure-1 Model

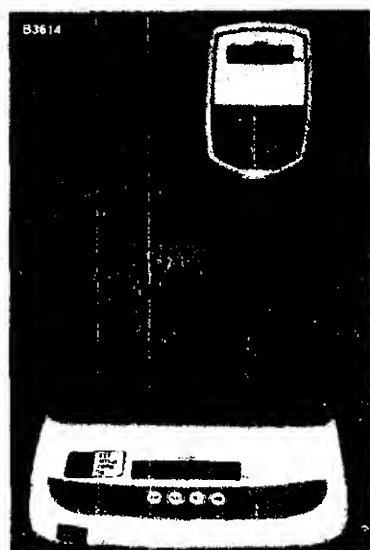


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(86)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

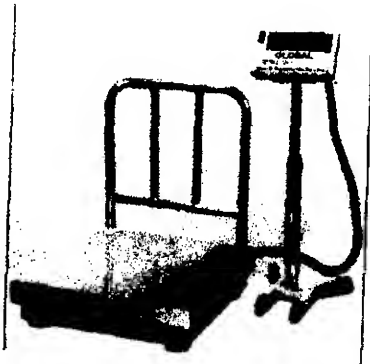
नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3367.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा:

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ग्लोबल टेक्नोलॉजी, 28, एम एस नायडु स्ट्रीट, ओल्ड वाशरमनपेट, चेन्नई-21 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “जीटीपी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ग्लोबल” है, (जिम इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/330 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , 10×10^3 , 20×10^3 , 50×10^3 , 100×10^3 के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(86)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 3367.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (accuracy class-II) of series "GTP" and with brand name "GLOBAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Global Technologies, 28, M.S. Naidu Street, Old Washermanpet, Chennai-21 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/330;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

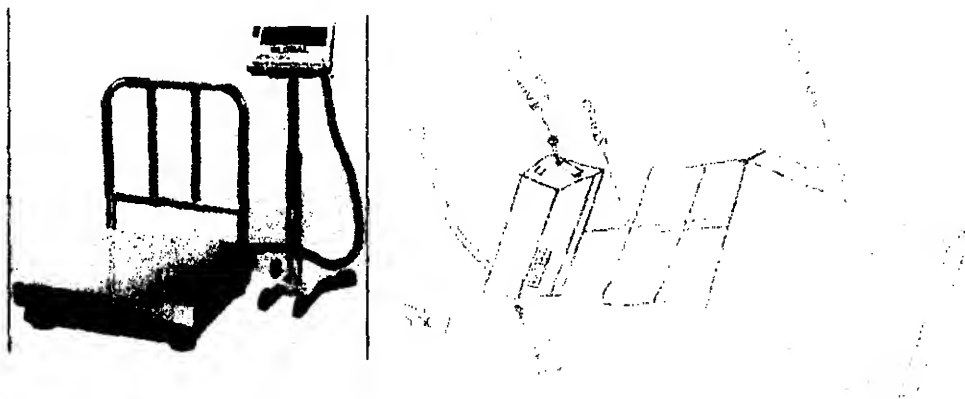


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(86)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

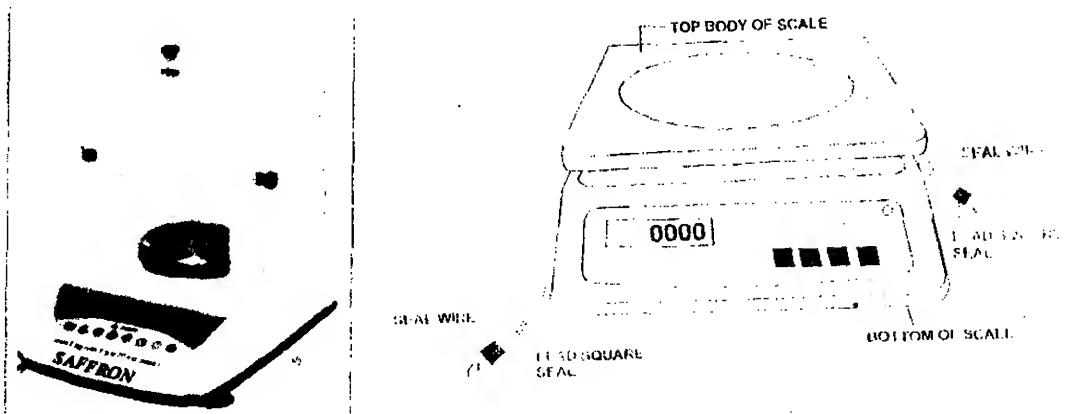
नई दिल्ली, 21 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3368.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सैफरॉन इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स स्केल, 1, सहयोग चैम्बर्स, मिनी बाजार, सरदार चौक के पास, वाराणसी, सूरत-395006 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले "एसईएसटी-1" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सैफरॉन" है (जिसे इसमें इस के पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/346 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन प्रिंसिपल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50000 या अधिक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(142)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st September, 2011

S.O. 3368.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Special Accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "SEST-1" and with brand name "SAFFRON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Saffron Electronics Scale, 1 Shyog Chambers, Mini Bazar, Nr. Sardar Chowk, Varakhha, Surat-395 006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND:09 11 360;

The said model is a Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000g. and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)/Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicate the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

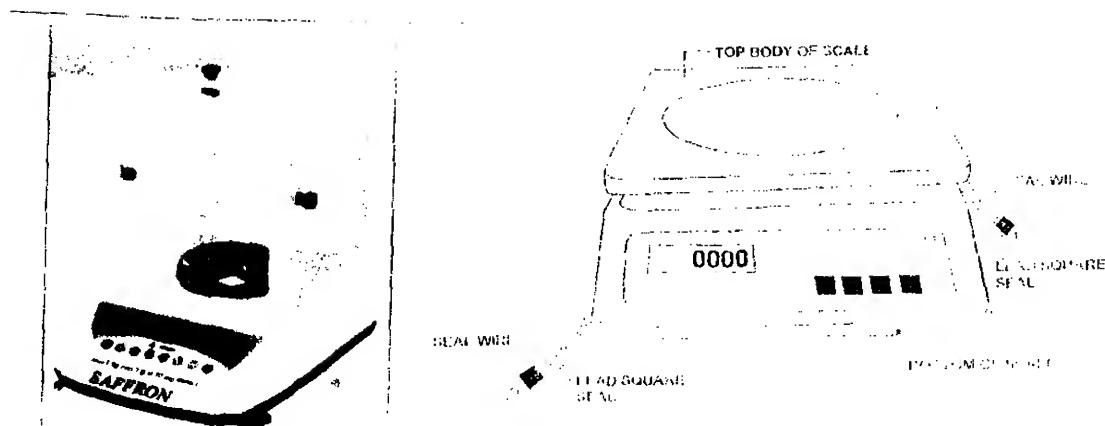


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by Whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board available access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50000 or more for the value of 1 mg. or more and with the value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(142)2011]

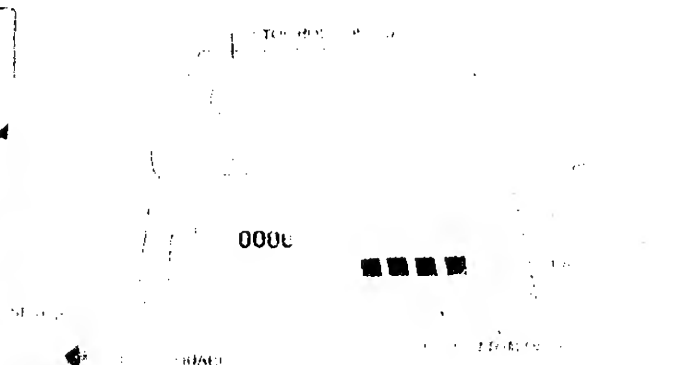
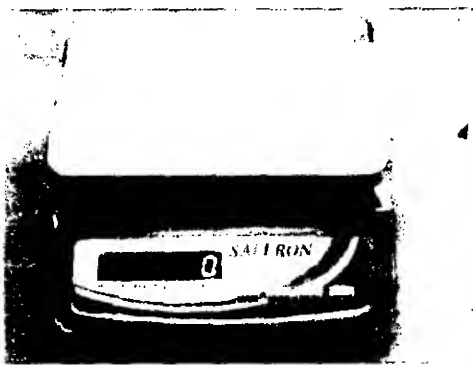
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 सितम्बर 2011

का.आ. 3369.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का वि. त. प्राधिक. द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी ग. त. में देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थिति. में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सैफरॉन इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स स्कैल, सहयोग चैम्बर्स, मिनी बाजार, सरदार चौक के पास, वाराणसी, सूरत 395 006 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाट "एसईएमटी-II" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सैफरॉन" है, (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन 10 11 347 समन्वित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक वि. त. गैज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सा. गणन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्त धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



प्राकृति. मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उपकरण की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ एड टैप को अपने कं बेस प्लेट और मा. कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील में जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबन्ध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी कलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी कलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए मा. काइ/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान, मॉडलों का अनुमोदन नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(142)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st September, 2011

S.O. 3369.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "SEST-II" and with brand name "SAFFRON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Saffron Electronics Scale, 1, Sahyog Chambers, Mini Bazar, Nr. Sardar Chowk, Varakhha, Surat-395 006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/347;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicate the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

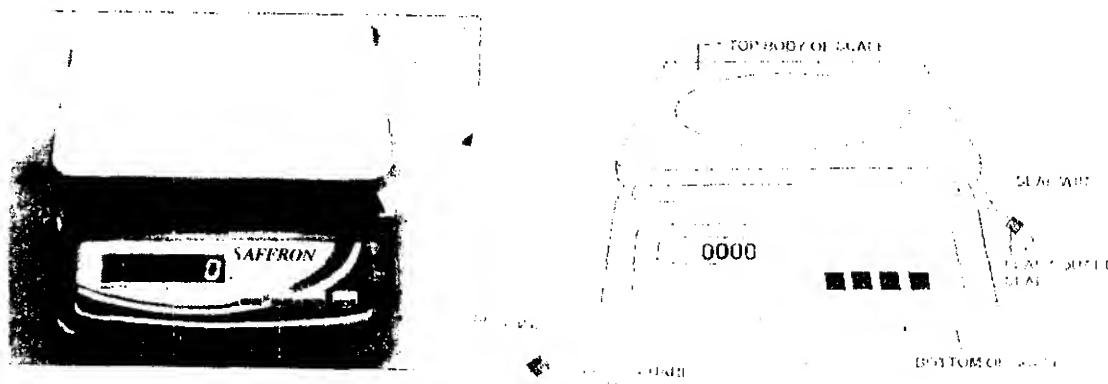


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display. Then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(142)/2011]

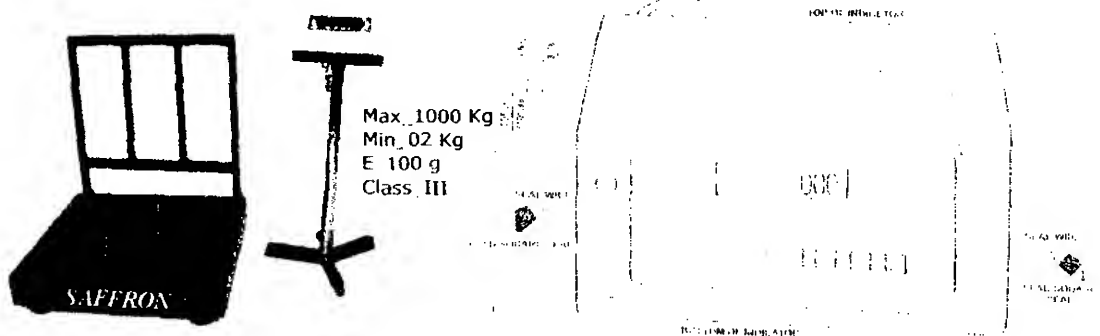
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3370.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (3) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सैफरॉन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स स्कूल, 1, सहयोग चैम्बर्स, मिनी बाजार, सरदार चौक के पास, वाराणसी, सूरत-395 006 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसईएसपी-III" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सैफरॉन" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/348 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(142)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st September, 2011

S.O. 3370.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SESP-III" and with brand name "SAFFRON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Saffron Electronics Scale, 1, Sahyog Chambers, Mini Bazar, Nr. Sardar Chowk, Varaxhha, Surat-395 006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/348;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 150kg. and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicate the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

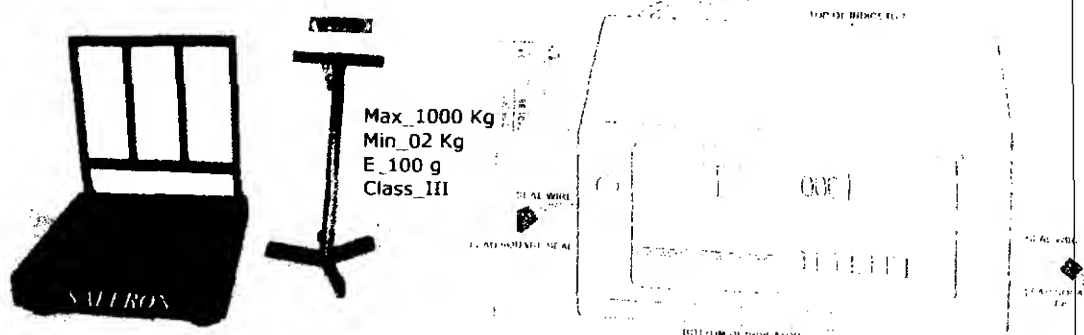


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(142)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

(भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो)

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2011

क्रा.आ. 3371.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
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(1)	(2)	(3)
आई एस 15999 (भाग 2/अनुभाग 1): चूर्णी विद्युतीय मशीनें भाग 2 : परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ अनुभाग 1 परीक्षणों से हानि और दक्षता ज्ञात करने के लिए मानक पद्धतियाँ (संकर्षण वाहनों की मशीनों को छोड़कर)	—	01 नवम्बर 2011

इस भारतीय मानक की एक प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलुरु, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 15/टी-93]

आर. के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

(Bureau of Indian Standards)

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2011

S. O. 3371.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)
IS 15999 (Part 2/Sec 1): 2011 Rotating electrical machines : Part 2 Method of tests Section 1 Standard methods for determining losses and efficiency from tests (excluding machines for traction vehicles)	—	01 November, 2011

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: ET 15/T-93]

R. K. TREHAN, Scientist 'E' & Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 9 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3372.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अधिसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 366 : 1991 की संशोधन संख्या 6	6, अक्टूबर 2011	1-11- 2011
2.	आई एस 14155 : 1994 की संशोधन संख्या 1	1, अक्टूबर 2011	1-11- 2011

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 32/टी-4, टी-30]

आर. के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 9th November, 2011

S.O. 3372.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the amendment to Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 366 : 1991 Electric Irons - Specification	6, October, 2011	01-11-2011
2.	IS 14155 : 1994 Domestic electric clothes washing machines for household use - Specification	1, October, 2011	01-11-2011

Copy of this Amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi- 110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: ET 32/T-4, T-30]

R. K. TREHAN, Scientist 'E' & Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3373.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अधिसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

अनुसूची

संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
आई एस 1293 : 2005 की संशोधन संख्या 5	05, अगस्त, 2011	31-10- 2011

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 14/टी-5]

आर. के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 11th November, 2011

S.O. 3373.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the amendment to Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)
Amendment No. 5 to IS 1293 : 2005 Plugs and socket-outlets of rated voltage upto and including 250 volts and rated current upto 16 amperes — Specification	05, August, 2011	31-10-2011

Copy of this Amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi- 110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. : ET 14/T-5]

R. K. TREHAN, Scientist 'E' & Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3374.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1986 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि, वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा संख्या	भाग	अनु	वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	3739070	05-09-2011	हिमाचल अक्वा गाला सं. 1 और 2, प्लॉट सं. 17, फेज 4, एस सं. 25, जेनेसिस इण्डस्ट्रियल टाउनशिप, गट सं. 240, पालघर, जिला ठाणे-401404	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
2.	3741057	05-09-2011	योग बेबरेजेस प्रा. लि. गट सं. - 536/1, पालसे शुगर फैक्ट्री के नजदीक, नानेगाँव के नजदीक, नासिक-422 401	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
3.	3740156	15-09-2011	एस एस जीआरपी फूड और एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि. सर्वे सं. 392, पडाली देशमुख शिखर, इगतपुरी, जिला नासिक-422 403	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
4.	3762570	28-09-2011	ट्रेनिटी बेबरेजेज, बर्क्स, फोर्टेल भट, पो ऑ गोवा, वेलहा, इलास, गोवा-403108	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
5.	3762671	28-09-2011	डाइनामिक्स मैन प्री फेंच लिमिटेड, गट सं. 32, गाँव चेंदेवली, शहापुर वाडा रोड, वाडा, जिला थाणे-421303	खडंजे के लिए पूर्व दलित कंक्रीट ब्लाक्स	15658	—	—	2006
6.	3766376	10-10-2011	असाही इंडिया ग्लास लिमिटेड, टी-16, तलोजा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, तलोजा, पनवेल, जिला-रायगढ़-410208	निरापद ग्लास, भाग 1, सामान्य उद्देश्य	2553	भाग 1	—	1990
7.	3759783	21-10-2011	गोदावरी फुड्स और बेबरेजेस, गट सं. 405, चांदगिरी, पनाश्री, ब्रह्मणवाडे रोड, नासिक पूणे हाइवे, नासिक-422 101	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
8.	3764069	21-10-2011	ओरेंकल अक्वाप्युर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 16 ए, गव्हर्नमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, चारकोप, कांदिवली-पश्चिम, मुंबई-400 067	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
9.	3739070	24-10-2011	नीर इरिगेशन, 20/21, जैनम इंडस्ट्रियल पार्क, शांरीला वाटर पार्क के बाजुमें, पोस्ट बोरिवली, (कूकसे), मुंबई नासिक हाइवे, भिवंडी, जिला थाणे-400 302	सिंचाई पार्श्व के लिए पॉलीइथलीन पाइप	12786	—	—	1989

[सं. सीएमडी/13:11]

देवदत्त झा, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2011

S.O. 3374.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licences No.	Grant Date	Name & Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Sec.	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	3739070	5-09-2011	Himachal Aqua, Gala No. 1 & 2, Plot No, 17, Phase IV, S. No 25, Genesis Indl. Township, Ghat No. 240, Palghar, Dist. Thane-401 404	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
2.	3741057	5-09-2011	Yog Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Gut No. 536/1, Near Palse Sugar Factory, Nanegaon, Nasik-422 401	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
3.	3740156	15-09-2011	S.S. GRP Food and Agro Industry Pvt. Ltd., Survey No. 392, Padali Deshmukh Shivar, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik-422 403	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
4.	3762570	28-09-2011	Trinity Beverages, Batim, Portel Bhatt, P.O. Goa, Velha, Ilas, Goa-403 108	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
5.	3762671	28-09-2011	Dynamix Man Pre Fab Ltd., Gat No. 32, Village Chendevali, Shahpur - Wada Road, Wada, Distt. Thane-421 303	Precast Concrete Block for Paving	15658	-	-	2006
6.	3766376	10-10-2011	Asahi India Glass Limited, T-16, Taloja Indl. Area, Taloja Panvel, Distt. Raigad-410 208	Safety Glass - Part I - General Purpose	2553	-	-	1990
7.	3759783	21-10-2011	Godaamrut Foods and Beverages,, Gat No. 405, Chandgiri, Panashi, Bramhanwade Road, Nashik Pune Highway, Nashik-422 101	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
8.	3764069	21-10-2011	Oracle Aquapure Private Limited, 16 A, Government Industrial Estate Charkop, Kandivli (W) Mumbai-400 067	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
9.	3736064	24-10-2011	Neer Irrigation 20/21, Jainum Industrial Park, Near Shangrila Water Park, Post : Borivali (Kukse), Mumbai-Nashik Highway, Bhiwandi, Distt. Thane-400302	Irrigation Equipment Polyethylene Pipes for Irrigation Laterals	12786	-	-	1989

[No. CMD/13:11]

DEV DUTT JHA, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3375.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम 1988 के विनियम 5 के उप-विनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शाये गई तारीख से रद्द कर दिया गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या सीएम/एल	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	रद्द करने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7230557	कोसल पाइप इंडस्ट्रीज एफ-72, एमआईडीसी, जिला लातूर, महाराष्ट्र-413 531	भामा 4985 : 2000 पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए अनम्यकृत पीवीसी पाइप्स	4-10-2011
2.	7900475	सुप्रीम गोल्ड पीवीसी पाइप इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. बी-4/2, एमआईडीसी इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, जिला नांदेड महाराष्ट्र-431 603	भामा 14151 (भाग 2) : 1999 सिंचाई उपस्कर - स्प्रिंकलर पाइप्स - भाग 2 : सहज संयोजी पालीएथिलीन पाइप्स	19-10-2011

[सं. सी एम डी/13:13]

बी. एम. हनीफ, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2011

S.O. 3375.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of the regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given below have been cancelled/suspended with effect from the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sr. No.	Licence No. CM/L	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standards covered by the licence cancelled/suspension	Date of Cancellation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	7230557	Kosal Pipe Industries F-72, MIDC, District Latur Maharashtra-413531	IS 4985 : 2000 Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies	4-10-2011
2.	7900475	Supreme Gold PVC Pipe Industries Plot No. B-4/2, MIDC Indl. Area, District Nanded, Maharashtra-431 603	IS 14151 (Part 2) : 1999 Irrigation equipment - sprinkler pipes - Part 2 : Quick coupled polyethylene pipes	19-10-2011

[No. CMD/13:13]

B. M. HANEEF, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 14 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3376.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि	पार्टी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा	भाग	अनुभाग	वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	3762469	27-09-2011	बीएसआर वाइब्रोटेक इंडस्ट्रीज गट सं. 151, एट विशाकखेड, पोस्ट पिंपलवांडी, तालुका जुन्नर, जिला पुणे, महाराष्ट्र-412 412	प्रोक्रॉस्ट कार्बोक्रोटाइड पाइप्स (प्रबलन सहित और रहित)	458	—	—	2003
2.	3736165	27-09-2011	निम्बस बेवरेजेज प्रा. लि. के-148, सं. 101, एमआईडीसी, बालुज, जिला औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र-431 136	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
3.	3763976	19-09-2011	श्री साई बेवरेजेज ह. नं. बी-1349, समर्थनगर, बासमत, तालुका बासमत, जिला हिंगोली, महाराष्ट्र-431 513	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
4.	3765273	11-10-2011	प्रीतम हाई-टेक प्रा. लि. प्लॉट नं. जी-2/ए, एमआईडीसी कुपवड, तालुका मिरज जिला सांगली, महाराष्ट्र-416 436	संवातन और वर्षा के पानी तंत्र सहित भवनों के अंदर की मिट्टी तथा अपशिष्ट निरावेशन तंत्र के लिए अनम्यकृत यूपीवीसी पाइपें - विशिष्ट	13592	—	—	1992
5.	3765475	11-10-2011	अजय इंडस्ट्रीयल कार्पोरेशन लि. गट सं. 381/382, विलेज विंग, तालुका खंडाला, जिला सातारा, महाराष्ट्र-412 801	गर्म और ठंडे पेयजल के लिए क्लोरीनेटेड पाली - विनायल क्लोराइड (सीपीवीसी) पाइप्स, वितरण आपूर्ति के लिए ।	15778	—	—	2007
6.	3747574	13-10-2011	लक्ष्मी मिनरल वॉटर गट सं. 117/94, गांव शिरोली, तालुका हतकानगले, जिला कोल्हापुर, महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
7.	3747170	13-10-2011	यशराज इंडस्ट्रीज गट सं. 1030, हारेवाडी, विटा तालुका खानापूर, जिला सांगली, महाराष्ट्र-415 311	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
8.	3767176	14-10-2011	अंबिका इंटरप्राइजेज सी-156, एमआईडीसी चालुज, तालुका गंगापूर, जिला औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र-431 136	घरेलू इलेक्ट्रिक फूड मिक्सर्स (स्विचिंगडाइजर्स एंड ग्राइंडर्स)	4250	—	—	1980
9.	3732763	16-9-2011	रुशिरावर इंडस्ट्रीज गट सं. 170, एट सावनी, तालुका मनवात, जिला परभणी, महाराष्ट्र	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
10.	3738977	13-10-2011	कोठारी एमो फूड्स प्रा. लि. स. नं. 66, अहनकर देओलगांव, तालुका एवं जिला जालना, महाराष्ट्र-431 203	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
11.	3769483	24-10-2011	निरलेप आप्लाइसेज लि. गट सं. 16, नायगांव, खाडेवाडी, तालुका पैठण, जिला औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र-431 136	पिटवां एल्युमिनियम के बर्तन - भाग 1 भोजन पकाने, फ्रीसिंग और रखने के बर्तन	1660	01	—	1982
12.	3733159	24-10-2011	स्टेट फूड्स एंड बेवरेजेज गट सं. 9/1/ए, एट शेवालवाडी, पोस्ट मंचर, तालुका आम्बेगांव, जिला पुणे, महाराष्ट्र-410 503	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543	—	—	2004
13.	3769988	24-10-2011	साई इंडस्ट्रीज गट सं. 17, म.नं. 47 (ए), ए/बी काबनूर, तालुका हातकानगले, जिला कोल्हापुर, महाराष्ट्र-416 129	सिचाई उपस्कर इमीटर्स - विशिष्ट	13487	—	—	1992

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

बी. एम. हनीफ, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 14th November, 2011

S.O. 3376.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name & Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Sec.	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	3762469	27-09-2011	BSR Vibrotech Industries Gat No. 151, At Vishakhed, Post Pimpalwandi, Taluka Junnar, District Pune, Maharashtra-412 412	Precast Concrete Pipes (With and without Reinfor- cement)	458	-	-	2003

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2.	3736165	27-09-2011	Nimbus Beverages Pvt. Ltd., K-148, No. 101, MIDC, Waluj, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra-431 136,	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
3.	3763976	19-09-2011	Shri Sai Beverages, H. No. B-1349, Samarthnagar, Basmath, Taluka Basmath, District Hingoli, Maharashtra-431 513	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
4.	3765273	11-10-2011	Preetam HI-Tech Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. G-2/A, MIDC Kupwad, Taluka Miraj, District Sangli, Maharashtra-416 436	Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (UPVC) Pipes for Soil and Waste Discharge System for Inside and Outside Buildings Including Ventilation and Rainwater System— Specification	13592	-	-	1992
5.	3765475	11-10-2011	Ajay Industrial Corporation Ltd., Gat No. 381/382, Village Wing, Taluka Khandala, District Satara, Maharashtra-412 801	Chlorinated PVC Pipes for Potable Hot and Cold Water Distribution Supplies	15778	-	-	2007
6.	3747574	13-10-2011	Laxmi Mineral Water, Gat No. 117/94, Village Shirol, Taluka Hatkanangale, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
7.	3747170	13-10-2011	Yashraj Industries, Gat No. 1030, Harewadi, Vita, Taluka Khanapur, District Sangli, Maharashtra-415 311	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
8.	3767176	14-10-2011	Ambika Enterprises, C-156, MIDC Waluj, Taluka Gangapur, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra-431 136	Domestic Electric Food Mixers (Liquidizers and Grinders)	4250	-	-	1980
9.	3732763	16-9-2011	Rushishwar Industries, Gat No. 170, At Sawangi, Taluka Manwat, District Parbhani, Maharashtra	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
10.	3738977	13-10-2011	Kothari Agro Foods Pvt. Ltd., S. No. 66, Ahankar Deolgaon, Taluka & District Jalna, Maharashtra-431 203	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
11.	3769483	24-10-2011	Nirlep Appliances Ltd., Gat No. 16, Naigaon, Khandewadi, Taluka Paithan, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra-431 136	Wrought Aluminium Utensil - Part 1 : Cooking Table, Serving Storing and Baking Utensils	1660	01	-	1982
12.	3733159	24-10-2011	Shete Foods & Beverages, Gat No. 9/1/A, At Shewaiwadi, Post Manchar, Taluka Ambegaon, District Pune, Maharashtra-410 503	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	-	2004
13.	3769988	24-10-2011	Sai Industries, Gat No. 17, M. No. 47(A), A/P Kabnoor, Taluka Hatkanangale, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra-416 129	Irrigation Equipment - Emitters— Specification	13487	-	-	1992

[No. CMD/13:11]

B. M. HANEEF, Scientist 'F' & Head

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3377.—केन्द्र सरकार ने, भारत के राजपत्र, भाग-II, खण्ड -3, उप-खण्ड (ii) तारीख 13 मार्च, 2010 में प्रकाशित, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी, भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का. आ. 720 तारीख 8 मार्च, 2010 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र 374.00 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 924.15 एकड़ (लगभग) भूमि में कोयले के पूर्वक्षण के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है, कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विहित उक्त भूमि के भाग में कोयला अभिप्राय्य है ;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 134.25 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 331.73 एकड़ (लगभग) भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकार एवं 239.75 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 592.42 एकड़ (लगभग) भूमि में या उस पर (जहां खनन अधिकार प्राप्त है), सतह अधिकार [सम्मिलित 374.00 हेक्टर (लगभग)] या 924.15 एकड़ (लगभग) का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है ;

टिप्पण 1:- इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक संख्या सी-1(ई)III/एफआर/869-0911, तारीख 8 सितम्बर, 2011 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, कार्डसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-पिन-700 001 के कार्यालय में या महाप्रबंधक (भूमि एवं राजस्व), वेस्टर्न कोलफिल्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व विभाग), कोल इस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर-440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है ।

टिप्पण 2:- उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के उपबंधों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उपबंध हैं :—

अर्जन की बाबत आपत्तियां :

“8(1) कोई व्यक्ति, जो किसी भूमि में, जिसकी बाबत धारा 7 के अधीन अधिसूचना निकाली गई है, हितबद्ध है, अधिसूचना के निकाले जाने से तीस दिनों के भीतर सम्पूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किन्हीं अधिकारों का अर्जन किए जाने के बारे में आपत्ति कर सकेगा ।

स्पष्टीकरण —

(1) इस धारा के अर्थान्तर्गत यह आपत्ति नहीं मानी जाएगी, कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में कोयला उत्पादन के लिए स्वयं खनन सक्रियाएं करना चाहता है और ऐसी सक्रियाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

(2) उप-धारा (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक आपत्ति सक्षम अधिकारी को लिखित रूप में की जाएगी और सक्षम प्राधिकारी आपत्तिकर्ता को स्वयं सुने जाने का या विधि व्यवसायी द्वारा सुनवाई का अवसर देगा और ऐसी सभी आपत्तियों को सुनने के पश्चात् और ऐसी अतिरिक्त जांच, यदि कोई हो, करने के पश्चात् जो वह आवश्यक समझता है, वह या तो धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचित भूमि के या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में एक रिपोर्ट या ऐसी भूमि के विभिन्न टुकड़ों या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में आपत्तियों पर अपनी सिफारिशों और उसके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के अभिलेख सहित विभिन्न रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए देगा ।

- (3) इस धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए वह व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में हितबद्ध समझा जाएगा जो प्रतिकर में हित का दावा करने का हकदार होता, यदि भूमि या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार इस अधिनियम के अधीन अर्जित कर लिए जाते हैं।”

टिप्पण 3:- केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता -700 001 को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन अधिसूचना संख्यांक का: आ. 2519, तारीख 27 मई, 1983 द्वारा भारत सरकार के राजपत्र भाग -II खंड-3, उप-खंड (ii), तारीख 11 जून, 1983 द्वारा प्रकाशित को सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाता है।

अनुसूची

सावनेर भूमिगत खान संख्या 1 विस्तार

नागपुर क्षेत्र

जिला - नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

[रेखांक संख्या सी-1(ई)III/एफआर/869-0911, तारीख 8 सितम्बर, 2011]

सभी अधिकार :

(भाग-‘क’)

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्किल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर में	टिप्पणियां
1.	अदासा	31	कलमेश्वर	नागपुर	129.93	भाग
2.	कोटोड़ी	30	सावनेर	नागपुर	4.32	भाग

कुल :- 134.25 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 331.73 एकड़ (लगभग)

रेखांक संख्या सी-1(ई)III/एफआर/869-0911, तारीख 8 सितम्बर, 2011]

सतह अधिकार (जहां खनन अधिकार पूर्व से प्राप्त है) :

(भाग-‘ख’)

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्किल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर में	टिप्पणियां
1.	बोरगांव	31	कलमेश्वर	नागपुर	180.03	भाग
2.	पटकाखेड़ी	33	सावनेर	नागपुर	59.72	भाग

कुल :- 239.75 हेक्टर (लगभग).

या 592.42 एकड़ (लगभग)

अनुसूची (भाग-‘क’) + अनुसूची (भाग-‘ख’) = कुल

(सभी अधिकार) (सतह अधिकार)

134.25 + 239.75 = 374.00 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 331.73 + 592.42 = 924.15 एकड़ (लगभग)

ग्राम अदासा में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

160, 163, 164, 165, 166 सड़क (भाग), 167, 168, 169 (वन), 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176ए, 176बी, 177, 178, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, सड़क, 191/1, 191/2, 191/3 नाला, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218/1, 218/2, सड़क, 223, सड़क, 224, 225, 228बी, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240 (सरकारी), 241, 242, 243, 244/1, 244/2, 245/1, 245/2, 246बी, 254, 255, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 274, 280.

ग्राम कोटोड़ी में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

79, 80, और 89.

ग्राम बोरगांव में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

14, 15, 18/1, 18/2, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 246, नाला, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 256, 257, 263, 264/1-264/2, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277 (वन), 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290ए/1, 290ए/2, 291, 292, 293/1, 293/2, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, सड़क, 312, 313, 314ए, 314बी, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 324, 325, 326/1, 326/2, सड़क, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, सड़क, 340, 341, 342 (सरकारी), 343, 344, 345, 346(सरकारी), 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, नाला, 361, 363, 364-364/2, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369(वन), 370, नाला, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378ए, 378बी, 379, 380, 381ए, 381बी, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404/1-404/2, 405, 406.

ग्राम पटकाखेड़ी में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

141, 142, 143, सड़क, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159/1-159/2, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164/1-164/2-164/3-164/4, 165/1, 165/2, 166, 167/1-167/2, 168, 169, 170, नाला, 171/1-171/2, [सरकारी (भाग)], 172, 173/1-173/2, 174, 175, 178

सीमा वर्णन :-

क - ख : रेखा ग्राम बोरगांव में बिन्दु 'क' से आरम्भ होती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 326/1-326/2, 325, की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है, फिर सड़क पार करती है तथा प्लॉट संख्या 299 की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है, फिर सड़क पार करती है तथा प्लॉट संख्यांक 334, 335, 336, की बाह्य सीमा से होकर गुजरती है सड़क एवं प्लॉट संख्यांक 340, 341, 342, 346 की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती है तथा नाला की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती है एवं प्लॉट संख्यांक 370, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378बी, 380, 381बी, 382, 384, की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर ग्राम बोरगांव तथा ग्राम पटकाखेड़ी की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा को पार करती है और ग्राम पटकाखेड़ी के प्लॉट संख्यांक 170, 169, 168, 167/1-167/2, 166, 173/1-173/2, 172, की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 171/1-171/2, में से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है।

ख - ग : रेखा ग्राम पटकाखेड़ी में प्लॉट संख्यांक 171/1-171/2, से होकर गुजरती है फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 178, 172, 173/1-173/2, 174, 175, 164/1-164/2-164/3-164/4, 163, 162, 160, 159/1-159/2, 156, 155, 154, 153, की बाह्य सीमा से होकर गुजरती है तथा सड़क पार करती हुई सड़क एवं प्लॉट संख्या 143 की बाह्य सीमा से लगकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है।

ग - घ : रेखा ग्राम पटकाखेड़ी के प्लॉट संख्यांक 143, 141, 142, सड़क, 157, 158, 163, की बाह्य सीमा से होकर गुजरती है फिर नाला तथा ग्राम पटकाखेड़ी और ग्राम अदासा की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा को पार करती हुई ग्राम अदासा के प्लॉट संख्यांक 191/1-191/2-191/3, 218/1-218/2 तथा सड़क की बाह्य सीमा से लगकर गुजरती है फिर सड़क को पार करती हुई सड़क तथा प्लॉट संख्यांक 223, की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती है एवं प्लॉट संख्या 223 तथा सड़क, एवं प्लॉट संख्यांक 224, 225, 228बी, 244/1-244/2, 245/1-245/2, 255 की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती हुई पुनः सड़क की बाह्य सीमा से लगकर गुजरती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 257, 259, 260 की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'घ' पर मिलती है।

घ - ङ : रेखा ग्राम अदासा में प्लॉट संख्यांक 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, की बाह्य सीमा एवं ग्राम अदासा तथा ग्राम कोटोड़ी की सम्मिलित ग्राम सीमा से गुजरती है फिर ग्राम अदासा एवं ग्राम कोटोड़ी के प्लॉट संख्यांक 89, 80, 79, की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ङ' पर मिलती है।

ङ - च : रेखा ग्राम अदासा में प्लॉट संख्यांक 269, 280, 274, 267 की बाह्य सीमा से होकर गुजरती है और सड़क की बाह्य सीमा से लगकर गुजरती है, फिर सड़क को पार करती हुई प्लॉट संख्यांक 254, 246बी, 244/1-244/2, 240, 239, की बाह्य सीमा से लगकर गुजरती है तथा सड़क पार करती हुई प्लॉट संख्या 210, सड़क, की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती हुई सड़क पार करती है फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 199, 198, 182, 176ए, 177, 178 की बाह्य सीमा से लगकर गुजरती हुई सड़क पार करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 160, 163 की बाह्य सीमा से लगकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'च' पर मिलती है।

च - छ : रेखा ग्राम अदासा एवं ग्राम बोरगांव की सम्मिलित सीमा रेखा को पार करती हुई ग्राम बोरगांव में प्लॉट संख्यांक 393, 391, 394, 401, 402, 18/1-18/2, 15, 14, 406, 405, 404/1-404/2, की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती हुई सड़क पार करती है फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 364-364/2, 363, 361, फिर नाला की सीमा से लगकर गुजरती है, और प्लॉट संख्यांक 246, 238, 240, 239, 238, 236, 237, फिर नाला की सीमा से लगकर, फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 250, 251, 252, 253, 256, 257, 268, 264/1-264/2, 263, की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु 'छ' पर मिलती है।

छ -क : रेखा ग्राम बोरगांव में ग्राम बोरगांव एवं निलगांव की सम्मिश्रित ब्राध सीमा एवं प्लॉट संख्यांक 263, 271, 272, 273, की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती हुई नाला पार करती है, फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 317, 318, 319, 314ए, 313, की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती हुई सड़क पार करती है फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 312, 324, 326/1-326-2, की बाह्य सीमा से गुजरती हुई आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं. 43015/24/2009-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू -1]

ए. के. दास, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2011

S.O. 3377.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal Number S.O. 720 dated the 8th March, 2010, issued under sub-section (') of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 13th March, 2010, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in 374.00 hectares (approximately) or 924.15 acres (approximately) of the lands in the locality specified in the Schedule annexed to that notification;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in a part of the said lands described in the Schedules appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire all rights in or over the land measuring 134.25 hectares (approximately) or 331.73 acres (approximately) and Surface Rights in or over the land measuring 239.75 hectares (approximately) or 592.42 acres (approximately) (where Mining Rights already exists) [total 374.00 hectares (approximately) or 924.15 acres (approximately)] as described in the Schedule appended hereto.

Note 1 : The plan bearing number C-1(E)III/FR/869-0911, dated the 8th September, 2011 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected at the office of the Collector, Nagpur (Maharashtra) or at the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata (Pin -700 001) or at the office of the General Manager, Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur- 440 001 (Maharashtra).

Note 2 : Attention is hereby invited to the provisions of Section 8 of the aforesaid Act which provides as follows :—

Objections to Acquisition:

“8(1) Any person interested in any land in respect of which a notification under section 7 has been issued, may, within thirty days of the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land or of any rights in or over such land.

Explanation —

- (1) It shall not be an objection within the meaning of this section for any person to say that he himself desires to undertake mining operations in the land for the production of coal and that such operations should not be undertaken by the Central Government or by any other person.
- (2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the competent authority in writing and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by a legal practitioner and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either make a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of Section 7 or of rights in or over such land, or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land or of rights in or over such land, to the Central Government, containing his recommendations on the objections, together with the record of proceedings held by him, for the decision of that Government.
- (3) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land who would be entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land were acquired under this Act.”

Note 3 : The Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata-700 001 has been appointed by the Central Government as the competent authority under section 3 of the said Act, vide notification number S.O. 2519 dated the 27th May, 1983, published in Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 11th June, 1983.

SCHEDULE**SAONER UNDERGROUND MINE NUMBER 1 EXPANSION****NAGPUR AREA****DISTRICT-NAGPUR (MAHARASHTRA)**

(Plan bearing number C-1(E)III/FR/869-0911, dated the 8th September, 2011)

ALL RIGHTS:**[PART-‘A’]**

Sl No.	Name of village	Patwari Circle number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Adasa	31	Kalmeshwar	Nagpur	129.93	Part
2.	Kotodi	30	Saoner	Nagpur	4.32	Part
Total :					134.25 hectares (approximately)	or 331.73 acres (approximately)

(Plan bearing number C-1(E)III/FR/869-0911, dated the 8th September, 2011)

SURFACE RIGHTS (Where Mining Rights already exists):**[PART-‘B’]**

Sl No.	Name of village	Patwari Circle number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1.	Borgaon	31	Kalmeshwar	Nagpur	80.03	Part
2.	Patkakhedi	33	Saoner	Nagpur	9.72	Part
Total :					239.75 hectares (approximately)	or 592.42 acres (approximately)

SCHEDULE (PART-‘A’+ SCHEDULE (PART-‘B’)= TOTAL**(ALL RIGHTS****(SURFACE RIGHTS)**

134.25 hectares + 239.75 hectares = 374.00 hectares (approximately)

or

331.73 acres + 592.42 acres = 924.15 acres (approximately)

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Adasa :

160, 163, 164, 165, 166 Road (Part), 167, 168, 169 (Forest), 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176A, 176B, 177, 178, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190 Road, 191/1, 191/2, 191/3, Nallah, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218/1, 218/2, Road, 223, Road, 224, 225, 228B, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240 (Govt), 241, 242, 243, 244/1, 244/2, 245/1-245/2, 246B, 254, 255, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 274, 280.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Kotodi :

79, 80 and 89.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Borgaon :

14, 15, 18/1, 18/2, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 246, Nallah, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 256, 257, 263, 264/1-264/2, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277 (Forest), 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290/A/1, 290/A-2, 291, 292, 293/1, 293/2, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, Road, 312, 313, 314A, 314B, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 324, 325, 326/1, 326/2, Road, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339 Road, 340, 341, 342 (Govt.), 343, 344, 345, 346 (Govt.), 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, Nallah, 361, 363, 364, 364/2, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369 (Forest), 370, Nallah, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378A, 378B, 379, 380, 381A, 381B, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404/1, 404/2, 405, 406.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Patkakhedi :

141, 142, 143, Road, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159/1-159/2, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164/1-164/2, 164/3-164/4, 165/1, 165/2, 166, 167/1-167/2, 168, 169, 170, Nallah, 171/1-171/2, [Government (Part)], 172, 173/1-173/2, 174, 175, 178.

Boundary description :

- A-B :** Line start from Point 'A' of village Borgaon and passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 326/1-326/2, 325, crosses the village Road then proceeds along the outer boundary of plot number 299, then crosses the Road, then passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 334, 335, 336, Road, plot numbers 340, 341, 342, 346, Nallah, plot numbers 370, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378B, 380, 381B, 382, 383, 384, of village Borgaon then crosses the common village boundary of villages Borgaon and Patkakhedi then passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 170, 169, 168, 167/1-167/2, 166, 173/1-173/2, 172, then passes through plot numbers 171/1-171/2, and meets at Point 'B'.
- B-C :** Line passes through plot numbers 171/1-171/2, of village Patkakhedi then passes through outer boundary of plot numbers 178, 172, 173/1-173/2, 174, 175, 164/1-164/2-164/3-164/4, 163, 162, 160, 159/1-159/2, 156, 155, 153, then crosses the village Road, then crosses of village Patkakhedi and passes along the outer boundary of Road, plot number 143 and meets at Point 'C'.
- C-D :** Line passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 143, 141, 142, Road, 157, 158, 163, then crosses the Nallah and village boundary of villages Patkakhedi and Adasa, then proceeds along the outer boundary of plot numbers 191/1-191/2-191/3, 218/1-218/2, then crosses the Road, then passes along the boundary of plot number, 223, Road, 224, 225, 228B, 244/1-244/2, 245/1-245/2, 255, Road, plot numbers 257, 259, 260 of village Adasa and meets at Point 'D'.
- D-E :** Line passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, and passes along the common boundary of villages Adasa and Kotodi, then proceeds along the outer boundary of plot numbers 89, 80, 79, of village Kotodi and meets at Point 'E'.
- E-F :** Line crosses the common boundary of villages Kotodi and Adasa, then line passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 269, 280, 274, 267, Road, and crosses the Road then passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 254, 246B, 244/1-244/2, 240, 239, crosses the Road of village Adasa, then passes along the outer boundary of plot number 210, Road and crosses the village Road, then passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 199, 198, 182, 176/A, 177, 178, crosses the Road, then passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 160, 163, and meets at Point 'F'.
- F-G :** Line passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 393, 391, 394, 401, 402, 18/1-18/2, 15, 14, 406, 405, 404/1-404/2, crosses the village Road then passes the outer boundary of plot numbers 364-364/2, 363, 361, then passes along the boundary of Nallah, and plot numbers 246, 238, 240, 239, 238, 236, 237, then crosses the Nallah, then passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 250, 251, 252, 253, 256, 257, 268, 264/1-264/2, 263, and meets at Point 'G'.
- G-A :** Line passes along the common boundary of villages Borgaon and Nilgaon and also passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 263, 271, 272, 273, then crosses the Nallah then proceeds along the outer boundary of plot numbers 317, 318, 319, 314A, 313, then crosses the village Road of village Borgaon, then proceeds along the outer boundary of plot numbers 312, 324, 326/1-326/2, and meets at starting Point 'A'.

[F.No.43015/24/2009-PRIW-I]

A.K. DAS, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 नवम्बर, 2011

क्र.आ. 3378.—केन्द्र सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है, कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में से कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है ;

और, रेखांक संख्यांक आरईवी/05/2010, तारीख 14 जुलाई, 2010 को उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि के क्षेत्र का अन्तर्विष्ट किया गया है, उनका निरीक्षण सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (भूमि और राजस्व विभाग), दरभंगा हाउस, रांची-834 029 (झारखंड) के कार्यालय में या महाप्रबंधक, राजहरा क्षेत्र, उपायुक्त, चतरा, झारखंड या महाप्रबंधक (खोज प्रभाग, आरआई-III, केन्द्रीय खान योजना एवं डिजाइन संस्थान, गोंडवाना प्लेस, कांके रोड, रांची के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, कार्डिसल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में कोयले का पूर्वोक्त करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है ।

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति—

- (i) संपूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उसके ऊपर किसी अधिकार के अर्जन पर आक्षेप, या
- (ii) भूमि या ऐसी भूमि पर कोई अधिकार के प्रतिकर के हित के यदि कोई दावा, या
- (iii) खनन पट्टा अर्जित किए जाने के अधीन अधिकारों की पूर्वेक्षण अनुज्ञप्ति प्रभावहीन हो जाने और भूमि संबंधी सभी नक्शे, चार्ट तथा अन्य दस्तावेजों का परिदान, अयस्कों या अन्य खनिजों के नमूनों का संग्रहण और उनका सम्यक् विश्लेषण करने के लिए तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उप-धारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट कोई अन्य सुसंगत अभिलेखों या सामग्रियों की तैयारी के लिए प्रतिकर,
- इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिनों के भीतर, महाप्रबंधक, सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, राजहरा क्षेत्र, जिला-चतरा (झारखंड) या महाप्रबंधक, सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड भूमि और राजपत्र विभाग, दरभंगा हाउस, रांची -834 029, (झारखंड) को भेजेगा।

अनुसूची

मगध और आग्रपाली ब्लॉक (टंडवा साउथ ब्लॉक)

जिला - चतरा (झारखंड)

(रेखांक संख्यांक आरईबी/05/2010, तारीख 14 जुलाई, 2010)

क्रम सं.	सौजा/ग्राम	थाना	ग्राम/थाना संख्या	जिले का नाम	क्षेत्र (एकड़ में)	क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	टिप्पणियाँ
1.	मासीलौंग	टंडवा	61	चतरा	16.25	6.58	भाग
कुल :						16.25 एकड़ (लगभग)	
या						6.58 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)	

मगध और आग्रपाली ब्लॉक (टंडवा साउथ ब्लॉक) की सीमा का वर्णन :

- क-ख-ग-घ-ङ-च रेखा 'क' से आरंभ होती है और मासीलौंग ग्राम से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु 'च' पर मिलती है।
- च-छ रेखा, मासीलौंग ग्राम से होती हुई बिन्दु 'छ' पर मिलती है।
- छ-ज रेखा, मासीलौंग और कामता ग्रामों के सम्मिलित सीमा से होती हुई निकलती है और बिन्दु 'ज' पर मिलती है।
- ज-झ-ञ-क रेखा, मासीलौंग ग्राम से होती हुई जाती है और प्रारंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[फा सं. 43015/17/2010-पीआरआई डब्ल्यू-1]

ए. के. दास, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th November, 2011

S.O. 3378.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands in the locality described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

And, whereas, the plan bearing number Rev/05/2010, dated the 14th July, 2010 containing details of the areas of lands described in the said Schedule may be inspected at the office of the Central Coalfields Limited (Land and Revenue Department), Darbhanga House, Ranchi-834 029 (Jharkhand) or at the office of the General Manager, Rajhara Area, Deputy Commissioner, Chatra, Jharkhand or at the office of the General Manager (Exploration Division), RI-III, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, Gondwana Palace, Kanke Road, Ranchi or at the office of the Coal Controller, I, Council House Street Kolkata ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal from lands described in the said Schedule:

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may—

- (i) object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land, or of any rights in or over such, land, or
- (ii) claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land, or
- (iii) seek compensation for prospecting licences ceasing to have effect, rights under mining leases being acquired, and deliver all maps, charts and other documents relating to the land, collection from the land of cores or other mineral samples and due analysis thereof and the preparation of any other relevant record or materials referred in in sub-section (7) of Section 13 of the said Act,

to the office of the General Manager, Central Coalfields Limited, Rajhara Area, District-Chatra (Jharkhand) or General Manager, Central Coalfields Limited, Land and Revenue Department, Darbhanga House, Ranchi-834 029 (Jharkhand) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE**Magadh and Amarpali Block (Tandwa South Block)****District - Chatra (Jharkhand)**

(Plan bearing number Rev/05/2010, dated the 14th July, 2010)

Sl. No.	Mauja/Village	Thana	Village/Thana number	Name of District	Area (in acres)	Area (in hectares)	Remarks
1.	Masilung	Tandwa	61	Chatra	16.25	6.58	Part
					Total : 16.25 acres (approximately)		
					or 6.58 hectares (approximately)		

Boundary Description of Magadh and Amarpali Block (Tandwa South Block) :

A-B-C-D-E-F	Line starts from 'A' and passes through in village Masilung and meets at point 'F'.
F - G	Line passes, through in village Masilung and meet at point 'G'.
G - H	Line passes, through common boundary of villages Masilung and Kamta and meets at point 'H'.
H - I - J - A	Line passes through in village of Masilung and meets at starting point 'A'.

[F.No. 43015/17/2010-PRIW-I]

A. K. DAS, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3379.—केन्द्र सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन), अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अनुसूची में उल्लिखित तारीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित किया था।

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के उड़ीसा राज्य स्थित पारादीप से पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य स्थित हलदिया तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट है, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण-1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को उड़ीसा राज्य में प्रचालन कि समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

क्र. सं.	का.आ. नं. व तारीख	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1970-दिनांक 11-08-2004	चौकिमठ	कुजग	जगतसिंहपुर	उड़ीसा	28-02-2008
		रागयागड				28-02-2008
		उदयबट				28-02-2008
		पारादापगड				28-02-2008
		नुआगड				28-02-2008

[सं. आर-25011/21/2011-ओ आर-1]

लालछन्दमा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2011

S.O. 3379.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. and date as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to those Notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And a whereas, the Competent Authority has made report to the Central Government that the Pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Paradip in the State of Orissa to Haldia, in the State of West Bengal has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in respect of the said lands which in brief are specified in the Schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under Explanation -I of rule 4 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination of operation in the State of Orissa.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	S.O. No. & Date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Closure of Declaration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1970 DT., 11-08-2004	Chukimatha	Kujang	Jagatsinghpur	Orissa	28-02-2008
		Rangiagad				28-02-2008
		Udaybata				28-02-2008
		Paradipgarh				28-02-2008
		Nuagar				28-02-2008

[No. R-25011/21/2011-OR-I]

LALCHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 3380.—केन्द्र सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन), अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अधिसूची में उल्लिखित तारीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विल्लगनों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित किया था।

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के उड़ीसा राज्य स्थित पारादीप से पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य स्थित हलदिआ तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण 1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को उड़ीसा राज्य में प्रचालन कि समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

क्र. सं.	का.आ. नं. व तारीख	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1189-दिनांक 01-04-2005	कान्डीआसाही	चान्दबाली	भद्रक	उड़ीसा	29-02-2008
		तन्तुलाडहा				29-02-2008
		दओबल				29-02-2008
		आम्बुला				29-02-2008
		पुरुषोत्तमपुर				29-02-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		बउलजोडा				29-02-2008
		मुल्काइमा				29-02-2008
		सानासगपुर				29-02-2008
		रामपुर				29-02-2008
		घाटपुर				05-12-2007
		बडासगपुर				29-02-2008
		माधापुर				29-02-2008
		लक्ष्माप्रसाद				05-12-2007
		सान्तरापुर				05-12-2007
		खाडजाण				05-12-2007
2.	2517-दिनांक 30-09-2004	हरीसिंहपुर	तिहीडी	भद्रक	उड़ीसा	26-07-2006
		भानूपुर				26-07-2006
		कान्हूपुर				26-07-2006
		सन्डकपुर				05-12-2007
		मीमानीपुर				29-02-2008
		ताराचन्दबिन्धा				05-12-2007
		बबनीबन्धा				05-12-2007
		हाबुडासिंह				05-12-2007
		साहापुर				05-12-2007
		काबिरपुर				29-02-2008
		जाफराबाद				29-02-2008
		नहुतापाल				29-02-2008
		बहाबलपुर				29-02-2008
3.	2517-दिनांक 30-09-2004	कोडावाटीयाबडा	बासुदेबपुर	भद्रक	उड़ीसा	19-11-2007
		माबादिला				19-11-2007
		जगन्नाथप्रसाद				19-11-2007
		जयकृष्णपुर				19-11-2007
		कासिआभिराम				19-11-2007
		कमारगा				19-11-2007
		चिरोल				19-11-2007
		बलासुनलीया				19-11-2007
		खरादीबिनायकपुर				19-11-2007
		बासुदेबपुर				19-11-2007
		सुकदेबपुर				19-11-2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	2517-दिनांक 30-09-2004	सुगुडा				19-11-2007
		गुआगा				18-07-2007
		बाखरपुर				18-07-2007
		बासठा				18-07-2007
		सुदशनपुर				18-07-2007
		सुआ				18-07-2007
		अरतुग				18-07-2007
		दामादरपुर				18-07-2007
		पट्टुआ				18-07-2007
		राधामोहनपुर				18-07-2007
4.	265-दिनांक 20-01-2005	बागदाबिनायकपुर	बासुदेबपुर	भद्रक	उड़ीसा	19-11-2007
		साबरपुर				19-11-2007
		कलासिया				19-11-2007

[सं. आर-25011/22/2011-ओ आर-1]

लालछन्दमा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2011

S.O. 3380.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. Nos. and date as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to those Notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the Pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Paradip in the State of Orissa to Haldia, in the State of West Bengal has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in respect of the said lands which in brief are specified in the Schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under Explanation -I of rule 4 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination of operation in the State of Orissa.

Sl. No.	S.O. No. & Date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Closure of Declaration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1189 Dt, 01-04-2005	Kandiasahi	Chandabali	Bhadrak	Orissa	29-02-2008
		Tentulidihi				29-02-2008
		Deobil				29-02-2008
		Ambulo				29-02-2008
		Purushottampur				29-02-2008
		Bauljuda				29-02-2008
		Mulkaema				29-02-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1189 Dt, 01-04-2005	Sansingpur				29-02-2008
		Rampur				29-02-2008
		Ghatpur				05-12-2007
		Barasingpur				29-02-2008
		Madhapur				29-02-2008
		Lakshmiprasad				05-12-2007
		Santarapur				05-12-2007
		Kharijana				05-12-2007
2	2517 DT 30-09-2004	Harsanapur	Tihidi	Bhadrak	Orissa	26-07-2006
		Bhanapur				26-07-2006
		Kanhapur				26-07-2006
		Sandekpur				05-12-2007
		Mahanadi				29-02-2008
		Dechandabindia				05-12-2007
		Babubindia				05-12-2007
		Habudasinh				05-12-2007
		Sahapur				05-12-2007
		Kabirpur				29-02-2008
		Jafabad				29-02-2008
		Narainipal				05-12-2007
		Kababpur				29-02-2008
3	2517 DT 30-09-2004	Korandabara	Basudevpur	Bhadrak	Orissa	19-11-2007
		Mabaalia				19-11-2007
		Jagannathprasad				19-11-2007
		Jayakrushnapur				19-11-2007
		Kasiabhiram				19-11-2007
		Kamargan				19-11-2007
		Chirol				19-11-2007
		Belasaunlia				19-11-2007
		Kharidabinyakpur				19-11-2007
		Basudebpur				19-11-2007
		Sukadevpur				19-11-2007
		Sungura				19-11-2007
		Guagan				18-07-2007
		Bakharpur				18-07-2007
		Bashathai				18-07-2007
		Sudarsanpur				18-07-2007
		Suan				18-07-2007
		Artung				18-07-2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Damodarpur				18-07-2007
		Parhuan				18-07-2007
		Radhamohanpur				18-07-2007
4	265 DT 20-01-2005	Bagdabinayakpur	Basudevpur	Bhadrak	Orissa	19-11-2007
		Sabarpar				19-11-2007
		Kalasia				19-11-2007

[No. R-25011/22/2011-OR-I]

LALCHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2011

क्र. आ. 3381.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन), अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अधिसूची में उल्लिखित तरीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था।

आर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त भूमियों में, सभी जिल्लयों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित किया था।

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के द्वारा राज्य स्थित पारादीप से पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य स्थित हलदिआ तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसा ही के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची से विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए:

अतः अर केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के अन्वयेण । न अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तरीखों को उड़ीसा राज्य में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तरीख के रूप में घोषित करती हैं।

क्र. सं.	क्र.आ. नं. व तरीख	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तरीख
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2675-दिनांक 18-10-2004	गुड	सोरी	बालेश्वर	उड़ीसा	18-07-2007
		पटीमुन्डा				18-07-2007
		दिनपाही				18-07-2007
		बालिकतिरण				18-07-2007
		छतुबाटा				18-07-2007
		पाडाडिहा				18-07-2007
		ब्रह्मपुर				18-07-2007
		अन्जा				18-07-2007
		साहसपुरा				18-07-2007
		रणभजपुर				18-07-2007
		कान्हआगालपुर				18-07-2007
		रहाणयागज				18-07-2007
		करन्जाबान्धा				28-07-2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		डोलपुर				18-07-2007
		फतेहपुर				18-07-2007
		कल्याणा				18-07-2007
		नूआपुर				18-07-2007
		शालगा				18-07-2007
		अओडशाल				18-07-2007
		नरणाबाड़				18-07-2007
2	2675 -दिनांक 18-10-2004	श्राजंग	बालेश्वर	बालेश्वर	उड़ीसा	18-07-2007
		चकश्रारामपुर				18-07-2007
		बाइता				18-07-2007
		रहाणयागडिया				18-07-2007
		गम्भारिया				18-07-2007
		तुडरा				18-07-2007
		कुअरपुर				18-07-2007
		भोमपुर				18-07-2007
		चान्दिपुर				18-07-2007
		छीलयापदा				18-07-2007
		साहाजानगर				18-07-2007
		जयदेबकसपा				18-07-2007
		मझीकिया				18-07-2007
		पुरस्तमपुर				18-07-2007
		बडीकआ				18-07-2007
		पदमपुर				18-07-2007
		तालपदा				18-07-2007
		गुडु				18-07-2007
		रणसाहि				18-07-2007
		हिरागा				18-07-2007
3	2786-दिनांक 26-10-2004	टोलकडिहा	बस्ता	बालेश्वर	उड़ीसा	25-09-2007
		गोठागडिया				25-09-2007
		मींसयाली				25-09-2007
		धपाकन्द				25-09-2007
		बड़खुदा				25-09-2007
		तिगीरिया				25-09-2007
		पाडापाडा				25-09-2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		लक्ष्मनपडा				25-09-2007
		धनाहाडा				25-09-2007
		बगुनिया				25-09-2007
		कदोलहन्डा				25-09-2007
		कुडइ				25-09-2007
		पलासिया				25-09-2007
		दराडा				25-09-2007
		दान्डि				25-09-2007
		दुन्डा				25-09-2007
		कुसिदा				25-09-2007
		छीचना				25-09-2007
		सियालियापदा				25-09-2007
		बालिसाहा				25-09-2007
		पुडुरा				25-09-2007
		कमारगडिया				25-09-2007
		जामसुला				25-09-2007
		गुहालिपडा				25-09-2007
		आछुयापदा				25-09-2007
		पथदुर्गा				25-09-2007
		त्रलोकी				25-09-2007
		सिंगीपुर				25-09-2007
		नवेरा				25-09-2007
4	2786-दिनांक 26-10-2004	रमु	बालियापाल	बालेश्वर	उडीसा	29-02-2008
		गोकुलानन्दपुर				29-02-2008
		धानदा				29-02-2008
		निखारा				29-02-2008
		पालपदा				29-02-2008
		दखिनपडा				29-02-2008
5	2786-दिनांक 26-10-2004	उत्तरपडा	जलेश्वर	बालेश्वर	उडीसा	01-02-2008
		खालाबडिया				01-02-2008
		कसिदा				01-02-2008
		देबकुमार				01-02-2008
		गोरीबलदा				01-02-2008
		सुल्तानपुर				01-02-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		सिमुलिया				01-02-2008
		घाटियाडा				01-02-2008
		झाड़पिपल				01-02-2008
		खुलुडा				01-02-2008
		उलुडा				15-04-2008
		नुआपला				15-04-2008
		नचिदा				15-04-2008
		देउरा				15-04-2008
		रघुचक				15-04-2008
		कुसुदा				15-04-2008
		गबगा				15-05-2007
		अलालबिन्धा				15-05-2007
		रायपुर				15-05-2007
		कुकुलेश्वर				15-05-2007
		पारुलिया				15-05-2007
		बटगा				15-05-2007
		कटिसाहा				15-05-2007
		मोहम्दराजपुर				15-05-2007
		रामचन्द्रपुर				15-05-2007
		मधुपूर				15-05-2007
		कुलिदा				15-05-2007
		बलरामपुर				15-05-2007
		बाघधडास				15-05-2007

[सं. आर-25011/23/2011-ओआर-1]

लाल छन्दमा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2011

S.O. 3381.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. Nos. and dates as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to those Notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made report to the Central Government that the Pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Paradip in the State of Orissa to Haldia, in the State of West Bengal has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in respect of the said lands which in brief are specified in the Schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under Explanation-I of Rule 4 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in column 7 of the said

Schedule as the dates of termination of operation in the State of Orissa.

Sl. No.	S.O. No. & Date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Closure of Declaration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2675 Dt. 18-10-2004	Gud	Soro	Balasore	Orissa	18-07-2007
		Patimunda				18-07-2007
		Dinapahii				18-07-2007
		Baliktiran				18-07-2007
		Chhatubati				18-07-2007
		Poradiha				18-07-2007
		Brahampur				18-07-2007
		Anjee				18-07-2007
		Sahasapura				18-07-2007
		Ranbhanjpur				18-07-2007
		Kanheiogalpur				18-07-2007
		Rahaniaganj				18-07-2007
		Karanjabindha				28-07-2007
		Dolpur				18-07-2007
		Fatehpur				18-07-2007
		Kalyani				18-07-2007
		Nuapur				18-07-2007
		Salagan				18-07-2007
		Odshal				18-07-2007
		Narayanabara				18-07-2007
2.	2675 Dt. 18-10-2004	Srijang	Balasore	Balasore	Orissa	18-07-2007
		Chak Srirampur				18-07-2007
		Boita				18-07-2007
		Rahaniyagadia				18-07-2007
		Gambharia				18-07-2007
		Tundra				18-07-2007
		Kuanrpur				18-07-2007
		Bhimmpur				18-07-2007
		Chandipur				18-07-2007
		Chheliapada				18-07-2007
		Sahajanagar				18-07-2007
		Jaydevkasba				18-07-2007
		Majhikia				18-07-2007
		Purastampur				18-07-2007
		Barakia				18-07-2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Padampur				18-07-2007
		Talapada				18-07-2007
		Gudu				18-07-2007
		Ranasahi				18-07-2007
		Hirigan				18-07-2007
3.	2786 Dt. 26-10-2004	Tolakdiha	Basta	Balasore	Orissa	25-09-2007
		Gothagaria				25-09-2007
		Mainsiali				25-09-2007
		Dhapakand				25-09-2007
		Barakhudi				25-09-2007
		Tigiria				25-09-2007
		Porapara				25-09-2007
		Lakshmanpara				25-09-2007
		Dhanahanda				25-09-2007
		Begunia				25-09-2007
		Kadalianda				25-09-2007
		Kundei				25-09-2007
		Palasia				25-09-2007
		Darada				25-09-2007
		Dandi				25-09-2007
		Dunda				25-09-2007
		Kusida				25-09-2007
		Chhachina				25-09-2007
		Sialiapada				25-09-2007
		Balisahi				25-09-2007
		Putura				25-09-2007
		Kamargadia				25-09-2007
		Jamsuli				25-09-2007
		Guhaliapada				25-09-2007
		Achhuapada				25-09-2007
		Pathadurga				25-09-2007
		Trailoki				25-09-2007
		Singipur				25-09-2007
		Navera				25-09-2007
4.	2786 Dt. 26-10-2004	Remu	Baliapal	Balasore	Orissa	29-02-2008
		Gokulanandpur				29-02-2008
		Dhanda				29-02-2008
		Nikhira				29-02-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Palpada				29-02-2008
		Dakhinapada				29-02-2008
5.	2786 Dt. 26-10-2004	Uttarpara	Jaleshwar	Balasore	Orissa	01-02-2008
		Khalabania				01-02-2008
		Kasida				01-02-2008
		Debkumar				01-02-2008
		Gouri Belda				01-02-2008
		Sultanpur				01-02-2008
		Simulia				01-02-2008
		Ghantiari				01-02-2008
		Jhadapimpala				01-02-2008
		Khuluda				01-02-2008
		Uluda				15-04-2008
		Nuapali				15-04-2008
		Nachinda				15-04-2008
		Denuara				15-04-2008
		Raghuchak				15-04-2008
		Kusuda				15-04-2008
		Gabagan				15-05-2007
		Alalbinndha				15-05-2007
		Raipur				15-05-2007
		Kukuleshwar				15-05-2007
		Parulia				15-05-2007
		Batgram				15-05-2007
		Katisahi				15-05-2007
		Mohamadrajpur				15-05-2007
		Ramchandrapur				15-05-2007
		Madhupur				15-05-2007
		Kulida				15-05-2007
		Balrampur				15-05-2007
		Baghadhadas				15-05-2007

[No. R-25011/23/2011-OR-I]

LALCHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 3382.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन), अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अधिसूची में उल्लिखित तरीखों की संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन दिनांक पर ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त भूमियों में, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित किया था।

और जबकि सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के उड़ीसा राज्य स्थित पारादीप से पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य स्थित हलदिआ तक उपर्युक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः ऐसी भूमि के बारे में जिसका विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, प्रचालन समाप्त किया जाए;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण - 1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 7 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को उड़ीसा राज्य में प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख के रूप में घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	का.आ. नं. व तारीख	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	जिला	राज्य	प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2578-दिनांक 05-10-2004	आखरासाली	महाकालपाडा केन्द्रपाडा		उड़ीसा	01-03-2008
		भारगडोबारन्डा				01-03-2008
		राजेन्द्रनगर				01-03-2008
		गुप्तागोरी				01-03-2008
		कोचिला				01-03-2008
		बाचुरिआ				01-03-2008
		अरोई				01-03-2008
		मालादिहि				01-03-2008
		परेश्वरपुर				01-03-2008
		नन्तर				01-03-2008
		बरडंग				01-03-2008
		जागती				01-03-2008
		बाहारसूबला				01-03-2008
		एकलपुर				01-03-2008
		बडाबईन्चा				01-03-2008
		बारादिहि				01-03-2008
		खोलानई				01-03-2008
		गुलुडिआ				01-03-2008
		काकटपुर				01-03-2008
		बन्धापारा				01-03-2008
2.	1190-दिनांक 01-04-2005	काकटपुर	महाकालपाडा केन्द्रपाडा		उड़ीसा	01-03-2008
		बन्धापाडा				01-03-2008
		गोगुआ				01-03-2008
		बाबर				01-03-2008
		सानराहामा				01-03-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	1190-दिनांक 01-04-2005	सक्रूपा	पट्टामुण्डई	केन्द्रपाडा	उड़ीसा	27-08-2007
		बाटिपाडा				27-08-2007
		सातकुडिया				27-08-2007
		बउलांग				27-08-2007
		ब्रहमपुर				27-08-2007
		चढेया				27-08-2007
		बुहाला				27-08-2007
		दउलि				27-08-2007
		बन्तो				27-08-2007
		अन्धारुआ				27-08-2007
		मालीपुर				27-08-2007
		अढाजोरि				27-08-2007
		बालिपाटणा				27-08-2007
		डामरपुर				27-08-2007
		श्रीरामपुर				27-08-2007
		पालपाटणा				27-08-2007
4.	1190-दिनांक 01-04-2005	अलिहा	आउल	केन्द्रपाडा	उड़ीसा	27-08-2007
		रायसरपुर				27-08-2007
		माहासानी				27-08-2007
		चन्डियागडी				27-08-2007
		शितलेश्वर				14-01-2008
		सालिअंच				14-01-2008
		नियाल				14-01-2008
		एन्डोल				14-01-2008
		तुन्गा				14-01-2008
5.	2236-दिनांक 06-08-2007	परिनुआपाडा	राजकर्निका	केन्द्रपाडा	उड़ीसा	14-01-2008
		मिराजपुर				14-01-2008
		कोथापाही				14-01-2008
		बालीबन्धा				14-01-2008
		आगापाडा				14-01-2008
		पेगरपाडा				14-01-2008
		नाहुनी				14-01-2008
		पन्की				14-01-2008

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2011

S.O. 3382.—Whereas by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. and date as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to those Notifications;

And whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the lands, free from all encumbrances in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the Pipeline for the purpose of transportation of crude oil from Paradip in the State of Orissa to Haldia, in the State of West Bengal has been laid in the said lands and hence the operation may be terminated in respect of the said lands which in brief are specified in the Schedule annexed to this Notification;

Now, therefore, as required under Explanation-I of rule 4 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in column 7 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination of operation in the State of Orissa.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	S.O. No. & Date	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	State	Closure of Declaration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	2578 Dt 05-10-2004	Akharasali	Mahakalapada	Kendrapara	Orissa	01-03-2008
		Bhargadobaranda				01-03-2008
		Rajendranagar				01-03-2008
		Guptagiri				01-03-2008
		Kochila				01-03-2008
		Bachuria				01-03-2008
		Aroi				01-03-2008
		Maladihi				01-03-2008
		Pareshwarapur				01-03-2008
		Nantar				01-03-2008
		Baradang				01-03-2008
		Jagati				01-03-2008
		Baharsubala				01-03-2008
		Ekalpur				01-03-2008
		Badabaincha				01-03-2008
		Baradihi				01-03-2008
		Kholanai				01-03-2008
		Guludia				01-03-2008
		Kakatpur				01-03-2008
		Bandhapara				01-03-2008
2.	1190 Dt 01-04-2005	Kakatpur	Mahakalapada	Kendrapara	Orissa	01-03-2008
		Bandhapara				01-03-2008
		Gogua				01-03-2008
		Babar				01-03-2008
		Sanrahama				01-03-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	1190 Dt 01-04-2005	Sankrupa Batipada Satakudia Baulang Brahampur Chadheya Buhala Deuli Banto Andharua Malipur Adhajori Balipatna Damarapur Srirampur Palpatna	Pattamundai	Kendrapara	Orissa	27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007
4.	1190 Dt 01-04-2005	Aliha Raisarpur Mohasani Chandiagadi Sitleshwar Salianch Nial Endol Tunga	Aul	Kendrapara	Orissa	27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 27-08-2007 14-01-2008 14-01-2008 14-01-2008 14-01-2008 14-01-2008
5.	2236 Dt 06-08-2007	Parinuapada Mirajpur Kothapahi Balibhanda Agapada Pegarpada Nahuni Panki	Rajkanika	Kendrapara	Orissa	14-01-2008 14-01-2008 14-01-2008 14-01-2008 14-01-2008 14-01-2008 14-01-2008 14-01-2008

[No. R-25011/24/2011-OR-I]

LALCHHANDAMA, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 3383.—केन्द्र सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम क्रूड के परिवहन के लिए “सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन के अन्तर्गत डी-बॉटलनेकिंग परियोजना” के कार्यान्वयन हेतु इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि से हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनसाधारण को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री भीम सिंह, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन प्रभाग), निर्माण कार्यालय, प्लॉट नं. 38-39, एसडीसी विनय, ब्लॉक द्वितीय, चौथा तल, मौजी कॉलोनी, मालवीय नगर, जयपुर, राजस्थान- 302017 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

तहसील : आबूरोड		जिला : सिराही	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	सांतपुर	904	00	00	70
		909	00	07	70
		851/1336 (सरकारी भूमि)	00	36	10
		882 (सरकारी भूमि)	00	06	10
		908/1341 (सरकारी भूमि)	00	27	70
		910 (सरकारी भूमि)	00	16	10
		1602/911 (सरकारी भूमि)	00	11	70

[सं. आर-25011/10/2011-ओआर-1]

लालछन्दमा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2011

S.O. 3383.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum crude a pipeline from Salaya in the State of Gujarat to Mathura in the State of Uttar Pradesh, (Under Salaya-Mathura Pipeline De-bottlenecking Project) should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interest in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land, to Shri Bhim Singh, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Construction Office, Plot No. 38-39, SDC Vinay, Block II, 4th Floor, Mauji Colony, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan -302017.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Aburoad			District : Sirohi			State : Rajasthan		
Sl. No.	Name of Village	Khasra No.	Area					
			Hectare	Are	Square Metre			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
1.	Santpur	904	00	00	70			
		909	00	07	70			
		851/1336 (Govt. Land)	00	36	10			
		882 (Govt. Land)	00	06	10			
		908/134/1 (Govt. Land)	00	27	70			
		910 (Govt. Land)	00	16	10			
		1602/911 (Govt. Land)	00	11	70			

[No. R-25011/10/2011-OR-I]

LALCHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 3384.—केंद्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, भारत के राजपत्र में दिनांक 3 दिसम्बर, 2005 को प्रकाशित पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 30 नवम्बर, 2005 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4526 में निम्नलिखित संशोधित करती है:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “मनोज कुमार, वरिष्ठ सिविल अभियंता, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बरौनी-कानपुर पाइपलाइन, बरौनी, पोस्ट-बरौनी ऑयल रिफाईनरी, बेगुसराय, बिहार-851117,” शब्दों तथा अंक के स्थान पर “अनिल कुमार, उप प्रबंधक (तकनीकी सेवाएं), इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बरौनी-कानपुर पाइपलाइन, बरौनी, पोस्ट-बरौनी ऑयल रिफाईनरी, बेगुसराय, बिहार-851117,” शब्द तथा अंक रखे जाएंगे।

[सं. आर-25011/15/2005-ओ आर-1]

लालछन्दमा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2011

S.O. 3384.—In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Number S.O. 4526 dated 30th November, 2005, published in the Gazette of India on 3rd December 2005 :—

In the said notification,

for the words “Shri Manoj Kumar, Senior Civil Engineer, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Barauni-Kanpur Pipeline, Barauni, P. O. Barauni Oil Refinery, Begusarai, Bihar-851114”, the words “Shri Anil Kumar, Dy. Manager (Technical Services), Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Barauni-Kanpur Pipeline, Barauni, P.O. Barauni Oil Refinery, Begusarai, Bihar-851114,” shall be substituted.

[No. R-25011/15/2005-OR-I]

LALCHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 3385.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि तमिलनाडु राज्य में कावेरी बेसिन रिफाइनरी, नरीमनम से त्रिची तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन आवश्यक है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस तारीख से, जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रति लिखित रूप में आक्षेप श्री बी. भास्करन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, सं. 10, तिरु-वि-का-स्ट्रीट, राजाजिपुरम, तिरुवल्लुर, तमिलनाडु-602001 को कर सकेगा ।

अनुसूची

तालुका : तिरुवारूर जिला : तिरुवारूर राज्य : तमिलनाडु					
गांव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं- खण्ड सं.	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर एयर वर्ग मीटर		
1	2	3	4	5	6
4/2. कुरुम्बेरी	328	2	0	01	10
	329	2 बी	0	24	00
	329	3	0	05	80
	505	2 बी 2	0	31	40
	504	6	0	12	70
	504	4	0	01	80
	326	7 बी	0	01	75
	326	7 ए	0	12	50
	326	6	0	05	80
	326	5	0	00	80
	326	2	0	00	80
	326	3	0	02	50
	326	4	0	10	50
	503	3	0	01	40

1	2	3	4	5	6
4/2. कुरुम्बेरी	333	6	0	02	20
	333	5 ए	0	03	80
	333	2 बी	0	08	40
	333	2 ए	0	07	00
	333	7	0	01	10
	499	2 ए 3	0	05	20
	499	3	0	00	40
	499	2 ए 4	0	02	60
	499	4 ए	0	03	20
	499	5 ए	0	01	20
	499	1	0	00	40
	498	5	0	02	00
	498	4	0	02	60
	497	9	0	03	60
	497	8	0	07	70
	497	7	0	02	00
	7	9	0	00	65
	7	8	0	05	75
	7	3	0	00	60
	7	2	0	05	75
	496	4बी	0	06	00
	496	4ए	0	05	10
	496	3	0	08	40
	496	1बी	0	04	60
	496	1ए	0	12	75
	340	4	0	05	60
	340	2	0	03	60
	340	1	0	19	35
	494	5	0	10	50
	494	1सी	0	09	20
	494	1बी	0	08	70
	494	1ए	0	07	40
	350	7	0	00	40
	350	4	0	04	10
	349	3	0	10	80
	349	5	0	01	80
	349	4	0	01	80
	349	2 बी	0	01	50
	349	2 ए	0	00	45
4. तिरुवादिमंगलम	78	4	0	00	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. तिरुवादिमंगलम	78	3 ए	0	06	10	3. वैप्पूर	177	1	0	11	50
	78	2	0	10	50		178		0	22	25
	78	1	0	03	20	तहसील : नन्निलम	जिला : तिरुवारूर	राज्य : तामिलनाडु			
	80	1 ए	0	13	20	गांव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं- खण्ड सं.	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर एयर वर्ग मीटर		
	81	2 ए	0	09	80		1	2	3	4	5
	81	1 ए	0	11	60						6
	83	7	0	05	00	66. सोरक्कुडी	79	-	0	1	40
	83	5	0	07	00		80	1	0	29	00
	83	3	0	09	60		76	1 ए	0	46	40
	89	2 ई	0	08	30		72	1 जी	0	15	20
	89	2 बी	0	16	80		72	1 एफ 2	0	05	40
	89	2 ए 3	0	00	40		72	1 एफ 1	0	06	40
	89	2 ए 2	0	00	40		72	1 सी 2	0	05	70
	89	2 ए 1	0	08	50		72	1 सी	0	06	20
	88	3 डी	0	10	45		72	1 ए	0	11	20
	88	3 बी	0	09	80		44	1	0	18	50
	88	3 ए 2	0	07	20	65. मूण्गीकुडी	109	2 सी	0	00	40
	88	3 ए 1	0	10	00		109	2 बी	0	05	60
	88	1	0	04	40		109	1	0	05	40
3. वैप्पूर	60	1	0	03	20		101	6 बी	0	17	00
	60	3	0	21	20		101	4	0	01	40
	84	1	0	32	10		101	2 बी	0	12	60
	86	2	0	28	10		101	2 ए	0	00	40
	86	3	0	01	60		100	3	0	08	50
	87	1 ए	0	27	70		100	2	0	04	20
	88	1 ए	0	10	85		100	1	0	04	40
	94	1 बी 1	0	02	30		99	8	0	04	30
	93	2	0	20	50		99	7	0	03	20
	93	1	0	17	00		99	6	0	02	90
	133	-	0	12	80		99	5	0	03	00
	134	-	0	21	30		99	4	0	03	25
	140	-	0	15	20		99	3 बी	0	03	25
	142	-	0	14	00		99	3 ए	0	03	00
	173	1 ए	0	19	30		99	2	0	06	60
	174	1	0	09	45		99	1	0	06	90
	174	2	0	09	75		79	1 बी	0	28	60
	175	-	0	13	50		79	1 ए	0	18	00
	176	3	0	07	85		74	1 सी	0	12	80
	176	2	0	06	50						
	176	1	0	01	65						
	177	2	0	08	80						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
65. मूणीकुडी	74	1बी	0	12	20	63. कुवलैकाल	17	2	0	11	60
	74	1ए2	0	06	80		7	10	0	15	60
	74	1ए1	0	05	80		7	9	0	07	00
	75	1बी	0	12	90		7	7	0	01	70
	75	1ए	0	12	40		7	8	0	04	30
	76	1ए	0	27	40		7	5बी	0	05	60
	38	5	0	26	00		7	5ए	0	04	20
	38	4	0	12	50		7	4	0	05	00
	38	2	0	14	30		7	2	0	04	20
	42	3ए	0	04	40		7	1	0	03	50
	40	1सी	0	11	20		5	6	0	09	40
	41	6बी	0	09	00		5	5ए	0	09	40
	41	6ए	0	03	60		5	2	0	00	40
	41	2सी	0	00	80	64. मूलंगुडी	99	1	0	05	75
	41	2बी	0	05	00		98	2बी	0	00	65
	41	5	0	05	80		98	2ए	0	06	15
	43	8सी	0	00	80		98	1बी	0	09	70
	43	8बी	0	02	40		98	1ए	0	10	40
	43	8ए	0	05	40		97	5	0	04	70
	43	5बी	0	08	00		97	4	0	03	40
	43	5ए	0	00	40		97	3	0	03	00
	14	1बी 2	0	17	50		97	2	0	06	80
	14	1बी1	0	02	00		97	1	0	06	55
	12	1बी	0	30	60		91	10	0	01	50
63. कुवलैकाल	15	3ड	0	06	60		91	7	0	12	40
	15	3डी	0	08	00		91	6	0	11	50
	15	3सी	0	01	40		91	4बी	0	04	85
	15	3बी	0	06	20		91	4ए	0	05	10
	15	3ए	0	05	60		91	2	0	10	40
	15	2	0	04	80		90	2	0	00	40
	18	7बी	0	09	20		90	1	0	01	20
	16	7	0	04	40		82	12बी	0	07	90
	16	6	0	07	20		82	12ए	0	09	00
	16	4बी	0	02	80		82	11बी	0	01	20
	16	4ए	0	05	00		82	11ए	0	02	00
	16	2	0	01	60		81	20	0	00	40
	17	5ए	0	00	40		57	5	0	07	00
	17	4	0	03	00		57	4	0	07	20
	17	3	0	09	30		57	2	0	07	20
							56	4	0	08	80
							56	1	0	08	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
64. भूलांश	55	6बी	0	07	15	57. तट्याती मूलै	110	9ए	0	07	00
	55	6ए	0	07	15		110	8ए	0	07	75
	55	5	0	08	80		110	7ए	0	08	10
	55	2	0	00	40		110	6ए	0	10	00
	55	1	0	07	90		110	5	0	08	10
	53	9	0	00	40		110	4	0	06	70
	53	7	0	01	60		110	2बी	0	01	60
	53	6	0	06	00		110	2ए	0	01	90
	53	5बी	0	01	65		110	3	0	02	50
	53	5ए	0	01	10		108	9	0	08	20
	53	4	0	03	00		108	8	0	06	50
	53	2	0	03	00		108	7	0	05	75
	53	1ए	0	09	00		108	6	0	04	10
	53	1बी	0	00	40		107	11	0	04	00
57. तट्याती मूलै	188	12	0	00	80		107	10	0	05	30
	188	13	0	01	00		107	7	0	03	80
	188	9ए	0	05	40		107	6	0	03	65
	187	10ए	0	03	80		107	5	0	09	60
	187	7	0	03	05		55	5 ए	0	11	20
	187	8ए	0	05	20		55	4 ए	0	09	20
	187	6ए	0	06	15		55	3 ए	0	05	40
	186	9	0	04	40		54	5 ए 2	0	05	10
	186	7	0	08	50		54	5 ए 1	0	04	85
	186	6	0	03	10		54	4 ए	0	06	50
	184	1बी	0	18	90		54	3 ए	0	08	30
	184	1ए	0	14	30		54	2 ए	0	06	50
	183	5ए 4	0	05	15		54	1 ए 2	0	07	40
	183	5ए 3	0	02	90		54	1 ए 1	0	08	10
	183	5ए 2	0	03	00		51	6 ए	0	11	15
	183	5ए 1	0	02	90		51	5 ए	0	04	35
	183	4ए	0	11	35		51	4 ए	0	03	80
	183	3ए	0	20	50		51	3 ए 2	0	07	40
	183	2ए	0	09	35		51	3 ए 1	0	07	80
	183	1ए	0	04	00		51	2 ए	0	07	40
	182	11ए	0	05	20		51	1 ए	0	07	40
	182	9	0	02	70		49	10 ए	0	10	25
	182	10ए	0	01	35		49	7	0	03	95
	110	11ए	0	01	40		49	6 बी 1	0	01	65
	110	10	0	05	00		49	6 बी 2	0	01	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
57. तट्टाती मूलै	49	6ए	0	01	15	58. कीरुंगुडी	42	6	0	02	00
	49	3ए	0	07	20		42	7ए	0	00	40
	49	2ए2	0	05	20		42	5ए	0	11	70
	49	2ए1	0	05	20		42	4ए	0	02	60
	49	1ए	0	07	05		42	3ए	0	02	60
	47	3ए	0	05	30		42	2ए	0	04	60
	47	2ए	0	17	00		41	3ए	0	06	50
	47	1सी1	0	02	70		41	2ए	0	06	70
	47	1बी1	0	02	70		41	1ए	0	17	30
	47	1ए1	0	07	20		40	4ए	0	19	30
	46	7	0	02	90		40	3ए	0	03	40
	46	6ए	0	04	70		40	2ए	0	02	45
	46	5ए	0	04	50		40	1ए	0	05	40
	46	4ए	0	08	85	57. दीबंगुडी	53	2ए	0	21	30
	46	3ए	0	05	80		53	1बी	0	05	40
	46	1ए	0	14	40		53	1ए	0	06	15
							54	2बी	0	09	35
							54	2ए	0	10	60
							54	1	0	24	00
							50	5	0	05	75
							50	4	0	19	20
						39. सेंबंगुडी	76	3सी	0	11	80
							76	3ए3	0	03	90
							76	3ए2	0	03	80
							76	3ए1	0	03	80
							76	2बी	0	04	90
							76	4	0	05	80
							76	2ए	0	06	40
							57	4बी	0	09	40
							57	4ए	0	05	10
							57	3सी	0	03	90
							57	3बी	0	04	20
							57	3ए	0	04	00
							57	2	0	08	60
							58	3सी	0	05	30
							58	3बी	0	04	90
							58	3ए	0	00	40
							59	3	0	03	80

तालूका : कुडवासल जिला : तिरुवारूर राज्य : तामिलनाडु

गांव का नाम सर्वेक्षण सं- उप-खण्ड क्षेत्रफल
खण्ड सं. सं. हेक्टेयर एयर वर्ग
मीटर

1	2	3	4	5	6
58. कीरुंगुडी	43	10ए2	0	07	20
	43	10ए1	0	04	80
	43	9ए	0	03	80
	43	8ए	0	01	70
	43	7ए	0	01	70
	43	6ए	0	01	75
	43	5ए	0	02	45
	43	4ए	0	01	30
	43	3ए	0	01	30
	43	2ए	0	10	10
	42	11ए	0	04	00
	42	10ए	0	01	10
	42	9ए2	0	03	70
	42	9ए1	0	03	70
	42	8ए2	0	02	20
	42	8ए1	0	02	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	5	6
39. संबंगुडी	59	2बी2	0	03	60	40. पेरुम्पनैयूर	133	6सी	05	25
	59	2बी1	0	03	20		133	6ए	05	40
	59	2A	0	12	50		133	5		00
	24	6बी	0	12	00		133	4	03	60
	23	4बी	0	06	50		133	3	15	20
	23	3बी	0	11	30		119	12	09	90
	23	2बी	0	09	50		119	11बी	12	60
38. नेळ्कुणै	62	4ए	0	00	65		119	11ए	0	11
	62	3ए	0	09	60		119	10सी	0	06
	62	2ए	0	05	80		119	10बी	0	03
	67	3	0	00	40		119	10ए	0	04
	67	2	0	05	60		119	9	0	07
	60	4बी	0	07	60		74	2	0	25
	60	4ए	0	06	50		73	2	0	25
	60	3	0	13	50		72	2	0	54
	60	2	0	11	60		69	7	0	10
	59	8	0	18	20		69	9	0	03
	59	7	0	06	15		70	2बी	0	00
	59	4	0	02	25		70	2ए	0	06
	59	5	0	00	40		70	1	0	09
	59	3बी	0	00	40		68	13	0	11
40. पेरुम्पनैयूर	131	10	0	01	45		78	7	0	00
	131	8	0	11	20		78	6	0	07
	131	9	0	00	65		80	1	0	03
	131	7	0	08	40		81	10	0	00
	131	6	0	04	00		81	9	0	12
	131	5	0	11	60		81	7	0	12
	131	4	0	04	50		81	8	0	00
	131	2	0	09	80		81	3	0	00
	132	10	0	05	30		81	4	0	04
	132	9	0	07	00	41. संगालिपुरम	307	1ए	0	21
	132	8	0	09	00		306	1	0	28
	132	7	0	03	40	53. सिमिलि	5	2	0	02
	132	6	0	04	90		5	3	0	09
	132	5	0	04	30		4	8	0	12
	132	4	0	00	40		4	7	0	08
	132	2सी2	0	05	70		4	5	0	03
	132	2बी	0	04	00		4	4	0	00
	132	2ए	0	01	80		26	2	0	02
	133	6बी	0	04	20		26	3	0	02
							26	4	0	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
53. सिमिलि	27	4	0	17	20	52. पुदुक्कुडी	109	20	0	02	65
	33	5बी	0	06	90		110	3	0	00	50
	33	5ए	0	12	20		110	2	0	14	75
	33	3	0	11	20		111	11	0	9	40
	32	6बी	0	01	40		111	10	0	12	10
	32	6ए	0	00	80		111	4सी	0	01	25
	32	5	0	00	80		111	4बी	0	00	65
	32	4	0	00	40		195	1बी	0	03	85
	34	3बी	0	03	40		195	1ए	0	00	90
	34	3ए	0	10	30		195	3बी	0	00	40
	34	2बी	0	08	20		195	3ए	0	04	30
	35	2	0	01	00		194	18बी	0	03	20
	35	10	0	07	50		194	18सी	0	00	80
	35	9	0	01	30		194	18ए	0	04	40
	44	5	0	04	00		194	14	0	08	00
	44	6	0	01	80		194	12बी	0	04	00
	45	1	0	01	80		194	9	0	03	00
	45	2	0	03	00		194	10	0	01	20
	45	3ए	0	10	00		194	6सी	0	00	80
	149	11	0	14	80		194	6बी	0	03	60
	149	10ए	0	06	30		194	6ए	0	04	00
	149	9	0	03	20		194	3	0	08	70
	149	8	0	05	40		200	3	0	00	80
	149	6बी	0	02	10		200	1	0	00	40
	149	6ए	0	02	00		185	24बी	0	09	20
	149	5ए	0	05	10		185	27	0	02	20
	149	4	0	00	90		185	11	0	10	40
	149	3	0	03	70		185	2	0	00	40
	149	2	0	04	00		186	1	0	03	20
	149	1	0	01	00		187	6सी	0	02	80
52. पुदुक्कुडी	106	5ए	0	04	40		187	6बी	0	02	20
	106	5बी	0	02	80		187	6ए	0	02	20
	109	6बी	0	00	40		187	4	0	10	00
	109	7बी	0	07	15		187	2बी	0	11	20
	109	15	0	00	75		180	7बी	0	18	40
	109	16	0	02	00	51. मंजक्कुडी	153	3	0	00	40
	109	17	0	02	00		153	2	0	07	70
	109	14	0	00	40		153	1बी	0	12	65
	109	23	0	03	35		153	1ए	0	12	60
	109	22	0	02	50		166	5	0	05	80
	109	21	0	05	20						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
51. मंजकुडी	166	4	0	05	40	50. असूर	100	5	0	15	40
	166	1	0	19	90		100	4	0	14	40
	165	3बी	0	04	80		99	5	0	08	15
	165	3ए	0	00	80		99	1ए	0	11	00
	165	4	0	00	40	73. उत्तिगुडी	64	1बी10	0	03	60
	156	3	0	10	80		64	6	0	01	30
	156	2	0	15	20		64	1बी9	0	05	25
	156	1	0	00	40		64	1बी8	0	05	10
	160	3ए	0	01	70		64	1बी7	0	09	55
	160	1	0	05	30		64	1बी5	0	08	65
	161	4	0	35	70		64	4	0	04	20
	162	3	0	06	00		64	3	0	04	60
	162	2	0	05	30		64	2	0	06	30
	123	2बी	0	08	00		64	1बी2	0	04	80
	123	2ए	0	02	20		64	1बी1	0	06	00
	125	2बी	0	01	50		11	5	0	08	10
	125	2ए	0	04	10		11	4बी	0	04	00
	124	3	0	21	30		11	4ए	0	03	80
	93	6	0	15	65		11	3बी	0	05	40
	93	5	0	13	80		11	3ए	0	04	00
	93	4	0	12	90		11	2	0	03	00
	93	3	0	11	10		11	1	0	03	45
	93	2	0	07	60		10	2बी	0	06	05
	94	7	0	03	50		10	2ए2	0	05	25
	94	4	0	00	40		10	2ए1	0	05	10
	90	2बी	0	09	75		15	9बी	0	05	60
	90	2ए	0	07	95		15	8	0	06	20
	90	1ए	0	16	15		15	7	0	13	70
	77	3	0	10	00			6	0	00	80
50. असूर	104	4	0	15	20		14	4	0	12	80
	104	3	0	08	75		14	3	0	11	00
	104	1	0	04	30		14	2	0	14	10
	102	2	0	25	20		18	6	0	10	50
	102	1	0	10	50		18	5ए2	0	15	50
	101	3	0	08	90		18	5ए1	0	07	60
	101	1	0	01	60		18	3	0	07	60
	101	9	0	00	40		18	4	0	01	00
	101	8	0	00	40		19	2	0	01	15
	101	7	0	00	50		19	1	0	06	20
	101	5	0	15	40	74. इलैयूर	144	2बी	0	09	80
	100	2बी	0	00	40						

1	2	3	4	5	6
74. इलैयूर	144	3	0	13	60
	144	2ए	0	01	45
	143	3	0	05	15
	143	1	0	10	60
	146	-	0	24	30
	131	2	0	29	65
	128	3	0	14	55
76. सेल्लूर	9	2	0	01	10
	9	1	0	14	30
	8	3	0	08	15
	8	2	0	09	80
	8	1	0	06	00
	4	5	0	05	10
	4	4बी	0	08	40
	4	4ए	0	07	20
	4	3	0	01	00
	11	2बी	0	02	10
	11	2ए	0	06	90
	3	4	0	17	30
	3	3	0	11	30
	2	1	0	04	20
	1	3ए	0	01	60
	1	3बी	0	07	70
	1	4	0	04	80
75. तिरुक्कलंबूर	36	8	0	06	00
	41	-	0	34	50
	40	1ए	0	00	40
	38	3	0	05	70
	38	1	0	00	80
	39	5	0	04	50
	39	2	0	10	00
	39	1	0	08	20
	25	3	0	00	40
	24	3	0	06	20
	24	2बी	0	09	80
	24	2ए	0	06	90
	24	1	0	12	10
	23	1	0	22	90
	19	2	0	27	80
	82	2	0	06	90
	18	6	0	11	00

1	2	3	4	5	6
75. तिरुक्कलंबूर	15	2	0	03	20
	13	3	0	06	70
	13	6	0	00	40
	13	4	0	11	20
	13	1	0	02	00
तालुका : वलंगैमान जिला : तिरुवारूर राज्य : तमिलनाडु					
गांव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं. खण्ड सं.	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर एयर वर्ग मीटर		
1	2	3	4	5	6
64. सारनत्तम	179	-	0	6	25
	146	14बी	0	01	50
	146	14ए	0	01	00
	146	12	0	0	40
	146	15	0	2	70
	146	16	0	3	20
	146	19	0	0	90
	146	18	0	0	80
	146	17	0	02	90
	146	24	0	02	60
	146	22	0	05	80
	147	28	0	01	00
	148	5	0	03	95
	148	2	0	03	80
	148	4	0	00	65
	148	1	0	09	90
	149	8	0	03	55
	149	9	0	00	40
	149	5ए	0	04	55
	149	5बी	0	00	55
	149	4ए	0	04	50
	149	2बी	0	04	65
	149	1बी	0	03	80
	151	5बी	0	03	30
	151	4बी	0	01	95
	151	2सी	0	0	40
	151	2ए	0	3	70
	269	-	0	27	20
	270	3	0	10	90
	270	1	0	11	40

1	2	3	4	5	6
64. सारनत्तम	271	2सी	0	4	50
	271	2ए	0	4	00
	273	1बी	0	6	70
	273	1ए	0	6	80
	274	2	0	08	40
	274	1	0	08	40
	275	2बी	0	08	50
	275	2ए	0	09	00
	275	1	0	09	00
	438	10	0	00	40
	438	11	0	02	0
	438	3	0	06	0
	438	2बी	0	03	10
	438	2ए	0	03	0
	441	4	0	00	75
	441	3सी	0	00	40
	441	3बी	0	00	40
	441	3ए	0	00	40
	441	2	0	01	15
	437	2	0	08	0
	436	2बी	0	00	75
	436	2ए	0	00	65
	436	1	0	00	50
	446	4सी	0	00	80
	446	4बी	0	01	50
	446	4ए	0	02	40
	446	3	0	03	0
	446	2	0	02	30
	447	5ए	0	02	40
	447	4बी	0	05	80
	447	4ए	0	04	40
	447	2	0	08	10
	451	2	0	17	0
55. पुन्नैयिरुप्पु	8	-	0	28	20
	12	2	0	00	65
	12	1	0	02	40
	7	2	0	03	90
	19	2	0	26	00
	21	4	0	10	30
	21	3	0	06	00

1	2	3	4	5	6
55. पुन्नैयिरुप्पु	21	2बी	0	06	50
	21	2ए	0	05	50
	24	2	0	15	20
	24	1	0	08	30
56. रघुनादपुरम	178	3बी	0	08	20
	178	3ए	0	14	00
	161	1	0	00	80
	181	5	0	10	00
	181	3	0	09	00
	181	2	0	08	30
	184	2सी	0	06	30
	184	2बी	0	05	40
	184	2ए	0	11	35
	185	1बी	0	11	00
	185	1ए	0	08	50
	150	4बी	0	15	30
	150	4ए	0	03	30
	150	3	0	08	30
	150	2	0	02	55
	150	1	0	11	70
	148	3बी	0	00	50
	148	5	0	03	00
	148	3ए	0	04	00
	148	1	0	04	10
	153	2	0	00	40
	153	1	0	00	85
	144	3	0	00	40
	142	7	0	01	55
	142	6	0	02	50
	142	5	0	05	60
	142	4	0	03	80
	142	3	0	05	00
	142	2बी	0	08	00
	142	2ए	0	02	15
	142	1	0	03	60
	211	2	0	04	50
	211	1बी	0	08	10
	211	1ए	0	13	50
	212	2	0	10	70
	212	1	0	03	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
36. रघुनाथपुरम	213	6	0	10	50	45. नारतांगुडी	148	4	0	11	20
	213	2ए	0	06	40		149	3	0	14	40
	213	5	0	00	80		150	2	0	00	40
	217	1	0	06	00		123	1	0	18	60
38. नायांगुडी	1	1	0	08	60		121	1	0	02	20
	2	2	0	09	70		115	4	0	00	40
	2	1बी	0	02	35		115	2	0	13	40
	2	1ए	0	05	25		115	3	0	04	20
	3	1	0	23	60		115	1	0	10	00
	4	1बी	0	01	30		114	1	0	07	50
	4	1ए	0	16	00		163	2	0	08	00
	5	1	0	14	70		163	3	0	09	30
	15	1	0	03	30		163	4	0	09	80
	7	3बी	0	00	40		163	5	0	04	50
	7	3ए	0	00	40		166	-	0	17	70
	14	-	0	09	40		169	-	0	00	40
	13	-	0	22	70		167	1ए	0	05	00
54. पुलवन्तम	184	2	0	17	50		167	1बी	0	14	60
	184	1	0	13	0		168	-	0	01	20
	187	2	0	17	20		198	1	0	06	80
	183	4	0	01	20		198	2	0	06	80
	199	3	0	01	30		199	-	0	12	20
	199	2	0	10	80		200	-	0	08	20
	199	1बी	0	04	30		207	1	0	08	70
	199	1ए	0	09	00		206	3	0	12	40
	200	-	0	14	50		206	2	0	11	00
	201	-	0	32	00		206	1	0	06	00
	247	3	0	03	80	52. तेनकुवलवेली	23	2बी	0	02	50
	247	2	0	03	70		34	1	0	10	50
	247	1	0	07	40		34	2ए	0	05	20
	249	2	0	04	40		34	2बी	0	03	50
	249	1बी	0	07	40		33	1जी	0	02	70
	249	1ए	0	08	90		49	1	0	09	20
	250	2सी	0	03	40		49	2	0	06	60
	250	2बी	0	03	10		51	1इ	0	07	20
	250	2ए	0	04	45		51	1एफ	0	12	60
	250	3	0	01	40		51	1डी	0	00	40
	250	1	0	08	20		54	1बी	0	00	45
	252	2	0	11	80		54	1ए	0	07	80
	261	4	0	14	25		54	1सी	0	06	00
45. नारतांगुडी	148	5	0	02	50		54	1डी	0	05	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
56	1	0	07	30							
तालुका : नीडामंगलम्	जिला : तिरुवारूर	राज्य : तमिलनाडु				4. चित्तमल्लि मेलपादी	154	2	0	15	30
गांव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण सं.	उप-खण्ड	क्षेत्रफल				153	1	0	10	00
	खण्ड सं.	सं.	हेक्टेयर एयर वर्ग				153	3	0	01	50
			मीटर				153	2	0	09	20
1	2	3	4	5	6						
3. पन्निमंगलम्	2	14	0	01	80		140	3	0	07	80
	2	13	0	15	50		141	2	0	16	60
	2	15	0	03	60		120	2	0	08	00
	2	12	0	08	72		14	-	0	01	60
	2	16	0	08	50		100	-	0	13	20
2. नगर	344	8ए	0	06	00		110	-	0	14	40
	344	7बी	0	02	20		111	-	0	17	30
	344	7ए	0	03	60		114	-	0	06	80
	327	2सी	0	08	50		109	2ए	0	07	20
	327	2बी	0	04	50		42	1बी	0	06	00
4. चित्तमल्लि मेलपादी	196	1	0	04	90		42	1सी	0	00	60
	196	2	0	05	75		41	1सी	0	00	95
	194	5	0	00	40		41	1डी	0	14	70
	195	3	0	08	30		41	1बी	0	08	70
	195	4	0	11	00		41	2ए	0	01	00
	203	1	0	02	00		41	2सी	0	06	40
	204	2	0	00	40		41	2डी	0	00	60
	204	3	0	13	00	7. आदनूर	39	1	0	07	20
	204	4	0	00	80		18	1ए	0	01	40
	174	-	0	12	90		11	9	0	02	40
	175	1	0	05	40		11	10	0	05	00
	176	3	0	07	20		11	8	0	06	00
	177	4	0	00	50		11	7	0	02	00
	177	3सी8	0	11	65		11	6	0	04	10
	177	3सी6	0	00	40		11	5	0	00	40
	177	3सी7	0	02	60		12	8 ए	0	02	50
	179	1	0	02	40		12	6	0	05	30
	159	2	0	05	60		12	2	0	07	25
	159	3	0	18	00		12	5	0	00	50
	158	2	0	01	55		12	4	0	07	25
	158	1	0	12	40		7	13	0	00	40
	160	-	0	15	50		7	12 ए 2	0	00	40
	156	2ए1	0	12	40		7	12 ए 1	0	00	40
	155	2ए1	0	00	65		295	-	0	01	50
							116ए	6	0	05	00
							116ए	11	0	01	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
7. आदनूर	116ए	15	0	09	00	1. कोविलवेन्नि	481ए	12	0	02	40
	116ए	14	0	01	20		481बी	5ए	0	00	40
	116ए	13	0	00	40		483बी	4	0	04	00
	116बी	4	0	02	15		482बी	10बी	0	13	50
	116बी	3	0	04	00		482बी	10ए	0	07	75
	116बी	2	0	10	60		482बी	8	0	03	85
	116बी	1	0	09	90		482बी	6	0	08	10
	125	8	0	07	00		482बी	4डी	0	03	60
	125	7	0	23	10		482बी	4सी	0	00	80
	125	9ए	0	01	20		482बी	4बी	0	00	90
	126	11	0	10	50		482बी	4ए	0	00	40
	126	9	0	05	00		482बी	5	0	09	70
	126	8	0	11	00		454सी	13	0	16	50
	127ए	11	0	01	60		454सी	14	0	01	80
	127बी	4	0	01	65		454सी	10	0	05	10
	127बी	3	0	01	85		454सी	3सी	0	18	40
	127बी	2	0	02	95		454सी	7	0	02	10
	127बी	1	0	10	65		454सी	6सी	0	07	60
	128	11	0	03	40		454सी	6ए	0	01	30
	128	12	0	04	60		455बी	4सी	0	02	60
	128	10	0	03	65		455बी	4ए	0	03	40
	128	8बी2बी	0	11	50		455बी	2	0	33	60
	128	14	0	00	40		455बी	1	0	04	80
	128	13बी2	0	01	00		445बी	5	0	11	50
	129	16ए	0	08	10		445बी	1	0	00	40
	129	16ए2	0	01	65		459	2	0	04	00
	129	13	0	08	50		459	1	0	02	20
	129	15	0	01	70		460बी	4	0	12	00
	129	12	0	07	80		460बी	3	0	09	00
	129	14	0	02	00		461बी	2	0	10	30
1. कोविलवेन्नि	479	12	0	20	60		430बी	2सी	0	09	10
	479	9	0	14	40		430बी	2बी	0	08	70
	479	10	0	06	40		430बी	2ए	0	04	80
	479	4	0	00	40		429बी	11	0	12	10
	479	5	0	08	50		429बी	10	0	04	90
	479	7	0	04	30		429बी	8	0	04	00
	479	6	0	05	10		429बी	9	0	01	50
	481ए	11	0	05	90		429बी	1बी	0	09	60
	481ए	10	0	06	00						
	481ए	13	0	01	90						

1	2	3	4	5	6
1. कोविलवेन्नि	429ए/बी	12	0	06	30
	429ए/बी	11बी	0	06	50
	429ए/बी	8ए	0	05	30
	429ए/बी	8बी	0	02	60
	433बी/बी	8	0	08	00
	433बी/बी	10	0	02	00
	433बी/बी	7	0	04	50
	433बी/बी	9	0	04	30
	433ए	14	0	02	60
	433ए	9	0	04	00
	433ए	13	0	02	20
	433ए	11	0	00	60
	433ए	10	0	01	30
	433ए	6	0	12	60
	418बी	3ए	0	12	30
	418बी	2ए	0	03	30
	418बी	1ए	0	02	80
	418ए	6ए	0	03	50
	418ए	1ए	0	20	00
	419	2बी	0	23	90
	419	1बी	0	09	10

[फा.सं. आर-25011/25/2011-ओआर-1]

लालछन्दमा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2011

S.O. 3385.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum products from Cauvery Basin Refinery, Narimanam to Trichy in the State of Tamil Nadu, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, for implementing the CBR - Trichy pipeline Project; I

And Whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (I) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public,

object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein, or laying of pipeline under the land to Shri B. Baskaran, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, ATF, CBPL & CBRT pipeline Project, No.10, Thiruvika Street, Rajajipuram, Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu - 602 001.

SCHEDULE

Taluk : Tiruvarur District : Tiruvarur State : Tamil Nadu					
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Square Meter	
1	2	3	4	5	6
4/2. Kurumberi	328	2	0	01	10
	329	2B	0	24	00
	329	3	0	05	80
	505	2B2	0	31	40
	504	6	0	12	70
	504	4	0	01	80
	326	7B	0	01	75
	326	7A	0	12	50
	326	6	0	05	80
	326	5	0	00	80
	326	2	0	00	80
	326	3	0	02	50
	326	4	0	10	50
	503	3	0	01	40
	333	6	0	02	20
	333	5A	0	03	80
	333	2B	0	08	40
	333	2A	0	07	00
	333	7	0	01	10
	499	2A3	0	05	20
	499	3	0	00	40
	499	2A4	0	02	60
	499	4A	0	03	20
	499	5A	0	01	20
	499	1	0	00	40
	498	5	0	02	00
	498	4	0	02	60
	497	9	0	03	60
	497	8	0	07	70
	497	7	0	02	00
	7	9	0	00	65
	7	8	0	05	75
	7	3	0	00	60
	7	2	0	05	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
4/2. Kurumberi	496	4B	0	06	00	3. Vaippur	86	2	0	28	10
	496	4A	0	05	10		86	3	0	01	60
	496	3	0	08	40		87	1A	0	27	70
	496	1B	0	04	60		88	1A	0	10	85
	496	1A	0	12	75		94	1B1	0	02	30
	340	4	0	05	60		93	2	0	20	50
	340	2	0	03	60		93	1	0	17	00
	340	1	0	19	35		133	-	0	12	80
	494	5	0	10	50		134	-	0	21	30
	494	1C	0	09	20		140	-	0	15	20
	494	1B	0	08	70		142	-	0	14	00
	494	1A	0	07	40		173	1A	0	19	30
	350	7	0	00	40		174	1	0	09	45
	350	4	0	04	10		174	2	0	09	75
	349	3	0	10	80		175	-	0	13	50
	349	5	0	01	80		176	3	0	07	85
	349	4	0	01	80		176	2	0	06	50
	349	2B	0	01	50		176	1	0	01	65
	349	2A	0	00	45		177	2	0	08	80
4. Tiruvadurai-	78	4	0	00	80		177	1	0	11	50
mangalam	78	3A	0	06	10		178	-	0	22	25
	78	2	0	10	50	Taluk : Nannilam District : Tiruvarur State: Tamil Nadu					
	78	1	0	03	20	Name of the	Survey	Sub-	Area		
	80	1A	0	13	20	Village	No.	Division	Hectare	Square	
	81	2A	0	09	80			No.		Meter	
	81	1A	0	11	60	1	2	3	4	5	6
	83	7	0	05	00	66. Sorakkudi	79	-	0	1	40
	83	5	0	07	00		80	1	0	29	00
	83	3	0	09	60		76	1A	0	46	40
	89	2E	0	08	30		72	1G	0	15	20
	89	2B	0	16	80		72	1F2	0	05	40
	89	2A3	0	00	40		72	1F1	0	06	40
	89	2A2	0	00	40		72	1C2	0	05	70
	89	2A1	0	08	50		72	1C1	0	06	20
	88	3D	0	10	45		72	1A	0	11	20
	88	3B	0	09	80		44	1	0	18	50
	88	3A2	0	07	20	65. Mungikkudi	109	2C	0	00	40
	88	3A1	0	10	00		109	2B	0	05	60
	88	1	0	04	40		109	1	0	05	40
3. Vaippur	60	1	0	03	20		101	6B	0	17	00
	60	3	0	21	20		101	4	0	01	40
	84	1	0	32	10		101	2B	0	12	60
							101	2A	0	00	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
65. Mungikkudi	100	3	0	08	50	63. Kuvalaikal	15	3A	0	05	60
	100	2	0	04	20		15	2	0	04	80
	100	1	0	04	40		18	7B	0	09	20
	99	8	0	04	30		16	7	0	04	40
	99	7	0	03	20		16	6	0	07	20
	99	6	0	02	90		16	4B	0	02	80
	99	5	0	03	00		16	4A	0	05	00
	99	4	0	03	25		16	2	0	01	60
	99	3B	0	03	25		17	5A	0	00	40
	99	3A	0	03	00		17	4	0	03	00
	99	2	0	06	60		17	3	0	09	30
	99	1	0	06	90		17	2	0	11	60
	79	1B	0	28	60		7	10	0	15	60
	79	1A	0	18	00		7	9	0	07	00
	74	1C	0	12	80		7	7	0	01	70
	74	1B	0	12	20		7	8	0	04	30
	74	1A2	0	06	80		7	5B	0	05	60
	74	1A1	0	05	80		7	5A	0	04	20
	75	1B	0	12	90		7	4	0	05	00
	75	1A	0	12	40		7	2	0	04	20
	76	1A	0	27	40		7	1	0	03	80
	38	5	0	26	00	64. Mulangudi	5	6	0	09	40
	38	4	0	12	50		5	5A	0	09	40
	38	2	0	14	30		5	2	0	00	40
	42	3A	0	04	40		99	1	0	05	75
	40	1C	0	11	20		98	2B	0	00	65
	41	6B	0	09	00		98	2A	0	06	15
	41	6A	0	03	60		98	1B	0	09	70
	41	2C	0	00	80		98	1A	0	10	40
	41	2B	0	05	00		97	5	0	04	70
	41	5	0	05	80		97	4	0	03	40
	43	8C	0	00	80		97	3	0	03	00
	43	8B	0	02	40		97	2	0	06	80
	43	8A	0	05	40		97	1	0	06	55
	43	5B	0	08	00		91	10	0	01	50
	13	5A	0	00	40		91	7	0	12	40
	14	1B2	0	17	50		91	6	0	11	50
	14	1B1	0	02	00		91	4B	0	04	85
	12	1B	0	30	60		91	4A	0	05	10
63. Kuvalaikal	15	3E	0	06	60		91	2	0	10	40
	15	3D	0	08	00		90	2	0	00	40
	15	3C	0	01	40		90	1	0	01	20
	15	3B	0	06	20		82	12B	0	07	90

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
64. Mulangudi	82	12A	0	09	00	57. Tattatimulai	182	11A	0	05	30
	82	11B2	0	04	20		182	9	0	02	70
	82	11A	0	02	00		182	10A	0	01	35
	81	20	0	00	40		110	11A	0	01	40
	57	5	0	07	00		110	10	0	05	00
	57	4	0	07	20		110	9A	0	07	00
	57	2	0	07	20		110	8A	0	07	75
	56	4	0	08	80		110	7A	0	08	10
	56	1	0	08	40		110	6A	0	10	00
	55	6B	0	07	15		110	5	0	08	10
	55	6A	0	07	15		110	4	0	06	70
	55	5	0	08	80		110	2B	0	01	60
	55	2	0	00	40		110	2A	0	01	90
	55	1	0	07	90		110	3	0	02	50
	53	9	0	00	40		108	9	0	08	20
	53	7	0	01	60		108	8	0	06	50
	53	6	0	06	00		108	7	0	05	75
	53	5B	0	01	65		108	6	0	04	10
	53	5A	0	01	10		107	11	0	04	00
	53	4	0	03	00		107	10	0	05	30
	53	2	0	03	00		107	7	0	03	80
	53	1A	0	09	00		107	6	0	03	65
	53	1B	0	00	40		107	5	0	09	60
57. Tattatimulai	188	12	0	00	80		55	5A	0	11	20
	188	13	0	01	00		55	4A	0	09	20
	188	9A	0	05	40		55	3A	0	05	40
	187	10A	0	03	80		54	5A2	0	05	10
	187	7	0	03	05		54	5A1	0	04	85
	187	8A	0	05	20		54	4A	0	06	50
	187	6A	0	06	15		54	3A	0	08	30
	186	9	0	04	40		54	2A	0	06	50
	186	7	0	08	50		54	1A2	0	07	40
	186	6	0	03	10		54	1A1	0	08	10
	184	1B	0	18	90		51	6A	0	11	15
	184	1A	0	14	30		51	5A	0	04	35
	183	5A4	0	05	15		51	4A	0	03	80
	183	5A3	0	02	90		51	3A2	0	07	40
	183	5A2	0	03	00		51	3A1	0	03	80
	183	5A1	0	02	90		51	2A	0	07	40
	183	4A	0	11	35		51	1A	0	07	40
	183	3A	0	20	50		49	10A	0	10	25
	183	2A	0	09	35		49	7	0	03	95
	183	1A	0	04	00		49	6B1	0	01	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
57. Tattatimulai	49	6B2	0	01	20	58. Keerangudi	42	2A	0	04	60
	49	6A	0	01	15		41	3A	0	06	50
	49	3A	0	07	20		41	2A	0	06	70
	49	2A2	0	05	20		41	1A	0	17	30
	49	2A1	0	05	20		40	4A	0	19	30
	49	1A	0	07	05		40	3A	0	03	40
	47	3A	0	05	30		40	2A	0	02	45
	47	2A	0	17	00		40	1A	0	05	40
	47	1C1	0	02	70	57. Deepankudi	53	2A	0	21	30
	47	1B1	0	02	70		53	1B	0	05	40
	47	1A1	0	07	20		53	1A	0	06	15
	46	7	0	02	90		54	2B	0	09	35
	46	6A	0	04	70		54	2A	0	10	60
	46	5A	0	04	50		54	1	0	24	00
	46	4A	0	08	85		50	5	0	05	75
	46	3A	0	05	80		50	4	0	19	20
	46	1A	0	14	40	39. Sembangudi	76	3C	0	11	80
Taluk: Kudavasal District: Tiruvarur State: Tamil Nadu							76	3A3	0	03	90
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub Division No.	Area				76	3A2	0	03	80
1	2	3	Hectare	Are	Square Meter		76	3A1	0	03	80
58. Keerangudi	43	10A2	0	07	20		76	2B	0	04	90
	43	10A1	0	04	80		76	4	0	05	80
	43	9A	0	03	80		76	2A	0	06	40
	43	8A	0	01	70		57	4B	0	09	40
	43	7A	0	01	70		57	4A	0	05	10
	43	6A	0	01	75		57	3C	0	03	90
	43	5A	0	02	45		57	3B	0	04	20
	43	4A	0	01	30		57	3A	0	04	00
	43	3A	0	01	30		57	2	0	08	60
	43	2A	0	10	10		58	3C	0	05	30
	42	11A	0	04	00		58	3B	0	04	90
	42	10A	0	01	10		58	3A	0	00	40
	42	9A2	0	03	70		59	3	0	03	80
	42	9A1	0	03	70		59	2B2	0	03	60
	42	8A2	0	02	20		59	2B1	0	03	20
	42	8A1	0	02	15		59	2A	0	12	50
	42	6	0	02	00		24	6B	0	02	60
	42	7A	0	00	40		23	4B	0	06	50
	42	5A	0	11	70		23	3B	0	11	30
	42	4A	0	02	60		23	2B	0	09	50
	42	3A	0	02	60	38. Neikuppai	62	4A	0	00	65
							62	3A	0	09	60
							62	2A	0	05	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
38. Neikuppai	67	3	0	00	40	40. Perump- annaiyur	73	2	0	25	55
	67	2	0	05	60		72	2	0	54	40
	60	4B	0	07	60		69	7	0	10	60
	60	4A	0	06	50		69	9	0	03	30
	60	3	0	13	50		70	2B	0	00	40
	60	2	0	11	60		70	2A	0	06	00
	59	8	0	18	20		70	1	0	09	00
	59	7	0	06	15		68	13	0	11	00
	59	4	0	02	25		78	7	0	00	40
	59	5	0	00	40		78	6	0	07	00
	59	3B	0	00	40		80	1	0	03	70
40. Perump- annaiyur	131	10	0	01	45	41. Sengalipuram	81	10	0	00	80
	131	8	0	11	20		81	9	0	12	00
	131	9	0	00	65		81	7	0	12	30
	131	7	0	08	40		81	8	0	00	80
	131	6	0	04	90		81	3	0	00	70
	131	5	0	11	60		81	4	0	04	80
	131	4	0	04	50		307	1A	0	21	60
	131	2	0	09	80		306	1	0	28	80
	132	10	0	05	30	53. Simili	5	2	0	02	30
	132	9	0	07	00		5	3	0	09	40
	132	8	0	09	00		4	8	0	12	00
	132	7	0	03	40		4	7	0	08	30
	132	6	0	04	90		4	5	0	03	60
	132	5	0	04	30		4	4	0	00	40
	132	4	0	00	40		26	2	0	02	80
	132	2C2	0	05	70		26	3	0	02	25
	132	2B	0	04	00		26	4	0	00	40
	132	2A	0	01	80		27	4	0	17	20
	133	6B	0	04	20		33	5B	0	06	90
	133	6C	0	05	25		33	5A	0	12	20
	133	6A	0	05	40		33	3	0	11	20
	133	5	0	17	00		32	6B	0	01	40
	133	4	0	03	60		32	6A	0	00	80
	133	3	0	15	20		32	5	0	00	80
	119	12	0	09	90		32	4	0	00	40
	119	11B	0	12	60		34	3B	0	03	40
	119	11A	0	11	20		34	3A	0	10	30
	119	10C	0	06	70		34	2B	0	08	20
	119	10B	0	03	65		35	2	0	01	00
	119	10A	0	04	50		35	10	0	07	50
	119	9	0	07	60		35	9	0	01	30
	74	2	0	25	20		44	5	0	04	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
53. Simili	44	6	0	01	80	52. Pudugudi	194	10	0	01	20
	45	1	0	01	80		194	6C	0	00	80
	45	2	0	03	00		194	6B	0	03	60
	45	3A	0	10	00		194	6A	0	04	00
	149	11	0	14	80		194	3	0	08	70
	149	10A	0	06	30		200	3	0	00	80
	149	9	0	03	20		200	1	0	00	40
	149	8	0	05	40		185	24B	0	09	20
	149	6B	0	02	10		185	27	0	02	20
	149	6A	0	02	00		185	11	0	10	40
	149	5A	0	05	10		185	2	0	00	40
	149	4	0	00	90		186	1	0	03	20
	149	3	0	03	70		187	6C	0	02	80
	149	2	0	04	00		187	6B	0	02	20
	149	1	0	01	00		187	6A	0	02	20
52. Pudugudi	106	5A	0	04	40		187	4	0	10	00
	106	5B	0	02	80		187	2B	0	11	20
	109	6B	0	00	40		180	7B	0	18	40
	109	7B	0	07	15	51. Manjakudi	153	3	0	00	40
	109	15	0	00	75		153	2	0	07	70
	109	16	0	02	00		153	1B	0	12	65
	109	17	0	02	00		153	1A	0	12	60
	109	14	0	00	40		166	5	0	05	80
	109	23	0	03	35		166	4	0	05	40
	109	22	0	02	50		166	1	0	19	90
	109	21	0	05	20		165	3B	0	04	80
	109	20	0	02	65		165	3A	0	00	80
	110	3	0	00	50		165	4	0	00	40
	110	2	0	14	75		156	3	0	10	80
	111	11	0	9	40		156	2	0	15	20
	111	10	0	12	10		156	1	0	00	40
	111	4C	0	01	25		160	3A	0	01	70
	111	4B	0	00	65		160	1	0	05	30
	195	1B	0	03	85		161	4	0	35	70
	195	1A	0	00	90		162	3	0	06	00
	195	3B	0	00	40		162	2	0	05	30
	195	3A	0	04	30		123	2B	0	08	00
	194	18B	0	03	20		123	2A	0	02	20
	194	18C	0	00	80		125	2B	0	01	50
	194	18A	0	04	40		125	2A	0	04	10
	194	14	0	08	00		124	3	0	21	30
	194	12B	0	04	00		93	6	0	15	65
	194	9	0	03	00						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
51. Manjakudi	93	5	0	13	80	73. Uthirangudi	11	1	0	03	45
	93	4	0	12	90		10	2B	0	06	05
	93	3	0	11	10		10	2A2	0	05	25
	93	2	0	07	60		10	2A1	0	05	10
	94	7	0	03	50		15	9B	0	05	60
	94	4	0	00	40		15	8	0	06	20
	90	2B	0	09	75		15	7	0	13	70
	90	2A	0	07	95		15	6	0	00	80
	90	1A	0	16	15		14	4	0	12	80
	77	3	0	10	00		14	3	0	11	00
50. Arasur	104	4	0	15	20		14	2	0	14	10
	104	3	0	08	75		18	6	0	10	50
	104	1	0	04	30		18	5A2	0	15	50
	102	2	0	25	20		18	5A1	0	07	60
	102	1	0	10	50		18	3	0	07	60
	101	3	0	08	90		18	4	0	01	00
	101	1	0	01	60		19	2	0	01	15
	101	9	0	00	40		19	1	0	06	20
	101	8	0	00	40	74. Ilaiyur	144	2B	0	09	80
	101	7	0	00	50		144	3	0	13	60
	101	5	0	01	50		144	2A	0	01	45
	100	2B	0	00	40		143	3	0	05	15
	100	5	0	15	40		143	1	0	10	60
	100	4	0	14	40		146	—	0	24	30
	99	5	0	08	15		131	2	0	29	65
	99	1A	0	11	00		128	3	0	14	55
73. Uthirangudi	64	1B10	0	03	60	76. Sellur	9	2	0	01	10
	64	6	0	01	30		9	1	0	14	30
	64	1B9	0	05	25		8	3	0	08	15
	64	1B8	0	05	10		8	2	0	09	80
	64	1B7	0	09	55		8	1	0	06	00
	64	1B5	0	08	65		4	5	0	05	10
	64	4	0	04	20		4	4B	0	08	40
	64	3	0	04	60		4	4A	0	07	20
	64	2	0	06	30		4	3	0	01	00
	64	1B2	0	04	80		11	2B	0	02	10
	64	1B1	0	06	00		11	2A	0	06	90
	11	5	0	08	10		3	4	0	17	30
	11	4B	0	04	00		3	3	0	11	30
	11	4A	0	03	80		2	1	0	04	20
	11	3B	0	05	40		1	3A	0	01	60
	11	3A	0	04	00		1	3B	0	07	70
	11	2	0	03	00		1	4	0	04	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
75. Thirukalambur	36	8	0	06	00	64. Saranatham	149	8	0	03	55
	41	—	0	34	50		149	9	0	00	40
	40	1A	0	00	40		149	5A	0	04	55
	38	3	0	05	70		149	5B	0	00	55
	38	1	0	00	80		149	4A	0	04	50
	39	5	0	04	50		149	2B	0	04	65
	39	2	0	10	00		149	1B	0	03	80
	39	1	0	08	20		151	5B	0	03	30
	25	3	0	00	40		151	4B	0	01	95
	24	3	0	06	20		151	2C	0	0	40
	24	2B	0	09	80		151	2A	0	3	70
	24	2A	0	06	90		269	—	0	27	20
	24	1	0	12	10		270	3	0	10	90
	23	1	0	22	90		270	1	0	11	40
	19	2	0	27	80		271	2C	0	4	50
	82	2	0	06	90		271	2A	0	4	00
	18	6	0	11	00		273	1B	0	6	70
	15	2	0	03	20		273	1A	0	6	80
	13	3	0	06	70		274	2	0	08	40
	13	6	0	00	40		274	1	0	08	40
	13	4	0	11	20		275	2B	0	08	50
	13	1	0	02	00		275	2A	0	09	00
							275	1	0	09	00
							438	10	0	00	40
							438	11	0	02	0
							438	3	0	06	10
							438	2B	0	03	10
							438	2A	0	03	0
							441	4	0	00	75
							441	3C	0	00	40
							441	3B	0	00	40
							441	3A	0	00	40
							441	2	0	01	15
							437	2	0	08	0
							436	2B	0	00	75
							436	2A	0	00	65
							436	1	0	00	50
							446	4C	0	00	80
							446	4B	0	01	50
							446	4A	0	02	40
							446	3	0	03	0
							446	2	0	02	30
							447	5A	0	02	40

Taluk : Valangaiman District: Tiruvarur State: Tamil Nadu

Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub Division No.	Area Hectare	Area Square Meter
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1	2	3	4	5	6
64. Saranatham	179	—	0	6	25
	146	14B	0	01	50
	146	14A	0	01	00
	146	12	0	0	40
	146	15	0	2	70
	146	16	0	3	20
	146	19	0	0	90
	146	18	0	0	80
	146	17	0	02	90
	146	24	0	02	60
	146	22	0	05	80
	147	28	0	01	00
	148	5	0	03	95
	148	2	0	03	80
	148	4	0	00	65
	148	1	0	09	90

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
64. Saranatham	447	4B	0	05	80	56. Ragunatha-	142	2B	0	08	00
	447	4A	0	04	40	puram	142	2A	0	02	15
	447	2	0	08	10		142	1	0	03	60
	451	2	0	17	0		211	2	0	04	50
55. Punayiruppu	8	-	0	28	20		211	1B	0	08	10
	12	2	0	00	65		211	1A	0	13	50
	12	1	0	02	40		212	2	0	10	70
	7	2	0	03	90		212	1	0	03	25
	19	2	0	26	00		213	6	0	10	50
	21	4	0	10	30		213	2A	0	06	40
	21	3	0	06	00		213	5	0	00	80
	21	2B	0	06	50		217	1	0	06	00
	21	2A	0	05	50	58. Papakudi	1	1	0	08	60
	24	2	0	15	20		2	2	0	09	70
	24	1	0	08	30		2	1B	0	02	35
56. Ragunatha-	178	3B	0	08	20		2	1A	0	05	25
puram	178	3A	0	14	00		3	1	0	23	60
	161	1	0	00	80		4	1B	0	01	30
	181	5	0	10	00		4	1A	0	16	00
	181	3	0	09	00		5	1	0	14	70
	181	2	0	08	30		15	1	0	03	30
	184	2C	0	06	30		7	3B	0	00	40
	184	2B	0	05	40		7	3A	0	00	40
	184	2A	0	11	35		14	-	0	09	40
	185	1B	0	11	00		13	-	0	22	70
	185	1A	0	08	50	54. Pulavanattam	184	2	0	17	50
	150	4B	0	15	30		184	1	0	13	0
	150	4A	0	03	30		187	2	0	17	20
	150	3	0	08	30		183	4	0	01	20
	150	2	0	02	55		199	3	0	01	30
	150	1	0	11	70		199	2	0	10	80
	148	3B	0	00	50		199	1B	0	04	30
	148	5	0	03	00		199	1A	0	09	00
	148	3A	0	04	00		200	-	0	14	50
	148	1	0	04	10		201	-	0	32	00
	153	2	0	00	40		247	3	0	03	80
	153	1	0	00	85		247	2	0	03	70
	144	3	0	00	40		247	1	0	07	40
	142	7	0	01	55		249	2	0	04	40
	142	6	0	02	50		249	1B	0	07	40
	142	5	0	05	60		249	1A	0	08	90
	142	4	0	03	80		250	2C	0	03	40
	142	3	0	05	00		250	2B	0	03	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
54. Pulavanattam	250	2A	0	04	45	52. Tenkuvalaveli	54	1B	0	00	45
	250	3	0	01	40		54	1A	0	07	80
	250	1	0	08	20		54	1C	0	06	00
	252	2	0	11	80		54	1D	0	05	40
	261	4	0	14	25		56	1	0	07	30
45. Narattangudi	148	5	0	02	50	Taluk: Needamangalam District: Tiruvarur State: Tamil Nadu					
	148	4	0	11	20	Name of the	Survey	Sub	Area		
	149	3	0	14	40	Village	No.	Division	Hectare	Are	Square
	150	2	0	00	40			No.			Meter
	123	1	0	18	60	1	2	3	4	5	6
	121	1	0	02	20	3. Pannimangalam	2	14	0	01	80
	115	4	0	00	40		2	13	0	15	50
	115	2	0	13	40		2	15	0	03	60
	115	3	0	04	20		2	12	0	08	72
	115	1	0	10	00		2	16	0	08	50
	114	1	0	07	50	2. Nagar	344	8A	0	06	00
	163	2	0	08	00		344	7B	0	02	20
	163	3	0	09	30		344	7A	0	03	60
	163	4	0	09	80		327	2C	0	08	50
	163	5	0	04	50		327	2B	0	04	50
	166	-	0	17	70	4. Chittamalli	196	1	0	04	90
	169	-	0	00	40	Melpadi	196	2	0	05	75
	167	1A	0	05	00		194	5	0	00	40
	167	1B	0	14	60		195	3	0	08	30
	168	-	0	01	20		195	4	0	11	00
	198	1	0	06	80		203	1	0	02	00
	198	2	0	06	80		204	2	0	00	40
	199	-	0	12	20		204	3	0	13	00
	200	-	0	08	20		204	4	0	00	80
	207	1	0	08	70		174	-	0	12	90
	206	3	0	12	40		175	1	0	05	40
	206	2	0	11	00		176	3	0	07	20
	206	1	0	06	00		177	4	0	00	50
52. Tenkuvalaveli	23	2B	0	02	50		177	3C8	0	11	65
	34	1	0	10	50		177	3C6	0	00	40
	34	2A	0	05	20		177	3C7	0	02	60
	34	2B	0	03	50		179	1	0	02	40
	33	1G	0	02	70		159	2	0	05	60
	49	1	0	09	20		159	3	0	18	00
	49	2	0	06	60		158	2	0	01	55
	51	1E	0	07	20		158	1	0	12	40
	51	1F	0	12	60		160	-	0	15	50
	51	1D	0	00	40		156	2A1	0	12	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Chittamalli	155	2A1	0	00	65	7. Adanur	116A1	3	0	00	40
Melpadi	154	2	0	15	30		116B	4	0	02	15
	153	1	0	10	00		116B	3	0	04	00
	153	3	0	01	50		116B	2	0	10	60
	153	2	0	09	20		116B	1	0	09	90
	140	3	0	07	80		125	8	0	07	00
	141	2	0	16	60		125	7	0	23	10
	120	2	0	08	00		125	9A	0	01	20
	14	-	0	01	60		126	11	0	10	50
	100	-	0	13	20		126	9	0	05	00
	110	-	0	14	40		126	8	0	11	00
	111	-	0	17	30		127A1	1	0	01	60
	114	-	0	06	80		127B	4	0	01	65
	109	2A	0	07	20		127B	3	0	01	85
	42	1B	0	06	00		127B	2	0	02	95
	42	1C	0	00	60		127B	1	0	10	65
	41	1C	0	00	95		128	11	0	03	40
	41	1D	0	14	70		128	12	0	04	60
	41	1B	0	08	70		128	10	0	03	65
	41	2A	0	01	00		128	8B2B	0	11	50
	41	2C	0	06	40		128	14	0	00	40
	41	2D	0	00	60		128	13B2	0	01	00
	39	1	0	07	20		129	16A1	0	08	10
7. Adanur	18	1A	0	01	40		129	16A2	0	01	65
	11	9	0	02	40		129	13	0	08	50
	11	10	0	05	00		129	15	0	01	70
	11	8	0	06	00		129	12	0	07	80
	11	7	0	02	00		129	14	0	02	00
	11	6	0	04	10	1. Kovilvenni	479	12	0	20	60
	11	5	0	00	40		479	9	0	14	40
	12	8A	0	02	50		479	10	0	06	40
	12	6	0	05	30		479	4	0	00	40
	12	2	0	07	25		479	5	0	08	50
	12	5	0	00	50		479	7	0	04	30
	12	4	0	07	25		479	6	0	05	10
	12	3	0	06	25		481A1	1	0	05	90
	7	13	0	00	40		481A1	0	0	06	00
	7	12A2	0	00	40		481A1	3	0	01	90
	7	12A1	0	00	40		481A1	2	0	02	40
	295	-	0	01	50		481B	5A1	0	00	40
	116A6		0	05	00		483B	4	0	04	00
	116A1	1	0	01	70		482B	10B	0	13	50
	116A1	5	0	09	00		482B	10A	0	07	75
	116A1	4	0	01	20						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Kovilvenni	482B	8	0	03	85	1. Kovilvenni	429B	1B	0	09	60
	482B	6	0	08	10		429A/B	12	0	06	30
	482B	4D	0	03	60		429A/B	11B	0	06	50
	482B	4C	0	00	80		429A/B	8A	0	05	30
	482B	4B	0	00	90		429A/B	8B	0	02	60
	482B	4A	0	00	40		433B/B	8	0	08	00
	482B	5	0	09	70		433B/B	10	0	02	00
	454C	13	0	16	50		433B/B	7	0	04	50
	454C	14	0	01	80		433B/B	9	0	04	30
	454C	10	0	05	10		433A1	4	0	02	60
	454C	3C	0	18	40		433A9		0	04	00
	454C	7	0	02	10		433A1		0	02	20
	454C	6C	0	07	60		433A1	1	0	00	60
	454C	6A	0	01	30		433A1	0	0	01	30
	455B	4C	0	02	60		433A6		0	12	60
	455B	4A	0	03	40		418B	3A	0	12	30
	455B	2	0	33	60		418B	2A	0	03	30
	455B	1	0	04	80		418B	1A	0	02	80
	445B	5	0	11	50		418A6	A	0	03	50
	445B	1	0	00	40		418A1	A	0	20	00
	459	2	0	04	00		419	2B	0	23	90
	459	1	0	02	20		419	1B	0	09	10
	460B	4	0	12	00	[F. No. R-25011/25/2011-OR-I] LALCHHANDAMA, Under Secy. नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2011					
	460B	3	0	09	00						
	461B	2	0	10	30	का. आ. 3386.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम क्रूड के परिवहन के लिए "सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन के अन्तर्गत डी-बॉटलनेकिंग परियोजना" के कार्यान्वयन हेतु इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;					
	430B	2C	0	09	10						
	430B	28	0	08	70	और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में,					
	430B	2A	0	04	80						
	429B	11	0	12	10						
	429B	10	0	04	90						
	429B	8	0	04	00						
	429B	9	0	01	50						

जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि से हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनसाधारण को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री एम जी परमार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी (गुजरात), इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन प्रभाग) प्लॉट नं. 10, पटेल सोसाइटी, (आई. ओ. सी. कालोनी के पास) विरमगम (जिला अहमदाबाद) गुजरात-382 150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला : बनासकांठा		राज्य : गुजरात			
तहसील	गांव का नाम	सर्वे नं./	क्षेत्रफल		
		ब्लाक नं.	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
वडगाम	तेनीवाडा	178	00	18	66
		177	00	00	06

[फा. सं. आर-25011/26/2011-ओआर-I]
लालछन्दमा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2011

S.O. 3386.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum crude a pipeline from Salaya in the State of Gujarat to Mathura in the State of Uttar Pradesh. (Under Salaya-Mathura Pipeline De-bottlenecking Project) should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land, to Shri M G Parmar, Competent Authority (Gujarat) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipeline Division) Plot No. 10, Patel Society (Near IOC-Colony) Viramgam (District-Ahmadabad) Gujarat-382150.

SCHEDULE

District : Banaskantha			State : Gujarat		
Tehsil	Name of Village	Survey No./ Block No.	Area		
(1)	(2)	(3)	Hect- are	Square	Metre
Wadgam	Teniwada	178	00	18	66
		177	00	00	06

[F. No. R-25011/26/2011-OR-I]
LALCHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 नवम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 3387.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम क्रूड के परिवहन के लिए "सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन के अन्तर्गत डी-बॉटलनेकिंग परियोजना" के कार्यान्वयन हेतु इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि से हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनसाधारण को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री एम जी परमार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी (गुजरात), इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन प्रभाग) प्लॉट नं. 10, पटेल सोसाइटी, (आई. ओ. सी. कालोनी के पास) विरमगाम (जिला अहमदाबाद) गुजरात-382 150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला : महेसाणा			राज्य : गुजरात		
हसील	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नं./ ब्लाक नं.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर एयर वर्ग मीटर		
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
न्या	डाभी	240	00	00	21
		220	00	15	70
		सड़क	00	02	29
		160	00	07	90

[फा. सं. आर-25011/28/2011-ओआर-1]

लालछन्दमा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th November, 2011

S.O. 3387.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that the transportation of petroleum crude a pipeline from Salaya in the State of Gujarat to Mathura in the State of Uttar Pradesh. (Under Salaya-Mathura Pipeline De-bottlenecking Project) should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date

on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land, to Shri M G Parmar, Competent Authority (Gujarat) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipeline Division) Plot No. 10, Patel Society (Near IOC-Colony) Viramgam (District-Ahmadabad) Gujarat-382150.

SCHEDULE

District : Mehsana			State : Gujarat		
Tehsil	Name of Village	Survey No. / Block No.	Area		
			Hect-	Are	Square
(1)	(2)	(3)	are	(4)	Metre
Unjha	Dabhi	240	00	00	21
		220	00	15	70
	Asphalted Road		00	02	29
		160	00	07	90

[F.No. R-25011/28/2011-OR.-I]
LAL CHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 नवम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 3388.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम क्रूड के परिवहन के लिए “सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन के अन्तर्गत डी-बॉटलनेकिंग परियोजना” के कार्यान्वयन हेतु इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि से हितवद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनसाधारण को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री एम जी परमार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी (गुजरात), इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन प्रभाग) प्लॉट नं. 10, पटेल सोसाइटी, (आई. ओ. सी. कालोनी के पास) विरमगाम (जिला अहमदाबाद) गुजरात-382 150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला : पाटन		राज्य : गुजरात			
तहसील	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नं./ ब्लाक नं.	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर एयर वर्ग मीटर		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
चानसमा	सुनसार	569	00	03	11
		570	00	09	14
		561	00	00	09
		564	00	06	35
		सड़क	00	02	07
		545	00	09	01
चानसमा	धिनौज	544	00	18	77
		2827	00	22	53
		सड़क	00	03	67
		2837	00	23	57
		2838	00	13	44
सिद्धपुर	कानेसरा	232/1	00	08	63
		232	00	12	65
		231/1	00	01	65
		231	00	01	32
		234	00	00	05
सिद्धपुर	सेन्द्राना	1133	00	17	08
		नाला	00	07	88
		1129	00	14	81

[फा. सं. आर-25011/27/2011-ओआर-I]

लालछन्दमा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 2011

S.O. 3388.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum crude a pipeline from Salaya in the State of Gujarat to Mathura in the State of Uttar Pradesh. (Under Salaya-Mathura Pipeline De-

bottlenecking Project) should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited:

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land, to Shri M G Parmar, Competent Authority (Gujarat) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipeline Division) Plot No. 10, Pate Society (Near IOC-Colony) Viramgam (District-Ahmadabad Gujarat-382 150.

SCHEDULE

District : Patan			State : Gujarat		
Tehsil	Name of Village	Survey No./ Block No.	Area Hect- Are Squar are Metr		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Chanasma	Sunsar	569	00	03	11
		570	00	09	14
		561	00	00	09
		564	00	06	35
		Road	00	02	07
		545	00	09	01
Chanasma	Dhinoj	544	00	18	77
		2827	00	22	53
		Mettel Road	00	03	67
		2837	00	23	57
		2838	00	13	44
Sidhpur	Kanesara	232/1	00	08	63
		232	00	12	65
		231/1	00	01	65
		231	00	01	32
		234	00	00	05
Sidhpur	Sendrana	1133	00	17	08
		Nala	00	07	88
		1129	00	14	81

[F. No. R-25011/27/2011-OR
LALCHHANDAMA, Under Sec

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय**खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय**

धनबाद, 21 अक्टूबर, 2011

का-आ-3389.—मैं, सतीश पुरी, मुख्य खान निरीक्षक जिसे खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक के रूप में भी पदनामित किया गया है, खान अधिनियम 1952 के धारा 6 की उप-धारा 3 के तहत प्रदत्त शक्तियों तथा दिनांक 15.11.2009 के भारत के राजपत्र के भाग-II, सेक्शन 3, सब-सेक्शन (ii) में प्रकाशित दिनांक 06.11.2009 के एस०ओ० 3177 का आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए एतद् द्वारा घोषित करता हूँ कि खान अधिनियम, 1952 की सेक्शन-5 की सेक्शन 1 के उप-सेक्शन-1 के तहत नियुक्त निरीक्षक अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के सम्बद्ध जोन, क्षेत्र एवं उप-क्षेत्र में अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग संलग्न "परिशिष्ट" में दिए गए निर्देशानुसार करेंगे।

परिशिष्ट

दक्षिणी जोन जिनका मुख्यालय बेंगलूरु (कर्नाटक) होगा तथा इसके साथ बेंगलूरु क्षेत्र, बेल्लारी क्षेत्र तथा चेन्नई क्षेत्र समाविष्ट होंगे।

बेंगलूरु क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय बेंगलूरु**राज्य-कर्नाटक**

कर्नाटक राज्य शिमोगा, उडीपी, चिकमंगलूर, दक्षिण कन्नड़, चित्रादुर्गा, तुमकूर, हसन, कोलार, बेंगलूरु, मंडवा, मैसूर, चामराज नगर, कोडगु, रामनगर तथा चिकबल्लूरपुर जिले के सभी खदान।

तमिलनाडु राज्य कृष्णागिरी जिले के सभी खदान।

केरल राज्य सभी खदान

लक्षद्वीप आईलैण्ड केन्द्र सभी खदान

शासित प्रदेश

बेल्लारी क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय बेल्लारी**राज्य-कर्नाटक**

आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य कुरनूल तथा अनन्तपुर जिले के सभी खदान।

कर्नाटक राज्य रायचूर, कोप्पल, बेल्लारी, गुलबर्गा, यादगिर, देवनगरे, बागलकोट, हावेरी तथा गढ़ंग जिले के सभी खदान।

चेन्नई क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय चेन्नई**राज्य-तमिलनाडु**

आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य

तमिलनाडु राज्य

चित्तूर जिले के सभी खदान।

कांचीपुरम, धिरुवारूर, वेल्लौर, तिरुवनामलई, सेल्लम, इरोड, कोयम्बटूर, निलगिरी, विल्लुपुरम, कुड्डलोर, अरियालूर, पेरम्बालूर, तिरुच्चिरापल्ली, पुदुकोटई, शिवगंगा, मदुरई, डिंडीगुल, करूर, थेनी, विरुदुनगर, टूटीकोरीन, तिरुनेलवेली, कन्याकुमारी, तिरुवाल्लूर, तंजौर, नागापट्टीनम, रामानाथापुरम, तिरुपुर, धर्मापुरी, नमक्कल एवं चेन्नई जिले के सभी खदान।

पुडुचेरी केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश सभी खदान।

दक्षिणी मध्य जोन जिनका मुख्यालय हैदराबाद (आंध्र प्रदेश) होगा तथा इसके साथ हैदराबाद क्षेत्र संख्या-1, हैदराबाद क्षेत्र संख्या-2, तथा गोवा क्षेत्र समाविष्ट होंगे।

हैदराबाद क्षेत्र सं-1, मुख्यालय हैदराबाद**राज्य-आंध्र प्रदेश**

आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य

करीम नगर, वारांगल, खम्मम, कृष्णा, पश्चिम गोदावरी, पूर्व गोदावरी, विशाखापत्तनम, विजयानगरम तथा श्रीकाकुलम जिले के सभी खदान।

हैदराबाद क्षेत्र सं-2, मुख्यालय हैदराबाद**राज्य-आंध्र प्रदेश****(नेल्लौर उप-क्षेत्र भी शामिल)**

आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य

अदिलाबाद, निजामाबाद, मेडक, रंगा रेड्डी, हैदराबाद, नलगोंडा, महबूब नगर, गुंटुर, प्रकासम, कड़प्पा तथा नेल्लौर जिले के सभी खदान।

कर्नाटक राज्य

बिदर जिले के सभी खदान।

नेल्लौर उप-क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय नेल्लौर**राज्य-आंध्र प्रदेश**

आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य

गुंटुर, प्रकासम, कड़प्पा तथा नेल्लौर जिले के सभी खदान।

गोवा क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय मडगांव**राज्य-गोवा**

गोवा राज्य

सभी खदान

कर्नाटक राज्य

बीजापुर, बेलगाम, धारवाड़ तथा उत्तर कन्नड़ जिले के सभी खदान।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य

धाने, अहमदनगर, रायगढ़, मुम्बई, पुणे, सतारा, रत्नागिरी, सोलापुर,

सांगली, कोल्हापुर तथा सिन्धुगढ़
जिले के सभी खदान।

उत्तरी जोन, जिसका मुख्यालय गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) होगा, तथा इसके साथ गाजियाबाद क्षेत्र, अजमेर क्षेत्र, ग्वालियर क्षेत्र तथा वाराणसी क्षेत्र समाविष्ट होंगे।

गाजियाबाद क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय गाजियाबाद
राज्य-उत्तर प्रदेश

जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य सभी खदान

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य सभी खदान

पंजाब राज्य सभी खदान

हरियाणा राज्य सभी खदान

चंडीगढ़, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश सभी खदान

उत्तराखण्ड राज्य सभी खदान

दिल्ली राज्य सभी खदान

राजस्थान राज्य सभी खदान अलवर एवं भरतपुर जिले में।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मुजफ्फरनगर, सहारनपुर, बिजनौर, मेरठ, बागपत, गाजियाबाद, बुलन्दशहर, जौतिबापुरे नगर, मुरादाबाद, रामपुर, अलिगढ़, बदौन, बरेली, पिलीभित, मथुरा, हाथरस, ऐटा, शाहजहांपुर, लखिमपुर, आगरा, फिरोजाबाद, मैनपुरी, फर्रुखाबाद, हरदोई, सीतापुर, इटावा, कन्नौज, औरिया, कानपुर, ग्रामीण कानपुर, उन्नाव एवं लखनऊ जिले के सभी खदान।

अजमेर क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय अजमेर

राज्य-राजस्थान

राजस्थान राज्य श्रीगंगानगर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जोधपुर, नागौर, चुरू, हनुमानगढ़, झुंझुनू, सीकर, पाली, भिलवाड़ा, अजमेर, जयपुर, दौसा, सवाईमाधोपुर, टोंक तथा बुन्दी जिले के सभी खदान।

ग्वालियर क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय ग्वालियर

राज्य-मध्य प्रदेश

राजस्थान राज्य कोटा, बरन, करौली, धौलपुर तथा झालवार जिले के सभी खदान।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य मोरेना, शिवपुर, भिंड, ग्वालियर, शिवपुरी, गुना, भोपाल, विदिशा,

दतिया, राजगढ़, टिकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर तथा अशोक नगर जिले के सभी खदान।

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य

जलौन, झांसी, ललितपुर, हमीरपुर तथा महोबा जिले के सभी खदान।

वाराणसी क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय वाराणसी

राज्य-उत्तर प्रदेश

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य

बहराईच, श्रावस्ति, बाराबंकी, गोंडा, रायबरेली, फतेहपुर, बांदा, चित्रकूट, कौशंभी, प्रतापगढ़, सुल्तानपुर, फैजाबाद, बस्ती, बलरामपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, महाराजगंज, सन्त कबीर नगर, अम्बेडकर नगर, जौनपुर, इलाहाबाद, कुशीनगर, देवरीया, गोरखपुर, आजमगढ़, मऊ, बलिया, सन्त रविदास नगर, वाराणसी, मिर्जापुर, चन्दौली एवं सोनभद्रा, गाजीपुर एवं छत्रपति साहुजी महाराज नगर जिले के सभी खदान।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य

सीधी एवं सिंगरौली जिले के सभी खदान।

उत्तरी पश्चिमी जोन जिनका मुख्यालय उदयपुर (राजस्थान) होगा तथा इसके साथ अहमदाबाद क्षेत्र, उदयपुर क्षेत्र तथा सूरत क्षेत्र समाविष्ट होंगे।

अहमदाबाद क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय अहमदाबाद

राज्य-गुजरात

गुजरात राज्य

कच्छ, पाटन, जामनगर, पोरबन्दर, राजकोट, जुनागढ़, अमरेली, भावनगर, सुरेन्द्र नगर, अहमदाबाद, आनन्द, खेड़ा, गांधी नगर तथा मेहसाना जिले के सभी खदान।

दमन, दीव, दादरा एवं नागर दीव के सभी खदान।
हवेली के केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश

उदयपुर क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय उदयपुर

राज्य-राजस्थान

राजस्थान राज्य

जालोर, सिरोही, राजसमंद, उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, चित्तौरगढ़, प्रतापगढ़, बांसवाड़ा जिले के सभी खदान।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य

नीमच, मंदसौर, रतलाम, उज्जैन, शाझापुर, देवास तथा इन्दौर जिले के सभी खदान।

गुजरात राज्य बनामकंथा तथा साबरकंथा जिले के सभी खदान।

सूरत क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय सूरत
राज्य-गुजरात

गुजरात राज्य पंचमहल, दाहोद, बड़ोदरा, भरूच, नर्मदा, सूरत, नवसरी, तापी, वलसाड तथा डंगस जिले के सभी खदान।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य झुबुआ, धार, पश्चिम निमार, पूर्व निमार तथा बदवानी जिले के सभी खदान।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य नंदूरबार, दुले, नासिक तथा जलगांव जिले के सभी खदान।

दमन, दीव, दादरा एवं सभी खदान दमन, दादरा तथा नागर हवेली

नागर हवेली के केन्द्र में।

शासित प्रदेश

पश्चिमी जोन जिनका मुख्यालय नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र) होगा तथा इसके साथ नागपुर क्षेत्र संख्या-1, नागपुर क्षेत्र संख्या-2, जबलपुर क्षेत्र तथा बिलासपुर क्षेत्र समाविष्ट होंगे।

नागपुर क्षेत्र सं-1, मुख्यालय नागपुर

राज्य-महाराष्ट्र (परासिया उप-क्षेत्र भी शामिल)

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बेतुल, छिंदवाड़ा, सिवनी तथा बालघाट जिले में।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सभी खदान अकोला, अमरावती, वर्धा, नागपुर, भंडारा तथा गोंदिया जिले के सभी खदान।

परासिया उप-क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय परासिया

राज्य-मध्य प्रदेश

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य छिंदवाड़ा जिले के सभी खदान।

नागपुर क्षेत्र सं-2, मुख्यालय नागपुर

राज्य-महाराष्ट्र

महाराष्ट्र राज्य बुलदाना, वासीम, यवतमाल, चन्द्रपुर, गढ़चिरौली, औरंगाबाद, जालना, हीगोली, बीड, परबनी, नांदेड, ओसमानाबाद तथा लातूर जिले के सभी खदान।

जबलपुर क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय जबलपुर

राज्य-मध्य प्रदेश

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य रीवा, सतना, पन्ना, दमोह, कटनी, उमरीया, सहडोल, अनुपपुर, सागर, जबलपुर, मंडला, डिन्डोरी, रायसेन,

नरसिंगपुर, सिहोर, होशंगाबाद तथा इरदा जिले के सभी खदान।

बिलासपुर क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय बिलासपुर
राज्य-छत्तीसगढ़

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य कोरिया, कोरबा, बिलासपुर, कावर्धा, राजनन्दागांव, दुर्ग, रायपुर, धमतरी, कनकेल, बस्तर तथा दातेवाड़ा जिले के सभी खदान।

दक्षिणी पूर्वी जोन जिनका मुख्यालय रांची (झारखण्ड) होगा तथा इसके साथ रांची क्षेत्र, चाईबासा क्षेत्र, रायगढ़ क्षेत्र तथा भुवनेश्वर क्षेत्र समाविष्ट होंगे।

रांची क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय रांची

राज्य-झारखण्ड

गढ़वा, पलामू, चतरा, लतेहार, लोहरदगा, गुमला, खूंटी, सिमडेगा, रांची, रायगढ़ एवं हजारीबाग जिले के सभी खदान।

(रायगढ़ उप-क्षेत्र भी शामिल)

झारखण्ड राज्य

रायगढ़ तथा हजारीबाग जिले के सभी खदान।

चाईबासा, क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय चाईबासा

राज्य-झारखण्ड

झारखण्ड राज्य

पूर्वी सिंहभूम, पश्चिमी सिंहभूम तथा सरायकेला खरसावान जिले के सभी खदान।

उड़ीसा राज्य

सुन्दरगढ़, मयूरभंज तथा कोयंबड़ा (आनन्दपुर डिविजन शामिल) जिले के सभी खदान।

रायगढ़ क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय रायगढ़

राज्य-छत्तीसगढ़

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य

रायगढ़, जशपुर, सरगुजा, जांजगीर तथा महासमन्द जिले के सभी खदान।

भुवनेश्वर क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय भुवनेश्वर

राज्य-उड़ीसा

उड़ीसा राज्य

झारसुगुड़ा, संबलपुर, देवघर, अंगूल, धनकनाल, जाजपुर, कोयंबड़ा (आनन्दपुर डिविजन केवल), भद्रक, बालेश्वर, केन्द्रापारा, जगतसिंहपुर, कटक, खुरदा, पुरी, नायागढ़, बौध, बरगढ़, सोनेपुर, नुआपारा, बोर्लंगीर, फुलबानी, गंजम, गाजापटी, रायगढ़, कालाहांडी, नवगपुर,

कोरापुट तथा मलकानगिरि जिले के सभी खदान।

पूर्वी जोन जिनका मुख्यालय सीतारामपुर (पश्चिम बंगाल) होगा तथा इसके साथ सीतारामपुर क्षेत्र संख्या-1, सीतारामपुर क्षेत्र संख्या-2, सीतारामपुर क्षेत्र संख्या-3 तथा गुवाहाटी क्षेत्र समाविष्ट होंगे।

सीतारामपुर क्षेत्र संख्या-1, मुख्यालय सीतारामपुर
राज्य-पश्चिम बंगाल

झारखण्ड राज्य जामताड़ा तथा दुमका जिले के सभी खदान।

पश्चिम बंगाल सभी खदान वर्दवान जिला जो जी०टी० रोड के दक्षिण में स्थित है के अन्तर्गत आते हैं और ये पूर्व में बर्नपुर जानेवाली जी०टी० रोड तथा पश्चिम में नियामतपुर, राधानगर तथा चिनाकुरी घाट रोड द्वारा सीमांकित हैं। वर्दवान जिले में स्थित सभी खदान दक्षिण में स्थित जी०टी० रोड जो अंडाल से होते हुए खंडरा, ओखरा, हरिपुर, कुष्माणगर, जमुरिया तथा चन्नामोड़ पर गुजरनेवाले जी०टी० रोड से जाकर मिल जाती है, द्वारा घिरा हुआ है।

सीतारामपुर क्षेत्र संख्या-II, मुख्यालय सीतारामपुर
राज्य-पश्चिम बंगाल

पश्चिम बंगाल सीतारामपुर क्षेत्र सं०-1 एवं सीतारामपुर क्षेत्र सं०-III, के तहत आनेवाले खदानों को छोड़कर वर्दवान जिला स्थित सभी खदान।

पुरुलिया, बांकुड़ा, बीरभूम, मुर्शिदाबाद, नाडिया, उत्तर 24 परगना, दक्षिण 24 परगना, हावड़ा, हुगली एवं मेदनीपुर जिला स्थित सभी खदान।

अंडमान एवं निकोबार सभी खदान।

द्वीप समूह

केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश

सीतारामपुर क्षेत्र संख्या-III, मुख्यालय सीतारामपुर
राज्य-पश्चिम बंगाल

झारखण्ड राज्य गोड्डा, देवघर, पाकुड़ तथा साहेबगंज जिले के सभी खदान।

पश्चिम बंगाल सीतारामपुर क्षेत्र सं०-1 में स्थित खानों को छोड़कर जी०टी० रोड के

दक्षिण स्थित वर्दवान जिले के सभी खानें।

पाण्डेश्वर घाट से हरिपुर, करीमनगर, जमुरिया तथा दरबरदंगा जानेवाली सड़क से सीमांकित वर्दवान जिला के सभी खानें।

गुवाहाटी क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय गुवाहाटी
राज्य-असम

असम राज्य सभी खदान

अरुणाचल प्रदेश राज्य सभी खदान

मणिपुर राज्य सभी खदान

मिज़ोरम राज्य सभी खदान

मेघालय राज्य सभी खदान

नागालैण्ड राज्य सभी खदान

त्रिपुरा राज्य सभी खदान

सिक्किम राज्य सभी खदान

पूर्वी बंगाल राज्य जलपाईगुड़ी, उत्तर दिनाजपुर, दार्जिलिंग, कूचबिहार, दक्षिण दिनाजपुर तथा मालदा जिला स्थित सभी खानें।

बिहार राज्य असम राज्य के तेल क्षेत्र से राज्य स्थित तेल शोधन कारखानें स्थित तेल पाइप लाईन एवं इसे प्रस्थापन।

मध्य जोन जिसका मुख्यालय धनबाद (झारखण्ड) होगा तथा इसके साथ धनबाद क्षेत्र संख्या-I, धनबाद क्षेत्र संख्या-II, धनबाद क्षेत्र संख्या III तथा कोडरमा क्षेत्र समाविष्ट होंगे।

धनबाद क्षेत्र संख्या-I, मुख्यालय धनबाद
राज्य-झारखण्ड

झारखण्ड राज्य धनबाद जिला के सभी खानें वैसे क्षेत्र में स्थित है जो राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ 32 द्वारा पूर्वी एवं दक्षिणी किनारे पर गोविन्दपुर से महुदा मोड़ तक, पश्चिमी किनारे तक राजगंज महुदा मोड़ एवं उत्तरी किनारे पर गोविन्दपुर तथा राजगंज के बीच राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ 2 द्वारा सीमांकित है।

धनबाद जिले के सभी खानें कारी जोर द्वारा सीमांकित है जो बुरांगढ़ एवं पुटकी के बीच चलनेवाले

सड़क मार्ग तथा राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ 32 द्वारा जुड़ी हुई है।

धनबाद जिला के सभी खानें राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ 2 के उत्तर तथा गिरीडीह-टुण्डी- गोविन्दपुर मार्ग के पश्चिम में स्थित है।

धनबाद क्षेत्र संख्या-II, मुख्यालय धनबाद

राज्य-झारखण्ड

झारखण्ड राज्य गिरीडीह-टुण्डी-गोविन्दपुर सड़क मार्ग एवं धनबाद-झरिया-जियलगाँव-मोहालखनी मार्ग के पूर्व में स्थित धनबाद जिला के सभी खदान।

धनबाद क्षेत्र संख्या-III, मुख्यालय धनबाद

राज्य-झारखण्ड

झारखण्ड राज्य धनबाद क्षेत्र सं- I एवं धनबाद क्षेत्र सं- II के तहत आनेवाले खानों को छोड़कर धनबाद जिला के सभी खदान।

कोडरमा क्षेत्र, मुख्यालय कोडरमा

राज्य-झारखण्ड

बिहार राज्य सभी खदान

झारखण्ड राज्य सभी खदान कोडरमा तथा गिरीडीह जिले में।

हीरक रिंग रोड के पश्चिम एवं राष्ट्रीय उच्च पथ 32 के पश्चिम तथा चास- चन्दनक्यारी-रंगनाथपुर सड़क मार्ग के दक्षिण स्थित बोकारो जिला के सभी खानें।

[सं. एस. 29022/1/2011-सामान्य/2959]

सतीश पुरी, मुख्य खान निरीक्षक एवं खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Directorate General of Mines Safety

Dhanbad, the 21st October, 2011

S.O. 3389.—I, Satish Puri, Chief Inspector of Mines and also designated as Director-General of Mines Safety, under the powers conferred on me under sub-section 3 of Section 6 of the Mines Act, 1952, and in partial modification of S.O. No. 3177 dated 6.11.2009 (S-29022/1/2009-Genl./3423), published in Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated 15.11.2009, hereby declare the areas of the jurisdiction of zones, regions with respect of which inspectors appointed under Sub-section 1 of Section-1 of

Section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 shall exercise their respective powers, as given in the 'Appendix' enclosed.

APPENDIX

Southern Zone with Headquarters at Bengaluru (Karnataka) comprising of Bengaluru Region, Bellary Region and Chennai Region.

Bengaluru Region, HQ at Bengaluru in the State of Karnataka

State of Karnataka	All mines in the districts of Shimoga, Udipi Chikmagalur, Dakshin Kannad, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Hassan, Kolar, Bengaluru Urban, Bengaluru Rural, Mandya, Mysore, Chamarajnagar, Kodagu, Ramanagara & Chickaballapur.
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State of Tamilnadu	All Mines in the district of Krishnagiri.
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State of Kerala	All Mines
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UT of Lakshadweep Islands	All Mines
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Bellary Region HQ at Bellary in the State of Karnataka

State of Andhra Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Kuntool & Anantapur.
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State of Karnataka	All Mines in the districts of Raichur, Koppal, Bellary, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Davengere, Bagalkot, Haveri & Gadag.
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Chennai Region, HQ at Chennai in the State of Tamilnadu

State of Andhra Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Chittoor.
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State of Tamilnadu	All Mines in the districts of Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Salem, Erode, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Sivaganga, Madurai, Dindigul, Karur, Theni, Virudhnagar, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Thiruvallur, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Ramanathapuram, Thirrupur, Dharmapuri, Namakkal & Chennai.
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Union Territory of Puduchhery	All Mines.
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South Central Zone with Headquarters at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) comprising of Hyderabad Region 1, Hyderabad Region 2, and Goa Region.

Hyderabad Region No. 1, HQ at Hyderabad in the State of Andhra Pradesh

State of Andhra Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram & Srikakulam
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Hyderabad Region No. 2, HQ at Hyderabad in the State of Andhra Pradesh, (including Nellore Sub Region)

State of Andhra Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Guntur, Prakasam, Cuddappah & Nellore
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State of Karnataka	All Mines in the districts of Bidar
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Nellore Sub Region, HQ at Nellore in the State of Andhra Pradesh

State of Andhra Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Guntur, Prakasam, Cuddappah & Nellore
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Goa Region, HQ at Madgaon in the State of Goa

State of Goa	All Mines
State of Karnataka	All Mines in the districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad, & Uttar Kannad
State of Maharashtra	All Mines in the districts of Thane, Ahmadnagar, Raigarh, Mumbai, Pune, Satara, Ratnagiri, Solapur, Sangli, Kolhapur, & Sindhudurg

North Zone with Headquarters at Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) comprising of Ghaziabad Region, Gwalior Region, and Varanasi Region

Ghaziabad Region, HQ at Ghaziabad in the State of Uttar Pradesh

State of J & K	All Mines
State of Himachal Pradesh	All Mines
State of Punjab	All Mines
State of Haryana	All Mines
Union Territory of Chandigarh	All Mines

State of Uttarakhand	All Mines
Union Territory of Delhi	All Mines
State of Rajasthan	All Mines in the districts of Alwar & Bharatpur
State of Uttar Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bijnaur, Meerut, Baghpat, Gaziabad, Bulandshahar, Jautibaphule Nagar, Moradabad, Rampur, Aligarh, Badaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Mathura, Hathras, Etah, Shahjahanpur, Lakhimpur, Agra, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Hardoi, Sitapur, Etawa, Kannauj, Auriya, Kanpur, Rural Kanpur, Unnao, & Lucknow

Ajmer Region, HQ at Ajmer in the State of Rajasthan

State of Rajasthan	All Mines in the districts of Sriganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Churu, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Pali, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Jaipur, Dausa, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk & Bundi
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Gwalior Region, HQ at Gwalior in the State of Madhya Pradesh

State of Rajasthan	All Mines in the districts of Kota, Baran, Karauli, Dhaulpur, & Jhalawar
State of Madhya Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Bhopal, Vidisha, Datia, Rajgarh, Tikamgarh, Chattarpur & Ashok Nagar

State of Uttar Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamirpur & Mahoba
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Varanasi Region, HQ at Varanasi in the State of Uttar Pradesh

State of Uttar Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Bheraich, Shravasti, Barabanki, Gonda, Raibareilly, Fatehpur, Banda, Chitrakoot, Kaushambhi, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Basti, Balrampur, Sidhartha Nagar, Maharajganj, Sant Kabir
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	Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Kushinagar, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Mau, Ballia, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Chandouli, Sonebhadra, Gazipur & Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar	Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli Nagar Haveli.
State of Madhya Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Sidhi, Singrauli	Western Zone with Headquarters at Nagpur (Maharashtra) comprising of Nagpur Region 1, Nagpur Region 2, Jabalpur Region, and Bilaspur Region
	North Western Zone with Headquarters at Udaipur (Rajasthan) comprising of Ahmedabad Region, Udaipur Region, and Surat Region	Nagpur Region No. 1, HQ at Nagpur in the State of Maharashtra (including Parasia Sub Region)
Ahmedabad Region, HQ at Ahmedabad in the State of Gujarat		State of Madhya Pradesh All Mines in the districts of Betul, Chindwara, Seoni & Balaghat
State of Gujarat	All Mines in the districts of Kutch, Patan, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Rajkot, Junagarh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Anand, Kheda, Gandhinagar, Mehsana & Surendra Nagar	State of Maharashtra All Mines in the districts of Akola, Amravati, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara & Gondia
Union Territory of Daman, Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	All Mines in Diu	Parasia Sub Region HQ at Parasia in the State of Madhya Pradesh
		State of Madhya Pradesh All Mines in the districts of Chindwara
Udaipur Region, HQ at Udaipur in the State of Rajasthan		Nagpur Region No. 2, HQ at Nagpur in the State of Maharashtra
State of Rajasthan	All Mines in the districts of Jalor, Sirohi, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh & Banswara	State of Maharashtra All Mines in the districts of Buldana, Washim, Yavatmal, Chandrapur, Garhchioli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Hingoli, Beed, Parbhani, Nanded, Osmanabad & Latur
State of Madhya Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Neemach, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas & Indore.	Jabalpur Region, HQ at Jabalpur in the State of Madhya Pradesh
State of Gujarat	All Mines in the districts of Banaskantha & Sabarkantha.	State of Madhya Pradesh All Mines in the districts of Rewa, Satna, Panna, Damoh, Katni, Umarja, Shahdol, Anuppur, Sagar, Jabalpur, Mandla, Dindori, Raisen, Narsingpur, Sihore, Hoshangabad & Harda
Surat Region, HQ at Surat, in the State of Gujarat		Bilaspur Region, HQ at Bilaspur in the State of Chhattisgarh
State of Gujarat	All Mines in the districts of Panchmahal, Dahod, Vadodra, Bharuch, Narmada, Surat, Navsari, Tapi , Valsad & Dangs.	State of Chhattisgarh All Mines in the districts of Korea, Korba, Bilaspur, Kawardha, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, Dhamtari, Kanker, Bastar & Dantewada
State of Madhya Pradesh	All Mines in the districts of Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar, East Nimar & Badwani.	South Eastern Zone with Headquarters at Ranchi (Jharkhand) comprising of Ranchi Region, Chaibasa Region, Raigash Region and Bhubaneswar Region, Ranchi Region, HQ at Ranchi in the State of Jharkhand (including Ramgarh Sub Region)
State of Maharashtra	All Mines in the districts of Nandurbar, Dhule, Nasik & Jalgaon.	State of Jharkhand All Mines in the districts of Garhwa, Palamu, Chatra, Latchar, Lohardaga, Gumla, Khunti , Simdega, Ranchi.
Union Territory of Daman, Dadra &	All Mines in Daman, Dadra &	

Ramgarh & Hazaribagh.**Ramgarh Sub Region, HQ at Ramgarh in the State of Jharkhand**

State of Jharkhand All Mines in the districts of Ramgarh & Hazaribagh.

Chaibasa, HQ at Chaibasa in the State of Jharkhand

State of Jharkhand All Mines in the districts of East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum & Saraikela Kharsawan

State of Orissa All Mines in the districts of Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj & Keonjhar excluding Anandpur Division.

Raigarh Region, HQ at Raigarh in the State of Chhattisgarh

State of Chhattisgarh All Mines in the districts of Raigarh, Jashpur Nagar, Surguja, Janjgir & Mahasamand.

Bhubaneswar Region, HQ at Bhubaneswar in the State of Orissa

State of Orissa All Mines in the districts of Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Deoghar, Angul, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar (Anandpur Division only), Bhadrak, Baleswar, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttak, Khurda, Puri, Nayagarh, Boudh, Bargarh, Sonepur, Nuapara, Bolangir, Phulbani, Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Navrangpur, Koraput & Malkangiri.

Eastern Zone with Headquarters at Sitarampur (W.B.) comprising of Sitarampur Region I, Sitarampur Region II, Sitarampur Region III, and Guwahati Region**Sitarampur Region I, HQ at Sitarampur in the State of West Bengal**

State of Jharkhand All Mines in the districts of Jamtara & Dumka

State of West Bengal All Mines in the districts of Burdwan situated south of GT Road and bounded by Bumpur Road leading from GT Road on the East & Neamatpur, Radhanagar & Chinakuri Ghat Road on the West. All mines in

the District of Burdwan situated in the area bound by GT Road on the south, road leading from Andal turning on GT road to Khandra, Ukhra, Haripur, Krishnagaar, Jamuria & Chanda More on GT road.

Sitarampur Region II, HQ at Sitarampur in the State of West Bengal

State of West Bengal All Mines in the districts of Burdwan except those included in Sitarampur Region No. I & Sitarampur Region No. III

All Mines in the district of Purulia, Bankura, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hoogli & Mednipur

Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands

All Mines

Sitarampur Region III, HQ at Sitarampur in the State of West Bengal

State of Jharkhand All Mines in the districts of Godda, Deoghar, Pakur & Sahebganj

State of West Bengal All Mines in the districts of Burdwan situated on the south of GT Road except those included in Sitarampur Region No. I.

All mines in the District of Burdwan bounded by road leading from Pandaveswar Ghat to Haripur, Krishnanagar, Jamuria & Darbardanga

Guwahati Region, HQ at Guwahati in the State of Assam

State of Assam All Mines

State of Arunachal Pradesh All Mines

State of Manipur All Mines

State of Mizoram All Mines

State of Meghalaya All Mines

State of Nagaland All Mines

State of Tripura All Mines

State of Sikkim All Mines

State of West Bengal All Mines in the districts of

State of Bihar Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Cooch Bihar, Dakshin Dinajpur, & Malda

State of Bihar Oil pipeline and its installations extending from Oil fields in the State of Assam up to refineries situated in the State

Central Zone with Headquarters at Dhanbad (Jharkhand) comprising of Dhanbad Region I, Dhanbad Region II, Dhanbad Region III, and Koderma Region

Dhanbad Region I, HQ at Dhanbad in the State of Jharkhand

State of Jharkhand All Mines in the district of Dhanbad lying in the area bound by NH 32 starting at Gobindpur upto Mohuda More on eastern and southern sides, Rajganj-Mohuda More road on the Western Side and, NH 2 between Gobindpur and Rajganj on the northern side,

All Mines in the district of Dhanbad lying in the area bound by Kari Jore, road connecting Buragarh & Pootki and NH 32

All Mines in the district of Dhanbad lying in the area north of NH 2 and west of Giridih—Tundi—Gobindpur road.

Dhanbad Region II, HQ at Dhanbad in the State of Jharkhand

State of Jharkhand All Mines in the districts of Dhanbad lying east of Giridih—Tundi—Gobindpur road and lying east of Dhanbad—Jharia—Jealgora—Mohulbani Road.

Dhanbad Region II, HQ at Dhanbad in the State of Jharkhand

State of Jharkhand All Mines in the districts of Dhanbad except those included in Dhanbad Region No. I and Dhanbad Region No. II

All Mines in the district of Bokaro except those included in Koderma Region.

Koderma Region, HQ at Koderma in the State of Jharkhand

State of Bihar All Mines

State of Jharkhand

All Mines in the districts of Koderma & Giridih

All mines situated in the district of Bokaro lying west of Hirak Ring road and all mines lying west of NH 32 & south of Chas—Chandankyari—Rangnathpur Road

[No. S-29022/1/2011-Gen/2959]

Satish Puri, Chief Inspector of Mines & Director-General of Mines Safety.

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.अ.3390.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 37/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-10-2011 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फाइल संख्या. L 12012/140/2003-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, 31st October, 2011

S.O.3390.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 37/2003 of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31/10/2011.

[No. L-12012/140/2003-IR(B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

Annexure

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT:

Shri J. Srivastava,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO.37/2003

Date of Passing Award — 20th October, 2011

BETWEEN:

1. The Asst. General Manager,
State Bank of India, Region-II, Zonal Office,

Berhampur (Ganjam), Orissa.

2. The Chief General Manager, State Bank of India, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Bhubaneswar.
3. The Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Berhampur Bazar Branch, Berhampur, (Ganjam), Orissa.

... 1st Party-Managements.

AND

Their workman Shri B. Chandra Rao,
Kumbhar Street, Berhampur-760 002,
Dist. Ganjam, Orissa.

.... 2nd Party-Workman.

APPEARANCES:

Smt. S. Swain, Manager, For the 1st Party-
Law, SBI, Berhampur. Managements.

None ... For the 2nd Party-
Workman

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour *vide* their letter No. L-12012/140/2003-IR (B-I), dated 21.11.2003 has referred the following dispute existing between the management of State Bank of India, Bhubaneswar and their workman in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act.:

"Whether the action of the Management of State Bank of India in relation to their Berhampur Bazar Branch in terminating the service of Shri B. Chandra Rao *w.e.f.* 24.12.1996 even after rendering more than 14 years of service in the bank without following due procedure of law as required under Section-25 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. The 2nd Party-workman in pursuance of the order of reference has filed a very short statement of claim in which he has stated that he served as Messenger-cum-Sweeper in Berhampur Bazar Branch of State Bank of India from 1.1.1982 to 31.7.1988 for 221 days, from January, 1989 to March, 1994 for 1517 days and from 28.6.1996 to 24.12.1996 for 179 days. He also attended the interview on 26.4.1994 at Berhampur Zonal Office, but appointment was given to somebody else instead of him. He served for more than 240 days in a year. Hence request has been made to give him permanent job. He has also filed certain documents in the shape of xerox copies in support of his claim.

3. The 1st Party-Management in its written statement has replied that the relief claimed by the workman regarding permanent job is without jurisdiction and beyond the scope of the reference. The claim has been made after lapse of

more than three years. Hence it is barred by limitation. The claimant was engaged intermittently as part time sweeper from 1.1.1982 to 31.7.1988 for 221 days. Subsequently he was engaged on daily basis. He has rendered 71 days work in 1994 and 64 days work in 1996. He has not completed 240 days continuous service in a year preceding the date of his disengagement. Therefore the question of illegal termination or compliance of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act does not arise. Disengagement of daily wager cannot be construed as retrenchment. It is denied that the claimant has rendered continuous and uninterrupted service of 14 years in the Bank. He was offered an opportunity for regular appointment in view of various settlements made between All India State bank of India Employees Federation and Management of State Bank of India, but unfortunately he could not be appointed in view of his ranking in the interview. The panel of candidates prepared on the basis of marks obtained in the interview and the length of service lapsed on 31.3.1997 and therefore his services were discontinued. Now he has got no right to claim appointment in the Bank. The claimant along with some other candidates had filed a number of writ petitions before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa challenging the selection process and the panels, but the writ petitions were dismissed. S.L.P. was also filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by one Natabar Das but that was also dismissed. The disengagement of the claimant does not come under the definition of retrenchment as he has not worked continuously and uninterruptedly for 240 days preceding the date of his disengagement. Hence he is not entitled to any notice or compensation as per the provisions of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

4. In view of the aforesaid pleadings following issues were framed superseding the issues previously framed on 5.7.2007.

ISSUES

1. Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India in relation to their Berhampur Bazar Branch in terminating the service of Shri B. Chandra Rao with effect from 24.12.1996 even after rendering more than 14 years of service in the Bank without following due procedure of law as required under section 25 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is legal and justified?

2. If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?

5. The 2nd Party-workman after filing his statement of claim did not take pain to prosecute his case and absented himself again and again on most of the dates despite sending notices to him through ordinary as well as registered post. Therefore the case was ordered to proceed *ex parte* against the 2nd Party-workman on 3.1.2011.

6. The 1st Party-Management has filed affidavit evidence of one Shri Hemant Kumar Mohanty, Branch

Manager along with photostat copies of ten documents, which he has proved in his evidence, marked as Ext.-1 to Ext.-10.

FINDINGS

ISSUE NO. 1

7. As the 2nd party-workman has failed to contest the case and file any evidence in support of his claim, it is not proved that he has rendered 14 years of service in the bank. The 1st Party-Management has only admitted that the 2nd Party-workman has rendered 221 days of service during the period from 1.1.1982 to 31.7.1988 as a part time sweeper on casual or intermittent basis. Further it has been admitted that he rendered 71 days of service in the year 1994 and 64 days of service in the year 1996. Thus he has not completed 240 days of continuous service during a period of 12 months in a calendar year preceding the date of his disengagement. This fact has been substantiated in the affidavit evidence of Shri H.K. Mohanty, Branch Manager of Berhampur Bazar Branch. His testimony stands uncontroverted and it cannot be disbelieved. Therefore the case of the 2nd Party-workman does not come within the purview of retrenchment and according due course of law as required to be followed under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is not attracted to the present case. Since the 2nd Party-workman was a casual worker and he was not appointed in accordance with the rules of recruitment of the Bank he cannot claim re-appointment. The plea of the 1st Party-Management regarding giving him opportunity to appear in the interview for permanent appointment is foreign and irrelevant to the present dispute and does not come within the scope of the Schedule of reference. Therefore it cannot be said that the action of the 1st Party-Management of State Bank of India, Berhampur Bazar Branch in terminating the services of Shri B. Chandra Rao, claimant with effect from 24.12.1996 is unjustified and illegal. The discontinuance of service of the 2nd Party-workman is fully justified and is not against the provisions of Section-25 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The issue is accordingly decided against the 2nd Party-workman.

ISSUE NO. 2

8. In view of my findings recorded in Issue No. 1 the 2nd Party-workman is not entitled to any relief whatsoever claimed

9. Reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated & Corrected by me.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का-आ-3391 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक

ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटीए/1232/2004 नया, आईटीसी सं 23/2003 पुराना) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-10-2011 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-12012/61/2003-आई आर (बी-2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, 31st October, 2011

S.O.3391.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award [Ref. No. CGITA/1232/2004 New (ITC No. 23/2003 Old)] of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, AHMEDABAD now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in the relation to the management of Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-10-2011.

[No. L-12012/61/2003-IR(B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, AHMEDABAD

PRESENT:

Binay Kumar Sinha,
Presiding Officer,
CGIT-cum-Labour Court,
Ahmedabad, Dated 28-09-2011

Reference: CGITA of 1232 of 2004 New

Reference: ITC. 23/2003 (Old)

Chief Manager,
Bank of India, P.B. No. 133
Rajkot Main Branch, MG Road,
Rajkot-360001.

.....First Party

And their workman

Shri Anil Popatlal Ghelani,
Rainaka Tower Road,
Balchand Andher Street,
Rajkot-360001.

.....Second Party

For the first party Shri D.R. Chadhari, Advocate

For the second party Shri Hitesh D. Katharotiya,
Advocate.

AWARD

In view of Industrial Dispute existing between the employer in relation to Management of Bank of India and

their workman Shri Anil Popatlal Ghelani the Appropriate Government/Government of India/Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi by its order No. L-12012/61/2003-IR (B-II) dated 10.09.2003 referred the dispute for adjudication by this tribunal under section 10 Sub Section (1) clause (d) and sub-section 2(A) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 by formulating terms of reference as per the schedule which is as follows:—

THE SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bank of India, Rajkot to deny employment to Shri Anil Popatlal Ghelani is justified or legal? If not, what relief the workman is entitled for and since when?"

2. On registering of the case as Reference I.T.C. 23/2003. Parties were noticed and on receipt of notice the second party workman and also the management of first party appeared to contest this reference case. The second party workman filed his statement of claim at Ext. 5 and the first party Bank also filed its written statement at Ext. 10.

3. The case of the second party as per statement of claim, briefly stated, is that he had registered his name in the employment exchange at Rajkot. The first party Bank was to appoint permanent Badli Sepoy in their offices and branches at Rajkot. The second party workman was eligible for the post and so the employment exchange sent his name to the first party and the first party Bank sent interview letter on 25.06.1984 and he faced interview by the Appointment Authority of first party on 07.07.1984 and he was selected as Badli Sepoy and the list of Badli Sepoy panel was approved. He was entrusted with duty as Badli Sepoy since 14.03.1986 on which date he joined the service and appointment letter w.e.f. 14.03.1986 was issued on 24.11.1987. During tenure of his work he performed duties in the post of peon, Safai Kamdar and Watchman in the first party Bank and discharged his duties honestly, regularly, faithfully and continuously from 14.03.1986 to 10.10.2002. His past service record with the first party Bank is clean. His last month salary was Rs. 4433.75/- (Basic Rs. 2750 + DA Rs. 1395 + HRA Rs. 206 + CCA Rs. 82.50 = Rs. 4433.75/-) as per the Bank's letter. Further case is that he worked continuously since 14.03.1986 up to 10.10.2002 i.e. for 16 years 6 months and 27 days, in the service of first party Bank at Rajkot City. His working days in the first party Bank from 1987 to 2002 are as under:— 1987-154 days, 1987-84 days, 1988-110 days, 1989-185 days, 1980-242 days, 1991-279 days, 1992-290 days, 1993-285 days, 1994-286 days, 1995-241 days, 1996-281 days, 1997-254 days, 1998-297 days, 1999-290 days, 2000-308 days, 2001-338 days and 2002-215 days. It is the case of the second party workman that the Appointing Authority of the Bank has appointed him according to rules and regulations also as per the settlement policy, custom, usage to contains in Shastri award, orders, circulars of the Head Office of the first party. He (second party workman) was entitled

according to seniority to get salary and permanency since the post of Sepoy is vacant. There are total 9 establishments including 1 Zonal and 8 sub branches of the first party Bank at Rajkot city. Further case is that as per the oral orders as well the written order of Chief Manager/Assistant Manager of the Bank, he was being entrusted duties in the main branch and 8 sub branches of the Bank. The record of presence/attendance, salary and duty of the workman was being kept in the main branch of Rajkot and the branch officers were sending the amount of salary for the duties performed in particular branch by Banker Cheque to the main branch and main branch was crediting the salary after debiting their "salary head" in the second party's Bank account No. 46203, every month. Further case is that the second party salary was being paid from "Salary head". The second party workman was in the list of approved Badli Sepoy panel in the first party Bank since 1986 and was only left to be confirmed. Further case is that the first party Bank has appointed permanently 15 Badli Sepoy who were working with the second party workman and those were junior to the second party workman and they were working on the 56 sanctioned post of Sepoy before 10.10.2002. Further case is that the vacant post of Sepoy is only field up by selecting candidates from Badli Sepoy panel approved by the Competent Authority of the first party. The first party Bank has never issued Identity Card, attendance card, pay slip etc. to the second party workman and other Badli Sepoys All such records were kept in respective branches and main branch of the first party Bank. On the date of 10.10.2002 the second party workman was only candidate from the list of approved Badli Sepoy panel who is left to be absorbed as a Sepoy in the Bank. Further case is that as per instruction of Head Office and Zonal Office, the manager of respective branch intentionally not allowed the second party workman to complete 240 days of work in the Bank and reduced allotment of work to him on the false pretence of non arising of leave vacancy in the Bank, the second party was terminated on 11.10.2002 without any fault of the second party and without following due process of law by issuing notice and without paying legal dues and neglecting provision of the ID Act 1947, and also neglecting the recommendation of Desai award and Shastri award and also defying the provision of labour laws and so the action of terminating the second party is illegal, unfair, unjust and bad in law. On these grounds relief has been prayed for that the action of the first party in terminating the second party from 11.10.2002 be declared illegal and unjustified and that the second party be reinstated w.e.f. from 11.10.2002 with full back wages and with 12% interest and for also awarding cost of the case of Rs. 15,000/- and for other reliefs to which the second party workman is found entitled.

4. The first party Bank in its written statement has pleaded *inter-alia* that the reference is illegal, improper and not tenable and the workman has no legal right, no

valid cause of action and so the reference is not maintainable. The first party has denied the averments and allegation made against the Bank. It has been pleaded that para 1 and 2 of the statement of claim are misleading and not admitted and the workman is required to prove those averments. Regarding para 3 of the statement of claim it has been pleaded that it is false, baseless and misleading and not admitted by the first party and that it is not at all true that junior to the concern workman have been allowed to continue and it is also not true that from April-2002 working days of the concern workman had been reduced and it is also not true that on 11.10.2002 by oral order, the workman had been terminated. It is also not true that the first party as per provision of ID Act has to maintain the seniority list for Badli Sepoy. It is also not true that the juniors to the concern workman have been made permanent by the first party. With regard to para 4 of statement of claim it has been stated that it is false, baseless and misleading that the concern workman ever worked for more than 240 days in a year. It has also been denied that the concern workman has been paid less salary being a Badli Sepoy and it has been also denied that any unfair labour practice was adopted against the concern workman. The first party has also denied the averments of the second party workman to para 5 to 8 of statement of claim. It has been stated that the concern workman is not entitled to be absorbed on permanent basis in the first party Bank. The first party has also denied para 5 to 10 of statement of claim of the second party. The case of the first party Bank is that the concern workman was selected on panel of temporary Badli Sepoy at Rajkot branch on 14.03.1986 on daily wages. Since the work requirement was not fixed at particular branch, concern workman was provided work depending upon availability of work at any of the 8 sub branches without having any permanent vacancy at any particular branch. The concern workman has tried to club his work at various branches in a misleading manner to show that he completed 240 days of work in calendar year. Further case is that the name of the second party workman was in a panel of Badli Sepoy and his services were utilized either on account of temporary requirements of work or due to leave of absence of regular subordinate employee. At present there is no vacancy for any subordinate staff in the first party Bank and so, there is no need to prepare/publish any seniority list. The concern workman never completed 240 days of work in any of the branch of the first party Bank. There is no master and servant relationship. Further stand is that as and when any exigency arises, the first party will still engage the concern workman subject to his willingness and availability. The concern workman was provided work when work was available and thereafter there is no exigency of work so, the first party Bank did not engage the concern workman. There is no question of oral termination of the second party workman. On these grounds prayer has been made to reject the reference since concern workman is not entitled to get any relief.

5. Following issues are taken for consideration and for determination in this case in view of the pleadings of the parties.

ISSUE

- (I) Whether the reference is maintainable?
- (II) Whether the workman has got valid cause of action?
- (III) Whether the second party workman was doing his casual work in continuity from date of his engagement till before his removal from the job?
- (IV) Whether the second party workman has completed 240 days of work in every calendar year during his tenure of work in the department of first party?
- (V) Whether the action of the management of the first party to deny employment to the workman is justified and legal? If not, what relief the workman is entitled in this case?
- (VI) To what other relief if any the workman is entitled to in this case?

FINDINGS

6. ISSUE NO. III & IV

Both the second party workman and also first party management of Bank adduced oral and documentary evidence in support of respective cases. On behalf of the workman two witnesses were examined at Ext. 14 and 22. The workman was examined and cross-examined at Ext. 14. The second workman witness at Ext. 22 is Kirithbhai Anantrao Oza a retired staff of the Bank of India who is also Secretary of Bank of India Staff Union Saurashtra and Vice President of Bank of India Federation Besides the oral evidence documents have also been produced at Ext. 13 through list. Ext. 15 is the interview letter. Ext. 16 is the appointment letter. Ext. 17 is the Certificate of Chief Manager that workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani is working with the Bank as sub staff purely on daily wages basis since 14.03.1986. Besides this large number of other documents *vide* Ext. 13/5, 13/7 has been filed. Which are letter dated 31.05.2002 of Assistant General Manager regarding engaging Badli Sepoy, letter dated 22.01.2002 containing the factum about the workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani regarding his appointment *w.e.f.* 01.03.1986 also mentioning year wise breakup of his Badli Sepoy works from 1986 to 2001. Ext. 13/7 is the Xerox copy of the Saving Bank Account of the workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani Account No. 46203 of Bank of India. Ext. 18 and 19 are the original Savings Bank Account Passbook of the workman of Bank of India Account No. 46203 containing the entries of debit, credit and balance of the amount in his account up to 24.10.2003. At Ext. 24 the workman further filed documents as per list Ext. 24 with Annexure-A1, Annexure-A2 and Annexure-

A3. On the other hand first party examined management witness Pravin Nandlal Vyas at Ext. 25 and he was also cross-examined by the representative of the workman Shri Prashant Chaudhary. The first party has submitted two documents as per list at Ext. 12. Ext. 12/1 is the statement of Badli Sepoy Anil Popatlal Ghelani. Ext. 12/2 is the letter of Inter Office memorandum of Bank of India dated January, 9-2003 regarding Ex-Badli Sepoy Anil Popatlal Ghelani Sepoy Showing his works as Badli Sepoy from 1988 to October-2002.

7. The workman Anil at Ext. 14 has deposed that the facts stated in his statement of claim Ext. 5 are true and correct. His date of joining as Badli Sepoy in first party Bank was 14.03.1986 and normal duty hours was 10.00 am to 6.30 pm his work was perennial in nature but he was being paid salary of Badli Sepoy. He further deposed that last recruitment of peon was made in 1998 and thereafter no new recruitment of peon/sepyoy has been made. Further deposed that the works of permanent peon such as bringing ledger, putting file on proper table and even dealing with cash too, were being taken by the first party Bank. Besides he also worked as a Sepoy and Chokidar (Watchman) and such duties also taken by the Bank Officer in supervision and instruction of Bank Manager. He deposed that he performed duties of Badli Sepoy in various branches of the first party Bank situated at Rajkot City and when Manager feels that he has worked for sufficient period in particular branch, he was being transferred to another branch and he was making complaint to the Manager in this regard and the Manager was replying that he could not work in single branch. He further deposed that whatever work he was doing is still going on and that the Bank has appointed two new workmen Dipak Joshi and Bharat Sodha who were junior to him. He deposed that the Bank call the names of Competent candidates from the employment exchange and his name was also sent to the first party Bank for appointment as Badli Sepoy. He received interview letter and he also faced interview. He further deposed that the Chief Manager of main branch Rajkot has issued certificate regarding his work with first party Bank since 14.03.1986 original certificate is Ext. 17. He further deposed that as per Ext. 13/4 and 13/5 which are the photo copies of letters of Zonal Office addressed to branches wherein the yearwise details of his working days with the first party Bank is given and as per detail he completed 240 days of work in every calendar year. He further deposed that entries of transaction with respect to payment of his monthly salary are mentioned in his Saving Bank Account Pass Book. Ext. 18 and 19 are the original Saving Bank Account Pass Book of workman having Bank of India Account No. 46203. He further deposed that he was not given any notice or notice pay or retrenchment compensation on his termination and that after termination he tried to get new job in ICC Bank and SBS Bank but he could not get and presently he is working in small Readymade Cloth Shop at Rajkot and is getting Rs. 2000/- per month, he showed readiness to join

duty in the Bank of first party. During cross-examined it has come that his appointment was as Badli Sepoy as per joining mention in Ext. 16. He also admitted that he was given work in absence of Safai Kamdar, Peon or watchman and whenever required he was being deployed to any branch among the 8 branches of the first party in the Rajkot City. He further deposed that since 1996 he is only Badli Sepoy and he did not completed 240 days of work in particular branch of the first party Bank in course of one year. Witness No. 2 of the second party is Shri Kiritbhai Anantrai Oza who deposed in support of the claim of the second party workman. He deposed that as per due procedure laid by the first party Bank for appointment of Badli Sepoy names of iligible candidates were called from employment exchange and thereafter Appointing Authority, authorized by Bank conducted interview of the candidates and that he deposed that two panels of Badli Sepoy each for city and District are made. Head Office deploys Badli Sepoy from the panels for city in the various branches as well as main branch too. Record for working days of Badli Sepoy is kept in main branch and salary of Badli Sepoy is being paid by main branch. Workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani was also in approved panel of Badli Sepoy since 1986. He deposed that Head Office has directed branches that no Badli Sepoy should completed 240 days of work in course of one year under a confidential correspondence and such kind of instruction is also given in the case of workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani. He further deposed that whenever permanent post of Sepoy fall vacant, Badli Sepoy from the approved panel is appointed to the post and outsiders is never selected to fill the permanent post of Sepoy. Further deposed that work of Badli Sepoy is as call as permanent Sepoy and the record of presence of Badli Sepoy is kept by particular branch. He further deposed that workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani has continuously worked from August-2000 to May-2001, 302 days in Bhakti Nagar branch. He further deposed that Badli Sepoy entitled to get as much pay and allowances as the permanent Sepoy is getting as per bipartite settlement. He also deposed that workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani has worked in the first party Bank since 1986 to 10.10.2002. Witness No. 2 Shri Oza is General Secretary of Bank of India Staff Union Saurashtra, Kutch branch since 1979 and is also Vise President in all India Federation so his evidence in supporting the workman's case is worthy of credence and more so, he seems to be competent witness. He was cross-examined on behalf of the first party. He stated Badli Sepoy are deployed in particular branch when requirement is whole day. He deposed that it is not true that there is no any relief for making Badli Sepoy permanent and if required he is ready to produce approved panel of Badli Sepoy in which name of concern workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani is mentioned. He further stated that instruction for not to allow Anil Popatlal Ghelani to complete 240 days of work particularly and such kind of circulars are shown to him by General Manager whenever representations were made on behalf

of the union. He further stated that if required he can produced relevant evidence of above mentioned facts such as letters, orders and circulars of the Bank.

8. The management witnesses of first party Bank namely Shri Pravin Vyas Ext. 25 deposed that he is working as a Clerk in the Bank of India, Para Bazar and is stating the facts on basis of the Bank records. He deposed that the workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani was selected in the panel of daily wage temporary Sepoy on 14.03.1986 and his appointment was with condition that he will be deployed whenever requirement arises only in 8 branches of Rajkot Region. He admitted that in the year 2002 the concern workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani was only Badli Sepoy as per requirements used to discharge the duties of absentee permanent sub staff. During cross-examination management witness admitted that workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani was appointed after selected in the interview as eligible candidate on sponsoring his name by employment exchange. He also admitted that workman was appointed after following rules and procedure of requirement. He also admitted that permanent post of Badli Sepoy is filled from the approved panel list of Badli Sepoy. He further stated that Badli Sepoy is not issued Attendance Card, Pay Slip, Leave Card etc. by the Bank and it is true that such kind of record are not with workman but are kept in the Bank. He also admitted that workman was being deployed to various branches of the Bank situated in the Rajkot City. He also admitted that attendance report of Badli Sepoy is sent to Zonal Office. He deposed that after verifying the records he will produce seniority list of Badli Sepoy working with the second party workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani. Though the management witness claim to produce the seniority list but no any seniority list of the panel of Badli Sepoy has been produced. He admitted that he was knowing Shri K.B. Rathod who is no more and he was also knowing Shri H.K. Chauhan working in main branch and who had been absorbed as permanent Sepoy on completion of 240 days of working in first party Bank. He deposed that Shri A.C. Vyas died but he show ignorance about his absorption as permanent Sepoy. He stated it is not true to say that second party has not completed 240 days of working in a calendar year. By stating this the management witness has admitted that the second party workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani completed 240 days of works in a calendar year.

9. From the evidence of the management witness such facts has come that earlier Shri H.K. Chauhan working with the first party Bank in the main branch as Badli Sepoy was absorbed as permanent Sepoy on completion of 240 days of work. It has been argued on behalf of the second party workman that the management of first party could not meet such evidence of the workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani when he claim that two Badli Sepoy Dipak Joshi and Bharat Shoda who are junior to him were appointed as Sepoy but partial attitude was taken by the management of Bank in absorbing the second party workman as Sepoy.

Though vacancies in Sepoy were existing due to death, transfer or promotion. The Learned Counsel of the second party further argued that the management of first party could not counter such evidence on the side of the second party. He pointed out further that the management witness himself admitted that Shri H.K. Chauhan working in main branch and had completed 240 days of works has been absorbed as permanent Sepoy. Whereas there is also evidence on behalf of the second party workman particularly workman witness No. 2 General Secretary of Bank of India Staff Union, Saurashtra Kutch branch since 1979 has deposed that the concern workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani has continuously worked from Aug.-2000 to May-2001 for 302 days in Bhakti Nagar branch in the Rajkot City. More so, the certificate granted by Chief Manager Bank of India, Rajkot that Anil Popatlal Ghelani is working with us as sub staff purely on daily wage basis since 14.03.1986 as per Ext. 17 and as per Ext. 13/5 which is inter office memorandum dated 31.05.2002 reference has been given regarding second party workman Shri Anil Popatlal Ghelani on panel of Badli Sepoy since 1986 and direction was given to the branch that he should be engaged sparingly and interim exigency against the leave vacancy of regular Sepoy but from Ext. 13/6 wherein year wise breakup of work of Badli Sepoy Anil Popatlal Ghelani has been mentioned it go to show that in 1986 he worked 154 days, in 1987-84 days 1988-110 days and in 1989-185 days. But from 1990 to 2001 the workman Shri Anil Popatlal Ghelani has been shown his number of Badli days more than 240 days in each calendar year. This Ext. 13/6 further go to prove the case of the second party workman that right from 1986 he was in the approved panel of Badli Sepoy and from 1990 to onward up to 2001 he worked for more than 240 days in every calendar year. On this juncture such argument by Mr. D.R. Chaudhri, Learned Counsel appearing for the first party has no leg to stand that concern workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani has not all along work in a single branch in a year rather he was deployed for work in different branch though situated in Rajkot City and so he had not completed 240 days of work in any calendar year in any particular branch. But the evidence of 2nd party witness No. 2 that the concern workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani continuously worked from August-2000 to May-2001 i.e. 302 days in Bhaktinagar branch further go to prove that the workman had completed more than 240 days of work in a particular branch. More so, the concern workman was paid monthly salary on calculating the total days of work by the main branch of Rajkot City where the Saving Bank Account No. 46203 of the second party workman was in operation and the monthly salary were being credited in his account by the main branch, so it can be said that the main branch of Rajkot was taking supervision of work of the second party workman, though work in different branch of Rajkot City as a unit and not in different capacity. More so, details of yearwise breakup of Badli days of Anil Popatlal Ghelani right from 1990 to 2001 as per Ext. 13/6 dated 22.01.2002 do

not also go to support such argument of the Learned Counsel of the first party that the workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani did not complete 240 days of work in any calendar year.

10. Learned Counsel for the first party in order to support his argument has relied upon a case law of Himanshu Kumar Vidhyarthi and others V/s State of Bihar FLR 1997 (76) page 237, DGM ONGC V/s Illiyas A. Rehman 2005 (2) GLR 1050 SC, State of Gujarat V/s Rameshchandra Chagunbhaia Mochi 2005 (3) GLH 508 Gujarat High Court, Secretary State of Karnataka and others V/s Umadevi and others 2006 AIR SC 1991 and Taluka Development Officer Rameshchandra M. Bhatt 2003 (3) GLH 417. On careful perusal of the aforesaid case laws relied upon by the first party I do not find that any of the case law is applicable in the instant case in view of the second party workman's case and also supported by sufficient oral and documentary evidence. Learned Counsel for the second party workman has also relied upon the case law of Deepak Kumar Gaur V/s State of Haryana and others 2010 (IV) LLJ 407 on the point of termination of service of workman continuing in service for about three and half years. Though appointment alleged to be temporary for 6 months. The termination was held violative of section 25 (F) of the ID Act. In case law cited is Divisional Manager New India Insurance Ltd. V/s A. Sankralingam 2009 (1) GLH 503 SC wherein it has been held whether workman employed on part time basis under control and supervision of employer, is a workman in terms of section 25 (S) of ID Act and so, he would be entitled to the benefit of continuous service under 25 (B) and entitled for protection under section 25(F) of ID Act.

11. After careful consideration of the evidences adduced on behalf of both sides in this case and also reliance placed by the party on the case law, I am of the confirm opinion that the second party workman Shri Anil Popatlal Ghelani was doing his casual work of Badli Sepoy in continuity from day of his engagement till before his removal from the job on 11.10.2002. I am also of confirm opinion that the second party workman has completed 240 days of work in calendar year 1990 to 2001 in continuity during his tenure of work in the Bank of the first party and that the workman was doing his job as a regular employee from 10.00 am to 6.30 pm and had completed 240 days of work in several preceding calendar years before his termination by oral order. So issue no. III and IV are decided in affirmative in favour of the second party workman.

12. ISSUE NO. V

In view of the findings given to issue No. III, IV in the foregoing paragraphs I further find and hold that the action of the management of first party to deny employment to the workman is unjustified because several workman (Badli Sepoy) junior to the concern workman were made permanent and allowed to continue their works whereas the second party workman was disengaged and even not

considered his case according to the seniority list for his absorption as Sepoy. So, considering the long tenure of work of the second party workman with the management of first party Bank right from 1986 till before his oral termination up to 10.10.2002, the workman is entitled for the relief of his reinstatement and for active consideration of his case to be absorbed as Sepoy. There were vacancies of Sepoy to be filled up from the panel of Badli Sepoy. The first part of this issue is decided against the first party management so far it relates to action of the management being unjustified and illegal. The second part of this issue is decided in favour of the workman in this way that the workman (second party is entitled) for his reinstatement with 50% back wages.

13. ISSUE NO. I & II

In view of the findings given to para 3, 4 and 5 in the foregoing the workman has got valid cause of action and the dispute raised by the workman in this reference is maintainable.

14. ISSUE NO. VI

The workman is entitled for the reliefs of his reinstatement with continuity in services and for 50% back wages but no order as to cost.

In view of the above findings the management of first party is directed to reinstate the second party workman Anil Popatlal Ghelani with continuity in service and to pay 50% of back wages and to actively considered his case for absorption as Sepoy within 3 months of the date of receipt of this award, failing which the amount of 50% back wages will also carry interest of 9% per annum.

Dictated

BINAY KUMAR SINHA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली 31 अक्टूबर 2011

का.आ. 3392 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्राम न्यायालय-1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 103/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-10-11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/173/2000-आई आर (बी 2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3392.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 103/2011) of the

Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-I, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab & Sind Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20/10/2011.

[No. L-12012/173/2000-IR(B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

Annexure

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. No. 103/2011

Sh. Shiv Shankar @ Ram Singh
S/o Shri Nanku,
R/o E-124, Binda pur,
Pkt. IV, New Delhi.

Workman

Versus

The General Manager,
Punjab & Sindh Bank,
P&S Bank House, 6th Floor,
21, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi-110009.

Management

AWARD

Shiv Shankar @ Ram Singh was employed as a class-IV employees on daily wages in Mayapuri Industrial Area branch, New Delhi, Punjab & Sindh Bank, (herein after the bank). His services were terminated on 24.05.1999. Shri Shiv Shankar raised a dispute for reinstatement and regularization of his services. Since conciliation proceedings failed, appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, *vide* order No. L-12012/173/2000-IR(B-II), New Delhi, dated 24.01.2001, with the following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Punjab and Sindh Bank in terminating the services of Shri Shiv Shankar *alias* Ram singh son of Shri Nanku daily wages, Class-IV employee *w.e.f.* 24.5.99 is just, fair and legal? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled to and from what date?"

2. Claimant filed his claim statement pleading therein that he was appointed as class-IV employees on daily wages basis. He served the bank from 30.9.1996 to 22.5.1999, without any break in service. He was entitled for appointment as regular employees. Instead of making him regular in service, his services were dispensed with on 24.5.99. He served a notice of demand on 10.06.99 seeking reinstatement and regularization of his services. When his demand was not conceded to, he raised a disputed before

the Conciliation Officer, but conciliation proceedings failed. He claims reinstatement and regularization in service.

3. Management gave contest to the claim pleading that the claimant was working on daily wages from 30.9.96 to 22.5.99 at intervals. It has been pleaded that the bank had its recruitment policy and claimant was not recruited in accordance with that policy. The claim put forward is devoid of merits, pleads the management.

4. Shiv Shankar tendered his affidavit to substantiate his claim. He was cross examined at length on behalf of the management. During the course of adducing evidence, the parties reached a settlement. Sh. D.S. Singhal, Senior Manager Offered a sum of Rs. 40,000/- to Shri Shiv Shankar towards full and final settlement of his claim for reinstatement, wages in lieu of notice, retrenchment compensation, wages for the alleged periods for which it was not paid and claim for regularization in the services of the bank. The claimant accepted the offer made by the bank. Cheque No. 74410 drawn for a sum of Rs. 40,000/- on Industrial Area Phase-1, Naraina branch of the bank was given to the claimant, which he accepted for full and final settlement of his claim for reinstatement, wages in lieu of notice, retrenchment compensation, wages for the alleged periods for which it was not paid and claim for regularization in the services of the bank. On acceptance of the above cheque and statement made by the claimant, nothing remains to be adjudicated in the matter. Since dispute stands settled, there is no necessity to answer the reference order. In view of redressal of grievances of the claimant by way of settlement, referred above, an award is passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

Dated: 17.10.2011

नई दिल्ली 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का०आ० 3393 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एनजीपी/270/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-10-11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-12011/96/2000-आई आर (बी 2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3393.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (*Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/270/2000*) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/

Labour Court, NAGPUR now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Maharashtra and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21/10/2011.

[No. L-12011/96/2000-IR(B-II)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/270/2000

Date: 10.10.2011.

Party No. 1 : The Regional Manager,
Bank Of Maharashtra,
Amravati Region,
Deshmukh Building,
Lahanuji Nagar, Amravati.

Versus

Party No. 2 : The General Secretary, Union of
Maharashtra Bank Employees, 542,
Dr. Munje Marg, Congress Nagar,
Nagpur 440012.

AWARD

(Dated: 10th October, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Bank of Maharashtra and their workman Shri S.B. Shinde, for adjudication, as per letter No. L-12011/96/2000-IR(B-II) dated 24.8.2000, with the following schedule:—

"Whether the action of the management of Bank of Maharashtra through its Regional Manager, Amravati Regional Office, Amravati in awarding the punishment of reduction of 2 increments in present scale of pay and compulsory retirement of Shri S.B. Shinde *vide* order dated 03.12.1996 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled and from what date?"

2. On receipt of the reference, parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement, in response to which, the workman, Shri S.B. Shinde, ("the workman" in short) through his union, "Union of the Maharashtra Bank Employees" ("the union" in short) filed the statement of claim and the management of Regional Manager, Bank of Maharashtra, Amravati Regional ("party no. 1" in short) filed the written statement.

The case of the workman as projected in the

statement of claim is that he was working as a sub-staff at Gadgenagar Amravati branch of the Bank of Maharashtra and in the year 1995, he was issued with a charge sheet containing four heads of charges and as he denied the charges, a departmental proceeding was initiated against him and in the departmental proceeding, he was forced to accept the charges, as per the wrong advise given by his defence representative and orally he was assured that no capital punishment would be imposed upon him and he was compelled to accept the charges, without anticipating the consequences of accepting the charges and ultimately, *vide* order dated 03.12.1996, he was compulsorily retired from services and additionally punishment of stoppage of two increments was also imposed against him. It is further pleaded by the workman that while he was working as sub-staff at Gadgenagar Amravati branch, one Manekar was the Branch Manager of the said branch and as he was a substaff, he was duty bound to obey all the orders of the Branch Manager and he was neither having powers to deal with advances of the Branch nor did at any time he was involved in either clerical or officer's duties and Shri Manekar distributed certain loans to borrowers and Shri Manekar was charge sheeted for irregularities and other misconducts committed by him in dealing with the loan department and was dismissed from the services of the Bank by the management and the contains of the charge sheet issued against him show that it is a shadow of action taken by the management against Shri Manekar and the charges mentioned in the charge sheet were without any evidence and the same were baseless, but taking into account the acceptance given by him under misrepresentation of the facts, management held him guilty and awarded the impugned punishment and the punishment dated 03.12.1996 is illegal and unjustified, since the same was passed without application of judicious mind and without following the rules of natural justice and the finding of the enquiry officer are not based on concrete evidence and the punishment is disproportionate. Prayer has been made by the workman for his reinstatement in service with full back wages and other benefits.

3. The party no. 1 in its written statement has pleaded *inter-alia* that disciplinary action was initiated against the workman *vide* charge sheet dated 01.08.1995 and charges under clauses 19.2 read with clause 19.5(j), 19.5(d), 19.5(j) and 19.7(i) of the Bipartite Settlement were leveled against him on the allegation of becoming an accomplice to the acts of removal and exchange of Bank records, causing damage to the records of the Bank deliberately, embezzlement of loan amount of one Shri Tayade, by actively co-operating in the A/c of M/s. Jagadamba Cloth Stores, which were acts prejudicial to the interest of the bank and for taking a loan amount from Jagadamba Cloth Stores beyond his Known means respectively and the workman accepted all the charges unconditionally, before the enquiry officer and accordingly, the enquiry officer submitted his

report dated 12.07.1996, holding all the charges to have been proved against the workman and the Disciplinary Authority accepted the findings of the enquiry officer and informed the workman about the proposed punishment *vide* letter dated 02.11.1996 and a personal hearing on the proposed punishment was also given to the workman on 22.11.1996 and taking into consideration the say of the workman on the proposed punishment, the Disciplinary Authority imposed the punishment of reduction of time scale of pay by two stages for the first two head of charges, compulsory retirement for charge number three and warning for the charge number four, with a direction that the punishments were to run consecutively and the workman preferred an appeal against the order of the Disciplinary Authority *vide* memorandum of appeal dated 16.01.1997 and though personal hearing was offered by the Appellate Authority, the workman did not appear before the Appellate Authority to submit his say and the Appellate Authority taking into consideration the say of the workman in the memorandum of Appeal, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority. The further case of the party no. 1 is that the workman accepted the charges before the enquiry officer during the enquiry proceedings and the acceptance of the charges was unconditional and the workman was neither forced to accept the charges nor assurance was given by the bank for acceptance of charges by the workman and the contents of the charge sheet submitted against Shri Manekar, the Branch Manager were totally different from the charges leveled against the workman and full opportunity was extended to the workman to defend the case and the findings of the enquiry officer are not perverse and since the punishment involves charges involving moran turpitude and embezzlement, the punishment imposed is just and proper and commensurate with the nature of misconduct.

4. As this is a case of compulsory retirement of the workman from services after holding of a departmental enquiry, the validity of the departmental enquiry was taken up as a preliminary issue for consideration and *vide* order dated 04.02.2009, the departmental proceeding was held to be legal, proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

5. At the time of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that the workman was working as a sub-staff and he was obeying the orders of the Manager and the Manager was dismissed from services of the bank, for his misdeeds and the manager was responsible for the misdeeds and the workman cannot be held responsible for the same and sanctioning of loan or dealing with the financial matters of the customers of the bank are undisputedly the duties of the branch manager and no nexus can be drawn or alleged against the workman, who was obeying the reasonable orders of the branch manager, he being a sub-staff. It was further submitted that

the entire enquiry was conducted in English language, which was not known to the workman and as such, all the recordings in the enquiry proceedings by the enquiry officer were without the knowledge and understanding of the workman and as such, the conclusion drawn by the enquiry officer on such materials is bad in law and the workman was not given reasonable opportunity in the enquiry and the punishment is shockingly disproportionate to the gravity of misconduct and the workman is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

6. Perused the record. So far the contentions raised by the learned advocate for the workman that as the entire proceedings of the departmental enquiry were recorded in English and the workman did not understand the proceeding as he did not know English language is concerns, the same cannot be entertained, as because such a plea has not been taken in the statement of claim, filed by the workman. Moreover, on perusal of the departmental proceedings it is found that the workman had never raised any objection for recording of the proceedings in English language on the ground that he doesn't know English language. It is also found that the appeal filed by the workman was in English. Moreover, the workman was represented by a co-worker and there is nothing on record to show that the co-worker also did not know English language.

On perusal of the documents of the departmental proceedings, it is found that the workman voluntarily admitted the charges leveled against him, after verification of the documents of the management, though initially he had denied the charges. There is no legal evidence on record to show that the admission of the charges by the workman was due to wrong advise by the co-worker or due to any promise given by the authority not to impose capital punishment. When the workman has admitted the charges categorically one by one, before the enquiry officer the findings of the enquiry officer basing on such admission of the workman cannot be said to be perverse.

So far the question of proportionity of the punishment is concerned, admittedly the workman was an employee of the bank. So it was the duty of the workman to take all possible steps to ensure and protect the interest of the bank and to discharge his duties with utmost integrity, honesty, devotion and diligence, but the workman committed misconduct for his personal ends and against the interest of the bank. Commission of serious misconducts have been proved against the workman in a fair and properly held departmental enquiry. Hence, the punishment of voluntary retirement for the charge of embezzlement of money of the bank and reduction of two stages of scale of pay for other misconducts committed by him cannot be said to be disproportionate. Hence, it is ordered:

ORDER

The action of the management of Bank of Maharashtra through its Regional Manager, Amravati Regional Officer, Amravati in awarding the punishment of reduction of 2 increments in present scale of pay and compulsory retirement of Shri S.B. Shinde *vide* order dated 03.12.1996 is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled for any relief.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3394 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 118/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार 17 10 11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-12011/36/2010-आई आर (बी 2)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3394.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 118/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-II, CHANDIGARH now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17/10/2011.

[No. L-12011/36/2010-IR (B-II)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL - CUM - LABOUR COURT-II,
CHANDIGARH**

PRESENT: Sri A.K. Rastogi, Presiding Officer.

Case No. I.D. 118/2011

Registered on 30.3.2011

The General Secretary, Central Bank of India Employees Union Harayana, H.No. 3296, Sector 19-D, Chandigarh.

Applicant

Versus

The Zonal Manager, Central Bank of India, Zonal Office, Sector 17, Chandigarh.

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman None

For the Management None

AWARD

Passed on 15.9.2011

Central Government *vide* Notification No. L-12011/36/2010-IR (B-II) Dated 23/2/2011, by exercising its powers under Section 10 Sub Section (1) Clause (d) and Sub Section 2(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as Act) has referred the following Industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in suspending Sh. T.R. Kaushal w.e.f. 26.4.2005 to 10.5.2005 and imposing punishment of reduction of pay by one stage in the pay scale for two years is just, fair and legal? What relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

After receiving the reference the notices were issued to the parties on 30.3.2011 and by registered post on 6.5.2011. Notice sent by registered post were not received back undelivered. Hence service is presumed on the parties. They do not turn up. As the workman failed to appear and file claim statement, a 'No Dispute' award is passed in the case. Let two copies of the Award be sent to Central Government for further necessary action.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली 31 अक्टूबर 2011

का.आ. 3395 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय-II, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 849/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24 10 11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-12012/222/2003-आई आर (बी 2)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3395.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 849/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-II, CHANDIGARH now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24/10/2011.

[No. L-12012/222/2003-IR (B-II)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II,
CHANDIGARH****PRESENT:** Shri A.K. Rastogi, Presiding Officer

Case No. I.D. 849/2005

Registered on 30.3.2004

Shri Anil Kumar Bhalla, C/o Smt. Rakesh Rani,
Steno O/o Municipal Committee Mandi Gobindgarh
Fatehgarh.

Petitioner

Versus

The Manager, Indian Bank, Circle Office, 7-C, Chandigarh.

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman Shri H.S. Sethi Advocate.

For the Management Sh. Tribhawam Singla Advocate.

AWARD

Passed on Oct. 14, 2011

Central Government vide Notification No. L-12012/222/2003-IR(B-II) Dated 9.3.2004, by exercising its powers under Section 10 Sub Section (1) Clause (d) and Sub Section 2(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as 'Act') has referred the following Industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the management of Indian Bank, Circle Office, Chandigarh to impose the punishment of removal from service on Sh. Anil Kumar Bhalla, Ex-Clerk is legal and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from which date?"

The workman Sh. Anil Kumar Bhalla working as Clerk/Shroff Branch Office Mohali, at the relevant time, was removed from service by the management after holding an enquiry. The workman has challenged the order of punishment on the grounds that the charge sheet did not contain the article of charges and the statement of imputation of misconduct, the list of documents and list of witnesses were also not attached therewith, (the same was however supplied to him at a subsequent date), the Enquiry Officer was not appointed as per procedure and no notice was displayed on the Bank notice board, the workman was not allowed reasonable opportunity to defend, time was not allowed to examine the original documents and they were marked as Exhibits without proof, one witness Sh. Ayodhya Prasad, the depositor, was examined without any prior notice, and the identity of said Ayodhya Prasad could not be established but the Enquiry Officer and the Presenting Officer connived to record his evidence wrongly

and through leading questions at the dictation of the Presenting Officer. The further case of the workman in short is that there was no reliable evidence against him to prove the charge. The disciplinary authority did not consider the submissions of the workman and it imposed extreme penalty without any supporting reason for his conclusions. The penalty imposed is illegal, wrong and against rules. He preferred an appeal against the order of the disciplinary authority but without success. The workman has requested for setting aside the order of the disciplinary authority and the appellate authority and for his reinstatement with all consequential benefits of pay, and allowances seniority etc.

The claim was contested by the respondent. From the written statement it appears that the allegation against the workman was that he did not remit to the Bank an amount of Rs. 2,600/- deposited by account holder Sh. Ayodhya Prasad in his Saving Bank account. Workman issued counter foil for having collected the amount and also made an entry in the Pass Book but destroyed the saving challans voucher and thus misappropriated the bank's funds and committed a fraud on the bank and he had not followed the established procedure for collecting cash for the customers and duly accounted for the same to the bank. According to the respondent the Enquiry Officer had been appointed as per the rules and regulations and there is no provision in the Bipartite Settlement that appointment of enquiry is to be placed on the notice board. The appointment letter of the Enquiry Officer was part of the enquiry record and the workman was well aware of the name of the Enquiry Officer and he without any protest participated in the enquiry proceedings. The workman had been given an opportunity for engaging defence representative but he refused to utilize the services of any. He cross-examined each and every witness; and documents Exhibit MEX-1 to MEX-16 were duly proved and the originals had been shown to the workman. He had signed the day's proceedings without any protest. Sh. Ayodhya Prasad was the complainant in the case and he was produced in the enquiry as Exhibit MW1. Workman never took any objection regarding the identity of Sh. Ayodhya Prasad. Sh. Ayodhya Prasad had been cross-examined by the workman at length. According to the details given in the written statement the evidence adduced in the enquiry clearly established the allegations against the workman. The Enquiry Officer submitted his report after carefully going through the documents on records and considering the oral submissions made by the workman. Disciplinary authority passed the punishment order after issuing a show cause notice and after hearing the workman personally and the appellate authority has given a detailed finding on each and every aspect of the case. The claim of the workman therefore has no merits.

Workman filed a rejoinder to the written statement to reiterate his case.

Workman filed his affidavit in support of his case while on behalf of the management affidavit of Mr. Narender Singh, Senior Manager (Law) in Indian Bank Circle Office, Sector 7, Chandigarh was filed. Management also placed on record a copy of the enquiry report.

In this matter, following issues arise for consideration.

1. Whether the workman was denied the reasonable opportunity to defend?
2. Whether the evidence produced in the enquiry is sufficient to establish the charge against the workman.
3. To what relief is the workman entitled?

I have heard the learned counsel for the workman and have gone through the written argument of the management and have also carefully perused the enquiry report. My findings on various issues are as follows:—

FINDINGS

Issue No. 1

Regarding the denial of opportunity to defend, the workman has alleged that the charge sheet did not contain the articles of charges, statement of imputation of misconduct and the list of documents and list of witnesses was not supplied to him along with charge sheet. Enquiry proceedings started on 12.10.2001 but the list of witnesses and list of documents were produced on 16.1.2002 and were marked as Exhibit MEX-1 to MEX-16 without getting the same proved from their writers, signatories or authors and the workman was not allowed to examine original documents.

A copy of charge sheet is Exhibit 2 of the affidavit of MW-1. It contains the article of charges and the details of the imputation against the workman. To argue contra is without basis.

A perusal of the enquiry record shows that on the first date of enquiry i.e. 13.12.2001 the workman was present. Appointing letter of the Enquiry Officer was taken on record. Charge sheet was read over and explained to workman and he was asked whether he pleads guilty. On his not pleading guilty the Enquiry Officer explained the procedure for the enquiry and asked him whether he wants to avail the service of a defence representative. On his declining the services of the defence representative the enquiry proceedings were adjourned to 16.1.2002. On 16.1.2002 the Presenting Officer produced a list of evidence, documents and witnesses. The Enquiry Officer asked the workman to go through the documents and let him know if he was having any objection and he may have sufficient time to study the documents to which the workman had replied that he had no objection in the admission of the documents and copies of the documents had been received by him. It was thereafter that the Enquiry Officer admitted the documents and marked

them as Exhibits. Enquiry officer then asked the workman whether he wanted some more time to study the documents to which the workman had said no.

It is thus clear that though the documents and list of witnesses were not supplied to the workman at the time of serving the charge sheet and they were brought on record during the enquiry but that was with the consent of the workman. He had been given opportunity and time to examine or study the documents. Therefore it cannot be said that workman was not given proper opportunity to defend or he was prejudiced in his defence. Issue No. 1 is decided against the workman.

Issue No. 2

The argument of the workman is that evidence produced in the enquiry is not reliable and sufficient to establish the charge against him. Sh. Ayodhya Prasad the depositor was examined without any notice or prior intimation to the workman and his identity is also not established. He is an illiterate person but he was confronted with a typed document in English. The said document was also produced without notice in deceptive manner and was marked as MEX-1.

It is important to note that MEX-1 is a complaint made by the depositor. As stated above the proceeding dated 16.1.2002 indicates that before the conduct of the actual enquiry proceedings the list of witnesses and the documents had been provided to the workman. The statement of Sh. Ayodhya Prasad was recorded in the presence of the workman. It is Annexure A1 filed by the management. This paper along with certain other papers filed by the management were taken on record *vide* Order dated 23.11.2010 as there was no objection on behalf of the workman regarding these papers. No doubt this document is in English and it bears the thumb impression of the depositor indicating that the depositor is an illiterate person but the depositor Sh. Ayodhya Prasad in his statement as confirmed the contents of this letter. Hence, the Enquiry Officer committed no illegality in considering this letter. The identity of Sh. Ayodhya Prasad was also not challenged at any stage during the proceedings by the workman. Hence, the objection of the workman in this regard is an afterthought and without basis. It also cannot be successfully argued that Sh. Ayodhya Prasad and his letter Annexure A1 were sprung as a surprise.

It was argued on behalf of the workman that the Enquiry Officer ignored the fact that Sh. Ayodhya Prasad could not tell the date of alleged deposit and could not produce any proof of handing over any amount to the workman or of making any entry in the passbook of the depositor by the workman or of giving any receipt to the depositor. In this regard the most important evidence is the letter of the workman himself which is Annexure A12 of the list paper No. 95 of management documents. In this letter

he has admitted that he had not deposited the amount of Rs. 2600/- and has embezzled it. It is dated 12.9.2001 and it indicates that the workman had deposited the amount with this letter.

The Enquiry Officer in his report has stated that the depositor reported to the Branch Manager on 5.9.2001 when he visited the Branch and he was told that the entry of the said amount is not reflected in the bank books. The Enquiry Officer has observed that had the complainant not reported the matter to Branch Manager on 5.9.2001 the CSC *i.e.* the workman would not have ever deposited the amount. As reported by Enquiry Officer the depositor in his statement identified depositor's receipt Annexure A2 of list paper No. 95.

The depositor had deposited the amount with the help of MW4 Sh. Gurmukh Singh, the Arm Guard of the bank. MW4 has stated in his statement that on 30.7.2001, Sh. Ayodhya Prasad was standing for half an hour to deposit the cash in his account before the cash cabin of the bank. Sh. Ayodhya Prasad requested the witness to help and to deposit his cash as he had to go to a far off place. The witness took the money and handed it over to cashier in Ayodhya Prasad's presence. The cashier *i.e.* the workman handed over the receipt counter-foil to the witness after duly affixing the cash stamp. Sh. Ayodhya Prasad as MW1 in his statement has corroborated MW4 Gurmukh Singh guard. He has also stated that he had requested the guard for helping him in depositing the cash, had given the cash to the guard and the guard in his presence had given the cash to the cashier.

MW2 in the enquiry is the Branch Manager Sh. Surjit Singh. He has stated about the complaint of Sh. Ayodhya Prasad, identified original counter foil MEX-2 and MEX3 the passbook of the saving bank account of Sh. Ayodhya Prasad. The credit entry of Rs. 2600/- in the passbook is dated 30.7.2001. His statement shows that in the rough cash book of 28.7.2001 MEX 4/1 and rough cash book of 30.7.2001 MEX 4/2 there was no entry of the amount. The entry of 28.7.2001 is relevant as the cash receipt MEX 2 bears the stamp of 28.7.2001. The witness has also stated that the workman tendered Rs. 2600/- along with pay in slip marked MEX 11 on 12.9.2001 in the evening when the cash is closed and kept inside the stock room. On 13.9.2001 after obtaining instructions from Circle Office Chandigarh the amount was deposited in Sundries Deposit account. He has also deposed about the letter MEX 12 of the workman wherein he had admitted his guilt.

It was argued on behalf of the workman that there is a contradiction in the evidence inasmuch as cash receipt bears the date 28th July, 2001, challans bears 29.7.2001 while the date of credit entry of the amount is 30.7.2001.

It is clear from the evidence in the enquiry that 30.7.2001 was Monday. Date of challans *i.e.* 29.7.2001

(Sunday) is not a matter of doubt as the challans may be filled by a depositor even on a holiday. The stamp of 28.7.2001 on cash receipt is however not in conformity with the date of deposit. But there is consistency in the evidence that the deposit was made on 30.7.2001. The discrepancy figuring in cash receipt by the stamp dated 28th July, 2011 is not of much consequence and significance. That appears a result of human error. The fact remains that the depositor had deposited the money on 30.7.2001 and the same was not accounted for in the Bank books by the workman. This fact is clearly established from the evidence produced in the enquiry.

To hold the workman guilty of the charge the Enquiry Officer had relied on the evidence of six witnesses viz the complainant Sh. Ayodhya Prasad holder of Saving Bank Account No. 31527/15, the Branch Manager Sh. Surjit Singh, Assistant Branch Manager Sh. S.S. Rurak, Sh. Inderpal Singh Clerk/Shroff and two Arm Guards Vishambar Singh and Gurmukh Singh of the related branch of the Bank and on 16 documents. He has found the act of the workman prejudicial to the interest of the Bank and of gross negligence involving or likely to involve the Bank in serious loss and causing willful damage or attempt to cause damage to the property of the Bank in serious loss and committing breach of rules of business of the Bank or instructions for running of Department.

I am of the view that the charges levelled against the workman are clearly established from the evidence on enquiry record. Issue No. 2 is decided against the workman.

Issue No. 3

The workman has been punished for not accounting for in the Bank books, an amount of Rs. 2600/- deposited by a Saving Bank account holder Sh. Ayodhya Prasad. He has been removed from the service with superannuation benefits. It can't be said that the disciplinary authority had no reason for imposing the punishment or the punishment order is illegal, wrong or against the rules. The punishment given to the workman cannot be considered as unduly harsh; rather it is on lenient side as the superannuation benefits have been allowed to him. As it has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Union of India Vs. Vishwa Mohan (1998) 4 Supreme Court cases 310** in the banking business absolute devotion, diligence, integrity and honesty needs to be preserved by every bank employee otherwise, the confidence of the public/depositors would be impaired.

I consider the punishment awarded to the workman is reasonable and appropriate, legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief. Issue No. 3 is decided against the workman.

Reference is accordingly answered against the workman. Let two copies of the Award be sent to Central Government for further necessary action.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3396 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार विजया बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 10/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17 10 11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/48/2010-आई आर (बी 2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3396.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 10/2011) of the Central-Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jaipur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Disputes between the employers in relation to the management of Vijaya Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17.10.2011.

[No. L-12012/48/2010-IR (B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

PRESENT

N.K. PUROHIT
PRESIDING OFFICER

I.D. 10/2011

Reference No. L-12012/48/2010-IR (B-II)

Dated: 4.5.2011

Shri Murlidhar
S/o Shri Morulal Harijan
R/o Village Kaithoon, Teh., Ladpura,
Distt.: Kota (Rajasthan)

V/s

1. The Chairman & Managing Director
Vijaya Bank, 41/2, M.G Road, Bangalore,
2. The Manager,
Vijaya Bank, Plot No. 3,
Aerodrum Circle,
Kota (Rajasthan).

AWARD

19.9.2011

1. The Central Government is exercise of the powers conferred under clause (d) of Sub-Section 1 & 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following Industrial dispute to this tribunal for adjudication which is as under:—

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Vijaya Bank in terminating the service of Sh. Murlidhar S/o Sh. Modulal w.e.f May, 2009 is just and legal? What relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. Pursuant to the receipt of the reference, the registered notices were issued to both the parties. Representative on behalf of the non-applicant appeared on 8.8.2011 & 29.8.2011. On perusal of the acknowledgement receipt on record it appears that the registered notice has been served upon the workman but despite service of registered notice none appeared on behalf of the workman on 8.8.2011, 29.8.2011 & 19.9.2011.

3. The workman has not appeared to file his claim statement. It appears that the workman is not willing to contest the case further. Under these circumstances, there is no material on record for adjudication of the reference under consideration on merits. Therefore "No Claim Award" is passed in this matter. The reference under adjudication is answered accordingly.

4. Award as above.

N.K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3397 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मोरमुगांव पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी-2/31 ऑफ 2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24 10 11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-36011/06/2010-आई आर (बी 2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3397.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/31 of 2011) of the Central-Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-2, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Disputes between the employers in relation to the management of Mormugao Port Trust and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24.10.2011.

[No. L-36011/06/2010-IR (B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI****PRESENT****K.B. KATAKE
PRESIDING OFFICER****Reference No. CGIT-2/31 OF 2011****EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT
OF MORMUGAO PORT TRUST**The Chairman
Mormugao Port Trust
Headland Sada
Goa-403804.**AND****THEIR WORKMEN**The General Secretary
Goa Port and Dock Employees Union
Main Administrative Office Building
Mormugao Port Trust
Headland Sada
Goa-403804.**APPEARANCES****FOR THE EMPLOYER : No appearance.****FOR THE WORKMEN : No appearance.**

Camp: Goa, dated the 23rd September, 2011.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-36011/06/2010-IR (B-II), dated 27.5.2011 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Mormugao Port Trust, Goa in withdrawing the "Compulsory Rest" availed by the workmen working in the Railway & Shipping Section of Traffic Department of MPT by issuing the Notice of change dated 10.3.2010 under Section 9A of the I.D. Act, 1947 (Annex- I-A) is legal and justified? What relief the workmen are entitled for?"

2. Notices were issued to both the parties. However second party though duly served, remained absent. Registered AD receipt to that effect is at Ex-4. The second party union or the workmen concerned neither appeared nor filed the statement of claim. Without Statement of claim, the reference cannot be decided on merits. Thus the same deserves to be dismissed. Therefore, I pass the following order:

ORDER

Reference is dismissed for default.

Date: 23.9.2011

Camp: Goa

K.B. KATAKE

Presiding Officer/Judge

नई दिल्ली 31, अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3398 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी-2/23 ऑफ 2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24 10 11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-12011/78/2010-आई आर (बी 2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3398.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/23 of 2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-2, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24.10.2011.

[No. L-12011/78/2010-IR (B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI****PRESENT****K.B. KATAKE
Presiding Officer****REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/23 OF 2011****EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT
OF CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA**The Dy. General Manager
Central Bank of India
Zonal Office
No. 317, M.G Road
Pune (MS).**AND****THEIR WORKMEN**The General Secretary
Central Bank Employees' Association

C/o. Central Bank of India
Satpur Branch
P-63, MIDC Satpur
Nasik (MS) 422007.

APPEARANCES

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. L.L. D'Souza,
Representative.

FOR THE WORKMEN : No appearance.

Mumbai, dated the 3rd October, 2011.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-12011/78/2010-IR (B-II), dated 11.5.2011 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the process of inquiry and the punishment inflicted upon Shri B.T. Sawant, PTSK by the management of Central Bank of India, is proper, correct and justified? What relief and actual privileges is the workman entitled to?"

2. Notices were issued to both the parties. However second party though duly served, remained absent. Registered AD receipt to that effect is at Ex-4. The second party union did not appear and file the statement of claim. Without Statement of claim, the reference cannot be decided on merits and the same deserves to be dismissed. Thus I pass the following order:

ORDER

Reference stands dismissed for want of prosecution.

Date: 3.10.2011

K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer/Judge

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3399 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 24/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21 10 11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-12011/67/2006-आई आर (बी 2)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3399.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government

hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 24/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21.10.2011.

[No. L-12011/67/2006-IR (B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT

Dr. MANJUNIGAM
PRESIDING OFFICER

I.D. No. 24/2006

Ref. No. L-12011/67/2006-IR (B-II) dated: 13.09.2006

BETWEEN

The Dy. Secretary
Central Bank Staff Association
13/11, Shiv Nagar Colony
Allahapur
Allahabad-0
(Espousing case of Shri Shyam Narayan)

AND

The Dy. General Manager
Central Bank of India
Zonal Office, 23, Vidhan Sabha Marg
Lucknow-226001.

AWARD

1. By order No. L-12011/67/2006-IR (B-II) dated: 13.09.2006 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub section (1) and sub section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between the Dy. Secretary, Central Bank Staff Association, 13/11, Shiv Nagar Colony, Allahapur, Allahabad (Espousing case of Shri Shyam Narayan) and the Dy. General Manager, Central Bank of India, Zonal Office, 23, Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow for adjudication.

2. The reference under adjudication is:

"Whether the action of the management of central Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri Shyam Narayan S/o Shri Ram Krishan, daily wager/peon w.e.f. 14.08.2004 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

3. The case of workman's union, in brief, is that the workman Shyam Narain was deployed on the post of Peon by the Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Sarnath Branch, Varanasi *w.e.f.* 10.03.1988 and he worked as such continuously upto 14.08.2004 without any break, when his services have been terminated by the Bank without any notice or notice pay in lieu thereof, in violation of provisions contained in section 25F. It has been submitted by the workman's union that in the starting the workman had been paid through vouchers @ Rs. 14/- per day, which was later increased to Rs. 20/-. The workman's union has alleged that though he worked continuously for more than 240 days during 12 consecutive months, the management of the Bank has shown several artificial breaks in his services just to deprive him from his claim for permanent absorption in the Bank's service. Accordingly, the workman's union has prayed that the oral termination of the workman *vide* dated 14.08.2004 be set aside and he be reinstated with all consequential benefits including back wages.

4. The management of the Bank has disputed the claim of the workman's union by filing its written statement; wherein it has submitted that the workman was never appointed in Bank's services nor was issued any appointment letter, accordingly, there was no employer—employee relationship between Bank and the workman, as such, there arise no question of terminating his services at any point of time. It has been submitted by the management that the workman was engaged purely on day to day basis as per local exigency of the Bank and he was paid wages on daily rated basis commensurating with nature of work and period of engagement. Accordingly, the management of the Bank has prayed that the claim of the workman's union be rejected without any relief to the workman concerned.

5. The workman did not file any rejoinder inspite of opportunities being given to him.

6. The parties have filed documentary proof in support of their respective cases. The workman has examined himself whereas the management examined Shri Suresh Prakash Shukla, Senior Manager in support of their respective stands. The parties availed opportunity to cross-examine the each other's witnesses. The management concluded its evidence on 27.09.2010 and next date 16.11.2010 was fixed for arguments; but the parties refrained to put up their appearance and 28.12.2010 was fixed. When the parties did not turn up for arguments on 28.12.2010, 15.02.2011, 04.04.2011, 28.04.2011, 14.06.2011, 05.07.2011 and 29.08.2011, the case was reserved for award being the case very old, pertaining to the year 2006.

7. Perused entire evidence on record.

8. The case of the workman's union is that the workman had been appointed by the Branch Manager on

the post of Peon and was paid at daily rates. Also, that he worked continuously for 240 days in consecutive year and his services have been terminated in violation of provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act, 1947. The Union has examined workman in support of its case, who has stated on oath that he worked as Part Time worker in the Bank *w.e.f.* 10.03.88 and he was paid @ Rs. 20/- per day. He further stated that he worked for 254 days during period 01.04.92 to 31.03.93 and he worked upto 14.08.2004; and also, that he had been terminated orally. In cross examination he stated that when regular staff became available, he was terminated. He also stated that he is not aware of the date when he worked for last time in the Bank.

In support of his case the workman's union has filed following documents:

- (i) *Photo copy of office circular dated 04.10.1990 regarding payment to temporary employees, paper No. 12/5.*
- (ii) *Minutes of Joint discussion between workman's Union and Bank dated 31.12.2001, paper No. 13/2 to 13/6.*
- (iii) *Photo copy of Letter dated 01.12.94 regarding details of persons worked on casual/temporary basis for 240 days or more, paper No. 13/7.*

9. Per contra, the management of the Bank has contended that it never appointed the workman, therefore, there arise no question of his termination; rather, it submitted that the workman was engaged in exigency and was paid accordingly. In support of its case it has examined Shri Suresh Prakash Shukla, Senior Manager who has stated on oath that the workman was never appointed in the Bank nor was issued any appointment letter. He has stated that the workman was engaged on day to day basis as per local exigency of the Bank and was paid on daily rated basis. In cross-examination, he has stated that the workman has not worked for 240 days in a year.

The Management has filed on copy of letter dated 27.07.98, calling the workman for interview. It has also relied on judgement given by Hon'ble Apex Court in Secretary, State of Karnataka & other vs. Uma Devi & others.

10. In the light of the aforesaid rival stand of both the sides I have scanned the documents produced by the parties. The workman has not filed any document to sustain his contention that he was appointed by the opposite party Bank and had worked for more than 240 days in a calendar year. On the other hand the management has shaken from responsibility of producing originals of the payments vouchers.

11. Admittedly no appointment letter was issued and no post was ever advertised for the appointment. There is no evidence of the workman that the Branch Manager was

competent to appoint sub staff; moreover, it has been stated by MW Shri Suresh Prakash Shukla that the workman was engaged on day to day basis as per local exigency of the Bank and was paid wages on daily rate basis accordingly to work taken and time consumed from him. The management of the Bank *vide* order dated 31.07.2007 was directed to give details of engagement, date, month, year and wage together with the certified copy of vouchers. The management failed to comply with the orders of the Tribunal in total but filed details of the working days in respect of the workman for the period 01.04.92 to 31.03.1993 *vide* application dated 08.08.2007, paper No. C-19, which details as under:

Month	No. of days
April, 92	13
May, 92	21
June, 92	15
July, 92	27
August, 92	22
September, 92	22
October, 92	21
November, 92	24
December, 92	22
January, 93	22
February, 93	23
March, 93	22
Total	254

12. Having gone thorough rival contentions of the parties, I have scanned entire evidence submitted the parties. In the instant case in view of pleadings of the workman regarding continuous working of the workman for more than 240 days; and denial of the management of the same; also, filing of workman certain documents less any payment voucher; and the management filling details of working days *vide* application dated 08.08.2007, paper No. C-17, this Tribunal has to see as to whether the workman worked for 240 days in preceding twelve months from the date of alleged termination *i.e.* 14.08.2004 or not.

13. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of order the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. In the present case burden was on the workman's union to set out the grounds to challenge the validity of the termination order and to prove the termination order was illegal. It was the case of the workman's union that the workman had worked for more than 240 days in the year concerned. This claim has been denied by the management; therefore, it was for the workman's union to lead evidence to show that the workman had in fact worked up to 240 days in the year preceding his alleged termination. In (2002) 3 SSC 25 Range

Forest Officer vs. S.T. Hadimani Hon'ble Apex Court has observed as under:

"It was the case of the claimant that he had so worked but this claim was denied by the appellant. It was then for the claimant to lead evidence to show that he had in fact worked for 240 days in the year preceding his termination. Filing of an affidavit is only his own statement in his favour and that can not be regarded as sufficient evidence for any court or tribunal to come to the conclusion that a workman had, in fact, worked for 240 days or order or record of appointment or engagement for that period was produced by the workman. On his ground alone, the award is liable to be set aside."

15. Analyzing its earlier decisions on the aforesaid point Hon'ble Apex Court has observed in 2006 (108) FLR R.M. Yellatti & Asstt. Executive Engineer as follow:

"It is clear that the provisions of the evidence Act in terms do not apply to the proceedings under section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act. However, applying general principals and on reading the aforesaid judgements we find that this Court has repeatedly taken the view that the burden of proof is on the claimant to show that he had worked 240 days in a given year. This burden is discharged only upon the workman stepping in the witness box. This burden is discharged upon the workman adducing cogent evidence, both oral and documentary. In cases of termination of services of daily wages earner, there will be no letter of appointment or termination. There will also be no receipt or proof of payment. Thus, in most cases, the workman (claimant) can only call upon the employer to produce before the Court the nominal muster roll for the given period, the letter of appointment or termination, if any, the wage register, the attendance register etc. Drawing of adverse inference ultimately would depend thereafter on facts of each case. The above decisions however make it clear that mere affidavits or self serving statements made by the claimant/workman will no suffice in the matter of discharge of the burden placed by law on the workman to prove that he had worked for 240 days in a given year. The above judgments further lay down that mere non production of muster rolls per se without any plea of suppression by the claimant workman will not be the ground for the tribunal to draw an adverse inference against the management."

16. In the present case the workman has stated that he has worked for 254 days during period 01.04.92 to 31.03.93 and also that he worked up to 14.08.2004 continuously; but it was not the case of the workman's union that the workman has worked continuously for 240 days from the alleged dated of termination *i.e.* 14.08.2004.

It was pleaded by the workman's union that the workman worked continuously *w.e.f.* 01.04.92 to 31.03.93 *i.e.* 254 days which has been accepted by the management *vide* their application dated 08.08.2007, paper No. C-17; but this Tribunal has to consider whether the workman concerned had worked for 240 days preceding the date of alleged termination *i.e.* 14.08.2004. From the perusal of the record, there is no pleading regarding working from 14.08.2004 to 13.08.2003, neither in the statement of claim nor any evidence regarding the same. There is only a vague statement of the workman that he continuously worked up to 14.08.2004. Since the workman's union in para 10 of its statement of claim has pleaded that the workman was terminated on 14.08.2004 and the reference order was also issued to the effect; accordingly, it was workman's union to substantiate this fact the workman actually worked for 240 days in the relevant period of time. Initial burden of establishing the fact of continuous work for 240 days in a year *i.e.* 13.08.2003 to 14.08.2004 was on the workman's union but it has failed to discharge the above burden. There is no reliable material for recording findings that the workman had worked for more than 240 days in the preceding year from the date of his alleged termination and the alleged unjust or illegal order of termination was passed by the management.

17. Accordingly, the reference is adjudicated against the workman's union and I come to the conclusion that the workman, Shyam Narayan is not entitled to any relief.

18. Award as above.

LUCKNOW.
07.10.2011.

(Dr. MANJUNIGAM)
Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3400 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी-2/22 ऑफ 2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-10-11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/82/2010-आईआर (बी 2)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O.3400—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-2/22 of 2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-2, MUMBAI now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the

management of Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 21/10/2011.

[No. L-12011/82/2010-IR(B-II)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

K.B. KATAKE
Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/22 OF 2011

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT
OF CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

The Dy. General Manager
Central Bank of India
Zonal Office
No. 317, M.G. Road
Pune (MS).

AND

THEIR WORKMEN
The General Secretary
Central Bank Employees' Association
C/o. Central Bank of India
Satpur Branch
P-63, MIDC Satpur
Nasik (MS) 422007.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. L.L.D' Souza,
Representative.

FOR THE WORKMEN : No appearance.

Mumbai, dated the 3rd October, 2011.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-12011/82/2010-IR (B-II), dated 11.05.2011 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the process of inquiry and the punishment inflicted upon Shri S.B. Potdar, Dastry by the management of Central Bank of India is proper, correct and justified? What relief and actual privileges is the workman entitled to?"

2. Notices were issued to both the parties. However second party though duly served, remained absent.

Registered AD receipt to that effect is at Ex-4. The second party union did not appear and file the statement of claim. Without Statement of claim, the reference cannot be decided on merits and the same deserves to be dismissed. Thus I pass the following order:

ORDER

Reference stands dismissed for want of prosecution.

Date: 03.10.2011

K.B. Katake

Presiding Officer/Judge

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3401 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार जवाहरलाल नेहरू पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-1, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी-1/01 ऑफ 2005) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-10-11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-31011/14/2004-आईआर (बी 2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3401.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT-1/01 OF 2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-1, MUMBAI now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 17/10/2011.

[No. L-31011/14/2004-IR(B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, MUMBAI

JUSTICE G. S. SARRAF

Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-1/1 OF 2005

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES:

For the Management : Shri Lancy D'Souza,
Management Representative.

For the Union : Shri Jai Prakash Sawant, Adv
For Speedy
Transport Pvt. Ltd. : Mr. Kapadia
For Central
Warehousing
Corporation : Absent
State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, dated the 05th day of October, 2011.

AWARD

1. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2-A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 the Central Government has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal. Whether there is any employer-employee relationship exists between the management of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) Navi Mumbai and Shri Raghunath Dinkar Deshmukh and 23 other Security Guards engaged through the Central Warehousing Corporation CFS Navi Mumbai? If so, whether the demand made by Nhava Sheva Port and General Workers Union for absorption and regularisation of the said workmen in the regular service of JNPT is justified and what relief are they entitled to?

2. Learned counsel for the Second party union has filed an application with the prayer that this Tribunal may dispose of the present reference for want of prosecution and the second party be given liberty to take appropriate steps at an appropriate time for redressal of its grievance.

3. Learned counsel for the first party has no objection if the reference is decided in terms of the application filed by the second party union.

4. In view of the above application of the second party union it is clear that the second party union is not entitled to any relief in these proceedings.

5. The matter stands disposed of as above and the second party union is given liberty to take appropriate steps at an appropriate time for redressal of its grievance.

An Award is made accordingly.

JUSTICE G. S. SARRAF, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3402 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एनजीपी 170/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-10-11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/39/2006-आई आर (बी 2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3402.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/70/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, NAGPUR now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21/10/2011.

[No. L-12012/392006-IR (B-II)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/70/2006

Date: 07.10.2011.

Party No. 1 : The Zonal Manager,
Bank of India,
Kingsway, Nagpur

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Sunil S/o. Vinayak Kokje,
374, Gandhinagar,
Nagpur (M.S.)

AWARD

(Dated: 07th October, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Bank of India and their workman, Shri Sunil S/o. Vinayak Kokje, for adjudication, as per letter No. L-12012/39/2006-IR(B-II) dated 07.08.2006, with the following schedule:

"Whether the action of the management of the Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri Sunil S/o. Vinayak Kokje from the post of Cash-Cum-Accounts-Clerk by way of compulsory retirement is legal and justified? If not, to what extent the workman is entitled for relief?"

2. After receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed file their respective statement of claim and written statement, in response to which, the workman, Shri Sunil Vinayak Kokje ("the workman" in short) filed his statement of claim and the management of Bank of India ("the party no. 1" in short) filed the written statement.

The workman in his statement of claim has pleaded *inter-alia* that the party no. 1 is a nationalized bank and the service conditions of the nationalized banks including the party no. 1 are governed by the provisions of Sastry

Award, Desai Award and bi-partite settlements and he came to be appointed as clerk *w.e.f.* 08.02.85 and while he was working at Sitabuldi, Nagpur branch, he was served with the charge sheet dated 28.08.2004 by the Disciplinary Authority and the said authority also ordered departmental enquiry and appointed Shri N.A. Kala as the enquiry officer and the enquiry officer after conclusion of the departmental enquiry, submitted his report dated 30.11.2004 to the Disciplinary Authority and the Disciplinary Authority after issuing show cause notice and after giving him personal hearing, inflicted the punishment of compulsory retirement *vide* order dated 19.01.2005 and thus, his service came to be terminated by way of compulsory retirement *w.e.f.* 19.01.2005 and he filed an appeal against the order of punishment before the Appellate Authority but the appeal was dismissed on 20.04.2005 and as such, he raised the industrial dispute.

It is further averred by the workman that the order of compulsory retirement from service is neither legal nor justified, as because the charge No. 1 against him was in respect of remaining unauthorized absence from 08.03.2004 to 19.06.2004, but during that period, he was sick and under the treatment of the doctor and the certificates of eminent doctors, Dr. Jitendra Taori and Dr. R.M. Ballal were produced during the course of the enquiry to substantiate the reason of his absence, but the enquiry officer without application of mind, casually declared the charge as proved and the charge no. II against him was in respect of misutilisation of bank's Credit Card No. 5420 3430 1052 8902, but the allegations made in the said charge do not constitute a misconduct, as defined by the Bi-partite settlement and the third charge against him was pertaining the cash-credit limit sanctioned by the bank to his wife, Mrs. Bharti Sunil Kokje and he was the guarantor to the said loan and the activities, for which the loan sanctioned to his wife, came to be closed and there was outstanding against the said loan and according to the allegations in the charge, he failed to intimate the bank about cessation of the business of his wife and the materials on which the charge was framed cannot be construed to be a misconduct and did not constitute misconduct and charge no. IV as given in the charge sheet was regarding incurring excessive debts and the enquiry officer without application of mind and without considering the relevant evidence declared the charge to be proved and under colorable exercise of power management framed the charge and punished him and the entire action is unsustainable in law and unjustified.

It is also pleaded by the workman that the findings of the enquiry officer were without any proper reasoning and were not at all based on the facts and evidence produced before him and the same were given in a most mechanical manner, without application of mind and therefore, the findings are perverse and the Disciplinary Authority also failed to consider the above aspects and erroneously accepted the findings and passed the impugned

order and the short comings in the findings of the enquiry officer were painted out before the Disciplinary Authority and the Appellate Authority but the Disciplinary Authority and the Appellate Authority did not consider the same and as such, the order impugned is liable to be set aside and even otherwise, the quantum of punishment is not commensurating with the gravity of the misconduct and is *prima facie* harsh and shocking. The workman has prayed to set aside the order of compulsory retirement, for reinstatement in service with full back wages, seniority and all consequential benefits.

3. The party no. 1, in its written statement has not disputed the submission of the charge sheet against the workman, conducting of the departmental enquiry, imposition of the punishment of compulsory retirement against him and dismissal of the appeal filed by him against the order of punishment, by the Appellate Authority. However, it has pleaded that the punishment imposed against the workman is legal and justified and the enquiry officer after analyzing the entire evidence on record came to the conclusion that all the four charges have been proved and his findings are based on the materials placed before him and the evidence on record and after receipt of the report of the enquiry officer, it issued a show cause notice to the workman and he duly submitted his reply on 13.01.2005 and after hearing the workman personally and considering the entire enquiry papers, the enquiry report and the explanation submitted by the workman to the show cause notice, the Disciplinary Authority *vide* order dated 19.01.2005, imposed the punishment of compulsory retirement and the Appellate Authority also considered all the aspects in general and the evidence and the submission made by the workman while rejecting the appeal and the order of punishment of compulsory retirement imposed against the workman is appropriate and just punishment, as the misconducts committed by the workman were grave misconducts and the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. It is necessary to mention here that, as this is a case of termination of the services of the workman, by way of compulsory retirement, after holding of a departmental enquiry, order was passed to consider the validity of the departmental enquiry was taken as a preliminary issue. However, on 12.10.2010, a pursis was filed on behalf of the workman stating that the workman does not challenge the validity of the departmental enquiry. So, the departmental enquiry conducted against the workman was held to be legal and proper and the case was posted for hearing on the questions of perversity of findings of the enquiry officer and the proportionality of the punishment.

5. At the time of argument, it was contented by the learned advocate for the workman that the finding of the enquiry officer are perverse and the first charge leveled against the workman was that he remained unauthorized absent from 08.03.2004 to 19.06.2004 and the reasoning

given for the said absence was false as he used his master card during such absence and the findings of the enquiry officer are that the leave was taken by the workman on false ground and the claim made by the workman that he was immobile is also false, ground of illness was mentioned by the workman because he utilized the master card several times during the said period and the conclusions drawn by the enquiry officer are perverse and is a case of total non-application of mind, as the enquiry officer did not consider the documentary evidence *i.e.* the medical certificates produced by the workman and the transactions for which, the master card was used, pertained to hotel bills for home delivery of food items and without considering the vital evidence, the enquiry officer reached the incorrect decision and for that the said findings are perverse.

It was further submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that the second charge against the workman is regarding the transactions made by the workman with the master card and the said card was given to the workman as a customer of the Bank and not as an employee of the Bank and the entire transaction attract the relationship other than employer-employee and therefore cannot be treated as misconduct, under the provisions of the Bi-partite settlement. In support of such submission, reliance was placed on the decision of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court reported in 2005 LAB L.C. 2858 (Ramesh Reghunayak Chavan *Vs.* Bank of India and others).

6. The learned advocate for the workman also submitted that the third charge does not sustain scrutiny of law and there was no act even alleged against the workman which can construe misconduct and the workman was a guarantor to a loan granted by the Bank to his wife and non-payment of loan and any matter incidental to the said loan granted by the Bank to a third party gives rise to civil liability and the same cannot be treated as misconduct and the findings given by the enquiry officer heavily suffer from non application of mind and findings are perverse.

The further submission made by the learned advocate for the workman is that the fourth charge against the workman is regarding borrowing of money and to be a borrower is not misconduct as per Bi-partite settlement and only excessive borrowing can be said to be misconduct and there is no evidence on record to support that the borrowing of the workman was excessive and the totality of the facts and circumstances, it is manifestly clear that the findings of the enquiry officer are perverse and the punishment is shockingly disproportionate.

The learned advocate for the workman placed reliance on the decisions reported in 1995-II LLN 508 (Babanrao *Vs.* Adinath Sahakari Bank Ltd.) and 2010 (1) ALL MR-65 (Shri Shriram V. Deshpande *Vs.* The Presiding Officer, CGIT, Jabalpur).

7. Per contra, the advocate for the party no. 1

submitted that the enquiry officer has given detailed reasons in support of the conclusions arrived at by him and the workman remained absent unauthorizedly from 08.03.2004 and in reply to the telegram sent by the Manager of Sitabuldi Branch dated 25.03.2004, the workman intimated by his letter dated 27.03.2004 to be unable to join duties due to his sickness but he did not submit any medical certificate and the workman did not get himself examined by the doctor of the Bank as directed *vide* telegram dated 08.04.2004 and did not resume duties on 17.04.2004, as intimated by him in his letter dated 06.04.2004 to the bank and as such, on 10.05.2004, the explanation of the workman was called for, for remaining unauthorized absence and though the workman alleged that he was sick and unable to attend duty due to sickness, he was using the credit card extensively during the said period, creating extensive overdraft in his savings account and for that *vide* memorandum dated 10.05.2004, the Branch Manager asked the workman to explain about the creation of over draft in saving account in addition to unauthorized absence and as the explanation submitted by the workman was not satisfactory, departmental enquiry was initiated and the first charge included two distinct misconduct, firstly unauthorized absence and secondly knowingly making false statement and after taking into consideration the documentary and oral evidence adduced in the enquiry, the enquiry officer rightly held the charge to have been proved against the workman and the findings are not perverse and the findings of the enquiry officer on the other three charges are also not perverse and the findings given by the enquiry officer in his enquiry report are perfectly justified and after due consideration of oral as well as documentary evidence produced before him during the course of the enquiry and the punishment imposed is perfectly justified, considering the nature and gravity of the misconducts committed by the workman, hence the workman is not entitled for any relief.

In support of the contentions, the learned advocate for the party no. 1 relied on the decisions reported in 2002 III CLR-713 (Radhakrishnan Nair *Vs.* State of Kerala), 2004 LAB IC-1634 (Bhagwan Singh *Vs.* Food Corpn. of India), 2004 III CLR-240 (Dilip Sagar *Vs.* Deputy General Manager, Syndicate Bank), 2008 SCC-224 (L & T Kamastu Ltd. *Vs.* N. India), AIR 2004 SC-4161 (Delhi Transport Corporation *Vs.* Sardar Singh), AIR 2005 SC-1993 (Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. *Vs.* N.B. Narwade), AIR 2006 SC-2208 (General Secretary, South India Cashew Factories Workers Union *Vs.* Managing Director), 2008 (5) Mah. L.J. 570 (West Bokaro Colliery *Vs.* Ram Pravesh Singh) and 2005 (3) Mah. L.J.-105 (Tata Infomedia Ltd. *Vs.* Tata Press Employees United).

8. Before delving into the merit of the case, I think it apropos to mention some of the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court regarding the power and jurisdiction of the Tribunals and Courts in regard to interference in the findings and punishment imposed

against the delinquents in the departmental proceedings.

In the decision reported in (2008) 1 SCC-115 (Supra), the Hon'ble Apex Court have held that, "Labour law-Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—S. 11-A-Inference by tribunals and courts-Scope-Where the workmen removed from service had challenged only the conclusions reached by the enquiry officer and the quantum of punishment but not the legality or fairness of the enquiry proceedings, held, Labour Court could not examine the findings of the enquiry officer and hold that the charge was not proved."

9. In the decision reported in 1996 I CLR-389 (Supra), the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that:—

"Judicial Review: Power of Court or Tribunal-Disciplinary proceeding—Appellant held guilty of misconduct being in possession of unexplained disproportionate assets-Whether Court or Tribunals can re-appreciate the evidence and come to a different finding—After reviewing the case law on the point, it is held that it is the domain of appreciation of evidence and the court/tribunal has no power to appreciate the evidence and reach its own contra conclusion.

Disciplinary proceeding-Dismissal of employee on proof of misconduct-Adequacy and reliability—Held that neither technical rules of evidence nor proof of fact or evidence as defined therein apply to disciplinary proceedings and adequacy and reliability of evidence cannot be permitted to be canvassed before the High Court/Tribunal.

Punishment by Disciplinary Authority-When High Court or Tribunal can interfere-Held that High Court/Tribunal, while exercising the power of judicial review, cannot normally substitute its own conclusion on penalty and impose some other penalty unless the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority shocks the conscience of the High Court/Tribunal."

Keeping in view, the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble courts in the decisions, on which reliance has been placed by the parties, the present case at hand is to be considered.

10. The first charge against the workman is in regard to his remaining unauthorized absent from 08.03.2004 to 19.06.2004. The findings of the enquiry officer, in regard to said charge are that the workman applied for leave on false ground of illness, as because the workman had used the master card on many occasions during the said period and such fact shows that the workman was not ill and he was mobile. It was submitted on behalf of the workman that such finding is preverse and the enquiry officer did not consider the documents filed by the workman in support of his illness. However, on perusal of the documents of the enquiry proceedings, it is found that the enquiry officer

did take into consideration the documents filed by the workman in support of his illness and by assigning cogent reasons he has held that the plea of the workman that he was ill and immobile not to be true. Admittedly, the workman remained absent from duties without giving any intimation or information to the Bank. He also did not submit any application for leave before remaining absent or soon after remaining absent. As no information was submitted by the workman, the Branch Manager of the Bank of Sitabuldi Branch, where the workman was working at that time sent a telegram to the workman to resume duty and in response to the said telegram, for the first time, the workman on 27.03.2004 submitted an application to the Bank about his inability to attend his duty due to suffering from slipped disc ailment. The workman was directed to get himself examined by the Bank's doctor but he avoided to consult the doctor of the Bank. From the documents submitted by the workman, it is found that for the first time, he obtained a medical certificate on 05.04.2004 from Dr. Jitendra B Taori about his suffering from acute Lumbo Sacral Strain. Subsequently, he also obtained other certificates from Dr. Taori and Dr. Ballal. According to the workman, he was advised by the doctors for rest and he was immobile during his illness, but it is found that the workman used his credit card (master card) several times during the said period. According to the workman, he used the card for home delivery of food items and for his reputation, the hotel owners accepted the Master card even in his absence. But I do not find any force in such contentions, because it is common knowledge that for using the credit card (Master Card), it is necessary for the card holder to present the card at the counter of the concerned commercial establishment and the card is required to be swapped in the electronic machine and the card holder has to sign the bill generated by the electronics machine. The card cannot be used in absence of the card holder. As the card cannot be used without the card holder presenting the card himself at the commercial establishment, the plea of the workman that he was ill and immobile is found not to be true. Hence, it is found that the enquiry officer has rightly held the charge no. 1 to have been proved against the workman and the finding cannot be held as perverse.

11. So far the 2nd charge is concerned, it was contended by the learned advocate for the workman that the said charge is in regard to use of the Master Card by the workman and the said card was issued by the Bank to the workman as a client and as such, the relationship arising out of the transactions is that of a Banker and customer and not of employer-employee and as such, use of the said card in excess of the spending limit cannot be treated as a misconduct, under the provisions of the Bi-partite settlement. In support of such contentions reliance was placed on the decision reported in 2005 LAB.L.C.-2858 (Supra). In the said decision, the Hon'ble Court have held that:—

"So far as misuse of the credit card/India card is point out that this is purely a Civil Act unconnected with misconduct. The card is given not as an employee but a facility that is available to anybody who is interested in obtaining credit card from the Bank."

In this case, it is the admitted case of the workman that the credit card was used by him beyond the spending limit and due to such use of the card, there was overdraft in his account. It is also found that to clear the debit balance the workman deposited a cheque of Rs. 50,000/- but the cheque was returned unpaid for the reason that the account in respect of the said cheque was already closed. As the facts and circumstances of the case are quite different from the facts and circumstances of the case mentioned in the judgement, with respect, I am of the view that the judgement has no clear application to the present case.

12. So far the other two charges are concerned, it is found that the reasons assigned by the enquiry officer in support of his findings are reasonable. The enquiry officer has analyzed the evidence adduced by the parties in the enquiry in a disproportionate manner and his findings are not based on any extraneous materials. Moreover, the workman has not challenged the fairness of the departmental enquiry. So applying the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the decisions already mentioned above, to the present case at hand, it can be held that the findings are not perverse and the punishment imposed against the workman is not shockingly disproportionate to the proved charges against him in a properly held departmental enquiry, calling for any interference. Hence, it is ordered:

ORDER

The action of the management of the Bank of India in terminating the services of Shri Sunil S/o. Vinayak Kokje from the post of Cash-Cum-Accounts-Clerk by way of compulsory retirement is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled for any relief.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3403 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मोरमुगांव पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निरीक्षण और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुबंध में निरीक्षण औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीबीआईटी-2/44 ऑफ 2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-10-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-36011/3/2006 आई.आर, (बी-2)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3403—, in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (*Ref. No. CGIT-2/44 of 2006*) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-2, **MUMBAI** now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of **Mormugao Port Trust** and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 21/10/2011.

[No. L-36011/3/2006-IR(B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

K.B. KATAKE

Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/44 of 2006

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF MORMUGAO PORT TRUST

The Chairman
Mormugao Port Trust
Mormugao Harbour
Goa-403 803

AND

THEIR WORKMEN.

The General Secretary
Goa Port and Dock Workers Organisation
Shetye Sankul, 3rd floor
Tisk-Ponda Goa.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. M.B. Anchan,
Advocate.

FOR THE WORKMEN : Mr. P. Gaonkar,
Representative.

Mumbai, dated the 29th August, 2011

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-36011/3/2006-IR (B-II), dated 20.07.2006 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for

adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Mormugao Port Trust, Goa in not restoring increment of Shri Rui Gudinho, Works Clerk after 3 years of penalty as per their order dated 04.08.2002 (Annex.III) is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for?"

2. After receipt of the reference, both the parties were served with notices. They appeared through their representatives. The second party union has filed its statement of claim at Ex-7. According to it, the first party is one of the major port trusts in India. Shri Gudinho is an employee of first party. On 4.8.1992, first party awarded punishment of reduction of pay of Mr. Gudinho by four stages from 1485 to 1325 in the time scale pay of Rs. 1165-40-1485-1935 for a period of 3 years with immediate effect. It was further directed that Shri Gudinho would not earn increments of pay during that period of reduction and that on expiry of that period the reduction will have the effect of postponing his future increments of pay. After completion of the three years period of punishment, inspite of representations of the second party, the first party did not take any positive steps to restore the four increments and the annual increment. Therefore the workman has approached ALC (C) through their union. He called both the parties for conciliation. The first party agreed in conciliation to restore the reduction of pay by four stages. However they have not restored the annual increments of the said three years. As they have not added the increments of three years in the basic pay, the workman therefore submits that he is entitled for restoration of 3 increments postponed for three years after completion of three years of punishment awarded to him. Therefore he prays for direction to the first party to release the annual increments immediately after completion of three years of punishment and also prays for the cost of the reference.

3. The first party resisted the reference *vide* its written statement at Ex-8. According to them, a departmental inquiry was initiated against the workman under reference. He was held guilty and by way of punishment, his increments for three years were withheld. The workman was aggrieved by the order and raised industrial dispute through union. According to the management there is no restoration of increment in terms of the order or penalty. After the period of penalty, the workman has earned fresh increments from the stage of reduction of his pay. Therefore there was no restoration of the four increments. The union has not challenged the inquiry or the findings of the inquiry officer. The management therefore prays that the action of the management is legal and justified and that the workman is not entitled to any relief. Thus prays that the reference be dismissed with cost.

4. Following are the issues framed by my ID predecessors. I record my findings thereon for the reasons to follow:

Sr. No.	Issues	Findings
1	Whether the action of management in not granting increment after 3 years punishment is legal?	Does not arise..
2	Whether second party is entitled to the increments?	No.
3	What order?	As per final order.

REASONS

Issues nos. 1 & 2: —

5. In this respect, the Id adv for the first party submitted that after completion of the period of three years, the increments of the workman were released and he was even paid the arrears to the tune of Rs. 1,35,979/-

The Id adv for the first party pointed out the reply in cross examination of the second party workman at Ex-21 page 3 thereof, wherein the workman has admitted that since his increment was not released after three years, he approached to ALC (C) Vasco Goa. He further admitted that, settlement was arrived at in that proceeding. As a result of the said settlement, he was paid an amount of Rs. 1,35,979/- in February 2006. The I adv for the first party thus argued that, as the arrears were paid, and settlement was arrived at before Conciliation Officer, there is no scope to proceed with the reference at hand. In this respect I would like to point out that the workman himself has admitted in his cross that after the period of punishment of three years, as his increments were not released, he had approached to ALC (C), Vasco, Goa. He has admitted that, there was settlement between them and he received an amount of Rs. 1,35, 979/-. In the circumstances in fact there is no scope to the workman to claim any further relief as not only his increments were released but he was also paid arrears thereof. His increments for three years were withheld by way of penalty for the said period of three years. The said order of management withholding the increments based on the report of inquiry officer was not challenged by the workman. Therefore question of granting increment of the said period of three years does not arise. The increments were released after the period of three years as per the conciliation agreement signed by both the parties. Therefore I hold that the issue no. 1 does not arise as increments were already released after the period of three years of the period of penalty. In this backdrop, I hold that the second party workman is not entitled to any relief as claimed for. Accordingly I decide this issue No. 2 in the negative and proceed to pass the following order:

ORDER

The reference stands dismissed with no order as to cost.

Dated: 29th August 2011.

K.B. KATAKI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3404 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार केनरा बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 37/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-10-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12012/56/2006-आईआर (बी-2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3404.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (*Ref. No. 37/2006*) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, **BANGALORE** now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of *Canara Bank* and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21.10.2011.

[No. L-12012 56 2006-IR(B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-COURT, BANGALORE

Dated: 10th October, 2011

PRESENT

SHRIS.N.NAVALGUND
PRESIDING OFFICER

C.R. No. 37/2006

I PARTY

Shri C. Krishnappa,
S/o Late Shri Chinnapillappa,
No. 6, Uttarahalli Colony,
Subramanayapura Post,
BANGALORE-560 061

II PARTY

The General Manager (P),
Canara Bank,
Head Office, (Personnel Wing),
112, J.C. Road,
BANGALORE-560 002

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of

1947) has referred this dispute *vide* order No. L-12012/56/2006-IR(B-II) dated 13th September, 2006 for adjudication on the following Schedule:

THE SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank in imposition of punishment of compulsory retirement from the services of the bank of the workman Shri C. Krishnappa, Ex. Sub Staff, Canara Bank, Uttarahalli Branch, Bangalore *w.e.f.* 17.5.2005 is legal and justified? If not to what relief he is entitled and from which date?"

2. Shri C. Krishnappa S/o late Channapillappa (hereinafter referred as the first party for the sake of convenience) who joined the services of Canara Bank (herein after referred as Second Party) during February 1988 as sub staff and on completion of 4 years probationary period came to be confirmed and was allotted with staff No. 56608 and by promotion re-designated as Cash Peon, while he was serving at Second Party's regional office, Kolar he was served with notice dated 29.9.2004 copy of which is at Ex. MEX. 1 to the effect that on three occasions shortage of cash was noticed when he was serving as Cash Peon at its Uttarahalli branch on deputation and on two occasions he came out with the said missing cash saying that it was lying here and there and once he was made to suffer the Cash Clerk and on his reply denying the said allegations made in the notice by his reply dated 3.11.2004 copy of which is at Ex. MEX 2, being not satisfied with the said reply the second party served charge sheet on him as under and appointed Shri M.S. Bhat, Sr. Manager as enquiry officer and Shri B.K. Ramesh as Presenting officer by order dated 27th December 2004:—

CHARGE SHEET

"You are working as Sub-staff at our Regional Office, Kolar for 1.10.2004. Earlier you were on deputation to our Uttarahalli branch, Bangalore, from Hanumanthanagar branch, Bangalore.

Our Uttarahalli branch, Bangalore, have reported to our staff section, Circle office, Bangalore that there was a cash shortage of Rs. 10,000/- on 1.09.2004. A detailed investigation conducted into the matter has revealed the following:

You were working as Cash Peon at our Uttarahalli branch, Bangalore.

On 1.09.2004, Shri Raghavendra, Clerk who was handling cash department, had handed over Rs. 3,27 lakhs to you for stitching/bundling purpose on closure of cash, after noting down the denominations, which included 1100 pieces of Rs. 100/- denomination. When Shri Raghavendra found shortage of one section of Rs. 100/- *i.e.* Rs. 10,000/- in the cash given to you for stitching,

he enquired about the same with you and you have pleaded your ignorance about any shortage of cash. The efforts made to locate the missing cash did not yield and result.

You had left the cash cabin on 2 or 3 occasions after the cash was handed over to you for stitching, stating the reason as searching for cash wrappers, ordering of coffee, etc. When enquired as to why you had gone out of the branch, when the cash was given to you, had replied that whatever the cash given to you was kept there and you do not know anything.

During the course of investigation at about 6.30 pm on 01.09.2004, you came out after searching cash cabin and double lock room and told that the cash bundle was lying on the floor and handed over Rs. 10,000/- and then the cash was tallied for the day.

Earlier on two occasions also, there were similar incidents of missing of cash, when the cash was given to you for stitching.

On 21.05.2004, Shri Parameshwara, Clerk who was working as Cashier, had reported shortage of Rs. 10,000/- and on verifying it was observed that one Rs. 100/- packet was missing and despite making their best efforts, the missing cash could not be traced. You were the cash peon on that day, and on enquiring, you have informed that you have stitched whatever cash was given to you. You went on leave the next day *i.e.* 22.05.2004.

Smt. Sudha, Clerk, while working as Cashier on 26.08.2004, had reported shortage of one section of Rs. 100/- denomination, amounting to Rs. 10,000/- in the cash given to you for stitching, as you were working as cash Peon on that day also. When she made enquiries about the same, you started searching and located a section of Rs. 100/- allegedly lying between single lock box and wall.

From the above, it is clear that there was cash shortage at our Uttarahalli branch on 3 occasions and on all the occasions, the missing cash was Rs. 10,000/- involving one packet of Rs. 100/- denomination. On all the occasions, you were the Cash Peon, though Cashiers were different and missing of cash was noticed only after handling over cash to you for stitching. Out of 3 occasions of missing cash, on two occasions when the Cashiers confronted you emphatically, you returned the cash on the plea that the same was traced by you and yet on another occasion, Shri Parameshwara, Clerk had to make good the loss of cash.

By your above action, you have deliberately caused missing of cash from the cash given to you for

stitching with an ulterior motive, which touches upon your honesty and integrity.

Out staff section, circle office, Bangalore, vide their letter No. BLC/SSW/0934/EP/Cash. Shtg/2004 dated 29.09.2004, called for an explanation in the matter from you. The reply submitted by you vide your letter dated 3.11.2004, is neither convincing nor satisfactory.

You have, by your above action failed to discharge your duties with utmost integrity, honesty, devotion and diligence and thus contravened the provisions of Chapter XI Regulation 2(A)(i) of Canara Bank Service Code and committed a "Gross Misconduct".

By your above actions you have also willfully caused damage to the property of the bank and thus committed 'Gross Misconduct' within the meaning of Chapter XI Regulation 3 Clause (j) of Canara Bank Service Code.

All your above action being prejudicial to the interest of the bank, you have committed a 'Gross misconduct,' within the meaning of Chapter XI, Regulation 3 Clause (m) of Canara Bank Service Code."

3. The enquiry officer while fixing the enquiry on 23.11.2004 cause notice on the first party to appear before him on that day and on that day on appearance of the first party along with Shri R.V. Sheshadari as his DR and denying the charges and the presenting officer examining the six witnesses and getting 13 documents as Ex. MEX. 1 to 13, the detailed description of which are narrated in the annexure, on the submission made by the first party and his DR that they have no evidence to adduce in the enquiry closed the enquiry and after receiving written briefs from the Presenting Officer and the DR submitted his findings to the Disciplinary Authority on 24.03.2005 holding the first party guilty of the charges. Then the Disciplinary Authority by letter dated 24.03.2005 forwarded the enquiry findings to the first party for his submission and the first party submitted his submission dated 05.04.2005 along with letter dated 08.04.2005 of the Defence Representative while giving notice of personal hearing on 04.05.2005 providing personal hearing on 10.05.2005 passed the impugned punishment of compulsory retirement dated 17.05.2005 and the Appellate Authority while giving the first party personal hearing on 6.10.2005 confirmed the order of the Disciplinary Authority against which the first party raised the dispute and on its failure the Central Government made this reference for adjudication.

4. Since the fairness or otherwise of the domestic enquiry has been answered in favour of the second party by order dated 18.03.2011, after receiving the evidence of the enquiry officer for the management and the first party and hearing the arguments of their learned advocates and

first party gave his oral evidence on victimization and the arguments of the learned advocates appearing for both the sides were heard on merits the issues now remains for my consideration are:

- (1) Whether the finding of the enquiry officer holding the first party guilty of the charges leveled against him is perverse requiring the interference of this tribunal?
- (2) If not. Whether the punishment of Compulsory Retirement imposed by the Disciplinary Authority and confirmed by the Appellate Authority is disproportionate to the charges proved?
- (3) What Order?

5. During the course of arguments the learned counsel appearing for the first party while taking me through the charges leveled against the first party and the evidence adduced by the management through six witnesses urged that is undisputable when the first party was entrusted with the work of bundling currency he was sent to bring coffee and after he bundled and handed over the currency to the cashier and the cashier found 100 denominations being missing, after thorough search same was traced beneath the cashier counter and the evidence of MW1, Shri G.S.V. Babu being formal for getting exhibited the copy of the notice served on the first party dated 29.09.2004 and he reply given by him as Ex. MEX. 1 & 2 respectively there was nothing to cross-examine him and in the evidence of MW2 to a 6 absolutely there being nothing to impute any mischief to the first party and moreover there being no evidence that he was actually entrusted with a sum of Rs., 3,27,000/- by cashier MW6, Shri S. Raghavendra, Clerk, only because he found shortage of cash after bundling by the first party which shortage later came to be traced by the first party himself who bundled the cash nothing could be attributed to the first party as such the enquiry officer on the basis of such evidence of MW1 to 6 holding the first party guilty of the charges is perverse and deserves to be set aside. He also urged that since the first party is without any job, being arbitrarily compulsory retired from service without any basis he is entitled for reinstatement with full back wages and other consequential benefits.

6. *Inter alia* the learned advocate appearing for the second party urged that the evidence on record since do indicate that on three occasions when the first party was working at Uttarahalli branch Rs. 10,000/- on each occasions were found short and on one occasion the cashier himself was forced to make it good and on two occasions he (the first party) himself brought the cash saying that it was found here and there, it suggests that he was in the habit of taking out money from the currency entrusted to him for bundling and attempted to knock off the money of the bank bringing the cashier on the relevant day into trouble and thereby committed gross misconduct as such the punishment of compulsory retirement imposed against him

is proper and there is no necessity of this tribunal to interfere either in the finding of the enquiry officer or in the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority confirmed by the Appellate Authority. The learned advocate appearing for the first party in support of his argument relied on the decision reported in 2009 (II) LLJ (SC) whereas the learned advocate appearing for the second party relied on the decisions reported in 1999(2)LLJ Kar DB. P. 155, AIR 2005 SC page 3272, (2005) 8 SCC Page 428, AIR 2000 SC 3129, AIR 1997 SC Page 2661 and 1995(1)LLJ Kar DB Page 1076.

7. On appreciation of the pleadings, oral and documentary evidence brought on record in the domestic enquiry, findings of the enquiry officer in the light of the arguments addressed by the learned advocates appearing for both the sides my finding on point No. 1&2 are in the Affirmative for reasons stated hereafter, I am of the considered view that the first party is entitle for reinstatement with full back wages and other consequential benefits for the following reasons:

REASONS

With regard to the charges leveled against the first party he has stated in his claim statement on 01.09.2004 around 4 pm he was called by the then Cashier Mr. Raghavendra. S/MW6 and instructed to stitch the cash bundles and as usual he took the pockets from the cashier for stitching and in the meanwhile the then acting Manager, Mr. Anjanappa who had come on deputation from Kadandarampuram Branch, Bangalore ordered to bring coffee to all staff members and despite of his resistance he was ordered to obey his direction in a raised voice and left without any option informing the cashier he moved out to bring coffee and at the end of the day after completion of the building of notes entrusted to him stitched and handed over to the cashier, the cashier complained there being shortage of one section of 100 denomination and without making the serve search the manager immediately telephoned the administrative office and called investigators and after thorough check the missed cash bundle was found beneath the cash table of the cashier and the cash work was successfully completed at the end of the day and in spite of it with an ulterior motive of harassing him the Incharge Branch Manager summoned him in his cabin and in the presence of the Investigation Officers Shri Guruprasad and Mr. Mustak Ahmed attributed him that the disappearance of cash section was due to his negligence and he would be taught a bitter lesson for the lapse and when he resisted to such allegations the investigators informed that a letter has to be submitted stating the reasons for the disappearance of cash section or else the matter will be reported to the police authorities for suitable action and being a native of Uttarahalli got very much dissimilated to be in the custody of police and gave a statement in writing narrating the actual facts about

the disappearance of the Cash Section and later he received a transfer order on 26.09.2004 and with an ulterior motive of somehow removing him from service the management taking the statement of the cashiers of 21.05.2004, 26.08.2004 and 1.09.2004 as per Ex.MEX. 11, 12 & 13 to the effect that Rs. 10,000/- each were found missing on those dates and the first one was made good by the then Cashier himself and the second one and third one were traced by himself (the first party) a false charge sheet came to be served on him and on a farce of enquiry he has been compulsorily retired from service. It is an undisputed fact that as far as the missing of cash on two other occasions dated 21.05.2004 and 26.08.2004 no action was taken before the cash was found missing on 01.09.2004 and there is also no imputation by the cashiers at relevant day who have been examined as MW4 and 5 against the first party for missing of the cash on those dates. As far as missing of cash on 01.09.2004 the evidence of MW6 Shri S. Raghavendra the cashier on that day is only relevant. According to him since 08.04.2004 he was working as cashier at Uttarahalli branch and on 1.09.2004 having found shortage of cash of Rs. 10,000/- at the end of the day he submitted the letter to the Manager, DA Cell as per Ex.M 13 which reads as under:—

“Sub:—Cash shortage of Rs. 10,000/-

Today at 4 pm on 1.9.2004 I gave for cash stitching 20 packets. The denomination is as follows:

500x400	—	200000/-
100x1100	—	110000/-
50x300	—	15000/-
10x20	—	2000/-
20	—	3,27,000/-

At about 4 pm I called Mr. Krishnappa for cash stitching. He came inside and asked, have you noticed down the packet shell I take it. Then I replied yes, you take. After taking cash he went 2-3 times out. One time for searching cash wrappers another time to hotel for ordering coffee as per the instructions of the Manager. After returning from the hotel 2-3 persons were talking with him at his table. I called him why you gone out when I gave cash for stitching he replied that what you have given I kept there. I do not know. Like this once on 21.05.2004 happened at that time Mr. Parameshwara was the cashier. He enquired all the customers but could not get the cash. When he returned cash I found one 100/- rupees section of Rs. 10,000/- was found short i.e. today on 1.09.2004.”

8. In his cross examination he came out with a version that he had given to the first party 20 packets of currency and as he returned only 19 packe he requested him to search and give back one more packet of Rs. 100/- to which he replied as he do not know and that he has returned whatever he had given to him and in the meanwhile when

this fact of shortage of Rs. 10,000/- was reported by him to the Manager in turn the manager reported to the Circle office instructing him to stay in the cabin only still circle office people come for investigation and after the investigators from circle office arrived he was asked to give in writing what ever happened on that day and accordingly he gave letter as per Ex. MEX. 13. But there is nothing in his evidence indicating that before entrusting the packets of currency to first party for stitching, he had counted the money and had prepared notes. After his cross examination by DR by way of re-examination it was elicited by the Presenting Officer that all efforts being made to locate missing packet by him and his colleagues, first party searched inside the cash cabin and found the packet containing the missing notes. But absolutely there is nothing in his evidence to impute any *mala fides* against the first party. Therefore, as far as missing of the pocket containing cash of Rs. 10,000/- i.e. 100 notes of Rs. 100/- denomination on 1.09.2004, by no stretch of imagination anything could be imputed or attributed to the first party.

9. MW4 Shri S. Parameshwara has deposed that he was working at Uttarahalli branch from 8.12.2003 to 14.07.2004 and that on 2.09.2004 he submitted his statement to the Investigating Officer as per Ex. MEX. 11 and that he confirms the contents therein which reads as under:

"I was working at Uttarahalli Branch, Bangalore till 14.07.2004. On 21.05.2004 I was working as a Cashier in Uttarahalli branch. There were heavy receipts and payments on that day. Due to that I could not complete the cash work till 4 pm. Shri Krishnappa, Daftry was continuously asking me from 3.30 pm onwards whether cash closed and ready for stitching. At about 4 pm I opened the cash cabin door to allow the daftry for stitching work. He took cash packets to his table and started stitching. During the stitching work he went out of cash cabin 2-3 times telling to take water in the sponge. I also observed that Shri Krishnappa had went out of the branch also. After some time when the stitching work is completed cash was handed over to me around 5 pm. On tallying the cash I found that Rs. 10,000/- was short. On careful verification by all the staff members I observed that Rs. 100/- pocket was missing. All our efforts to trace the missing cash failed. On enquiry Mr. Krishnappa told whatever cash given to him is stitched. At my request our manager Shri Manjunath Naik has given his OD account cheque and the same is adjusted towards the shortage of cash at about 5.30 pm. After some time some partial payment given to him the balance will be settled in due course. In my entire service I never come across shortage of cash. I will try my best to do the cash work carefully and without any mistake. I surprised as to how the above cash shortage has accrued".

10. In his cross examination he has categorically stated that he had no reasons to suspect any body for missing/shortage of cash of Rs. 10,000/- on 21.05.2004 and that he has made good that money. Similarly MW5 S. Sudha who stated that on 1.09.2004 as per the asking by the Investigating Officer Mr. Mustaq Ahmed (MW3), she has given her statement as per Ex. MEX. 12 and that when she found one section of Rs. 100/- was short she asked the sub staff (may be referring to the first party), he searched the cash and after locating a section Rs. 100/- and after stitching the same he handed over to her and that she cannot say whether this was intentional or unintentional. Thus absolutely there is nothing in her evidence as well to impute any thing against the first party. Therefore, only because cash of Rs. 10,000/- found short on 01.09.2004 by the cashier MW6 and cash of Rs. 10,000/- found short on 26.08.2004 by the then cashier MW5 were traced by the first party, it cannot be concluded without any circumstances against him that he intentionally made the packets of cash missing with an intention to take away the same. If at all the cashiers after getting the cash of the day bundled/stitched through the first party found some amount being missing or short it cannot be straight away imputed to the first party whose duty was to stitch the bundle currency entrusted to him in the absence of any evidence that he was entrusted with all the money so received in the cash section. Since no employee can be punished on suspicion in the present case the impugned punishment is imposed only on suspicion it cannot be sustained. If at all the second party/management noticed frequent missing of the cash by the cashiers after the bundling of the notes by the first party, it would have kept a watch over the work of the first party if at all it suspected his hand in such a missing/short and catch him red handed. If at all there was a frequent missing/shortage of the cash by the cashier after bundling of the notes by the first party a precaution would have been taken by the cashier or instructions could have been issued to the cashier by the branch manager to count and prepare note of the currency to be entrusted to the first party for bundling and in that event the management would have been able to confirm its suspicion against the first party and without doing any such effort straight away making such charge and holding him guilty of such charge on such type of evidence is unsustainable. Under the circumstances in my considered view the finding of the enquiry officer holding the first party guilty of the charges leveled against him on such material/evidence is perverse and unsustainable.

12. *Point No. 2:* In view of my finding on point No. 1 this point infact does not survive for consideration at all. Even otherwise since the evidence brought by the management against the first party in the domestic enquiry just give rise to some suspicion against the first party, if it is acceptable, it may be said that he made an attempt to knock off the bank money bringing the cashiers into trouble

but actually there is no loss of property to the bank to say it amounts to gross misconduct. As already adverted to by me above, when the circumstances given rise to suspect the first party the best way the management would have done was to keep a watch on his work and to catch him red handed by any means known to law and then issue charge sheet against him and if it was proved impose the punishment like one now imposed. Even assuming for the sake of arguments, given circumstances gave rise to suspicion on the conduct of the first party and it amount to misconduct, the compulsory retirement for such act would be more harsh and at the most one or two increments would have been taken away by way of punishment. Under any circumstances the impugned punishment of compulsory retirement is harsh and not sustainable.

13. In view of my finding on point No. 1 the impugned punishment of compulsory retirement inflicted by the management being unsustainable, the first party is entitle for reinstatement. Since the first party in his evidence by way of affidavit on victimization filed on 3.05.2011 has categorically stated that ever since his termination by way of compulsory retirement from service he is not gainfully employed elsewhere and that he has no source of income to eke out a living for himself and his dependent family members, nothing has been elicited in his cross examination except making a bald suggestion that he is gainfully employed elsewhere after the impugned punishment of compulsory retirement. Under these circumstances it is a fit case to award full back wages with all consequential benefits to the first party.

14. In the result, "I pass the following award".

AWARD

The action of the management of Canara Bank in imposing the punishment of Compulsory Retirement from the services of the bank of the workman Shri C. Krishnappa, Ex. Sub Staff, Canara Bank, Uttarahalli Branch, Bangalore w.e.f. 17.05.2005 is not legal and justified and that he is entitle for reinstatement with full back wages and consequential benefits that he would have earned in the absence of the impugned punishment.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 10.10.2011)

S.N. NAVALGUND, Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE: CR NO. 37/2006

List of witnesses examined by the management before the Enquiry Officer

S/Shri/Smt	
1. G.S.V. Babu, Officer SS(W), CO, Bangalore	MW1
2. H.L. Manjunatha Naik, Manager, Uttarahalli	MW2
3. H.R. Mustaq Ahmed, Officer, Bangalore	MW3

4. S. Parameshwara, Clerk, Accounts Section, Bangalore	MW4
5. S. Sudha, Clerk, Uttarahalli Branch, Bangalore	MW5
6. S. Raghavendra, Clerk, Uttarahalli Branch	MW6

Documents exhibited for the Management before the Enquiry Officer

1. Letter addressed to first party by the Manager, Canara Bank regarding alleged cash shortage of Rs. 10,000/- at their Uttarahalli branch on 1.09.2004 dated 29.09.2004.	MEX-1
2. Reply of the first party dated 03.11.2004	MEX-2
3. Letter addressed to the Manager, Canara Bank Staff Section, Bangalore dated nil by the Manager, Uttarahalli Branch, Bangalore regarding Cash shortage of Rs. 10,000/-.	MEX-3
4. Investigation report submitted by Shri H.B. Mushtaq Ahmed, Officer dated 3.09.2004 in the matter of reported cash shortage occurred at Uttarahalli branch on 01.09.2004.	MEX-4
5. Statement of first party dated 01.09.2004 informing about the incident of 01.09.2004.	MEX-5
6. Statement of first party dated 1.09.2004 informing about the incident of 21.05.2004.	MEX-6
7. Cash register folio 216 dated 31.08.2004	MEX-7
8. Cash register folio 217 dated 1.09.2004	MEX-8
9. Transaction details for 21.05.2004	MEX-9
10. Statement of accounts for the period from 01.04.2004 to 01.09.2004 of OD account No. 1 of Shri Manjunatha Naik, Manager, Uttarahalli branch.	MEX-10
11. Statement dated 2.09.2004 of S. Parameshwara (52330), Clerk working at Account Section Bangalore addressed to the Investigation Officer.	MEX-11
12. Letter addressed to the investigation officer by Sudha S., Clerk regarding shortage of cash of Rs. 10,000/-.	MEX-12
13. Letter dated 1.09.2004 addressed to the manager by Shri Raghavendra S. Clerk regarding cash shortage of Rs. 10,000/-	MEX-13

List of witnesses examined by the first party/CSE before the Enquiry Officer.

Nil

List of Documents of 1st party/CSE marked in the Enquiry

Nil

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3405 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/ एनजीपी/71/2006)

को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार 21-10-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/40/2006-आर्कआर (बी-2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3405.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (*Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/71/2006*) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, **NAGPUR** now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of **Bank of India** and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 27/10/2011.

[No. L-12012/40/2006-IR(B-II)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/71/2006

Date: 14.10.2011

Party No. 1 : The Asstt. General Manager,
Bank of India,
Kingsway, Nagpur
Maharashtra

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Naval Kishore S/o. Sh. Jagdish
Thakur, R/o. Ambajhari Tekdi,
Ajay Nagar, Hill Top, Nagpur (MS)

AWARD

Dated, the 14th October, 2011

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Bank of India and their workman Shri Naval Kishore Thakur for adjudication, as per letter No. L-12012/40/2006-IR(B-II) dated 07.08.2006, with the following schedule:—

"Whether the action of the management of the Bank of India in imposing the punishment of dismissal from service on Shri Naval Kishore J. Thakur from the post of driver-cum-sepoy is legal and justified? If not, to what extent the workman is entitled for relief?"

2. After receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written

statement, in response to which the workman, Shri Naval Kishore Thakur ("the workman" in short) filed his statement of claim and the management of Bank of India ("the party no. 1" in short) filed the written statement.

The case of the workman as projected in the statement of claim is that on the basis of his application dated 18.03.1980, to the General Manager, Bank of India, he was engaged as a driver on daily wages basis *w.e.f.* 21.03.1980 and after working continuously for a period of two years, on 01.02.1982, he made an application to regularize his services and to pay salary at par with the regular drivers and accordingly, party no. 1 issued an order on 27.02.1982, appointing him as a driver *w.e.f.* 01.03.1982 and according to the said order, he joined on 01.03.1982 on regular basis and he had nowhere claimed that he belongs to Schedule Tribe and the appointment order dated 27.02.1982 also does not disclose that his appointment was made, because he belongs to Schedule Tribe category and after a period of 15 years, the party no. 1 referred his cast claim to the caste scrutiny committee and the said committee, by its report dated 29.12.1997, invalidated his caste claim and on the basis of such report, the party no. 1 issued the memorandum dated 09.01.1999 calling for his explanation and he challenged the order of the caste scrutiny committee before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, Nagpur Bench, Nagpur and the Hon'ble High Court quashed the report of the caste scrutiny committee dated 29.12.1997, so the caste scrutiny committee again conducted same proceedings and submitted its report to the party no. 1 on 11.11.2004 and the said committee mentioned in its report that he does not belong to Schedule Tribe community and on the basis of such report, party no. 1 issued a charge sheet dated 06.04.2005, on the allegations that he had obtained services on the basis of invalid caste certificate and on 20.04.2005, the enquiry officer held the departmental proceedings and recorded about his admitting the charges and he does not know English and his signatures were taken and on that basis, the enquiry officer submitted his report on 27.04.2005, concluding the charges are proved against him and the Chief Manager, Bank of India on 27.05.2005 passed the order of his dismissal from services and the appeal preferred by him was rejected on 26.07.2005 and the order of dismissal is erroneous and cannot be sustained in the eye of law, as the same has been passed on wrong premises. It is further pleaded by the workman that at no point to time, he had claimed himself of belonging to Schedule Tribe and in his applications dated 18.03.1980 and 01.02.1982 also, he had not mentioned about his belonging to Schedule Tribe community and he was appointed as a regular employee and despite the same, charge sheet was submitted against him on false allegation of submitting false caste certificate of Schedule Tribe, after a period of more than 22 years of service and such charge sheet was submitted, because, his caste certificate was declared invalid and lastly his services were terminated and the caste scrutiny committee

has no jurisdiction to decide the validity of caste certificate in respect of the employees of Government of India, under taking like the Bank and the caste scrutiny committee was formed by the Government of Maharashtra to verify the caste certificate issued by its authorities and the Government resolution issued by the Government of Maharashtra dated 15.06.1995 is applicable to his case and by such notification, all the persons, who were appointed as Schedule Tribe candidates are protected.

It is further pleaded by the workman that the party no. 1 conducted the domestic enquiry without examining witnesses, which shows manipulations and such enquiry is not sustainable in the eyes of law and the management took advantage of his lack of knowledge in English and recorded the guilt and as such, the order of dismissal dated 27.05.2005 is required to be quashed and set aside and he is entitled for reinstatement in service.

3. The party no. 1 in its written statement has pleaded *inter alia* that the workman was neither appointed by it on 21.03.1980 nor worked continuously for a period two years, but by an order dated 27.02.1982, the workman came to be appointed as driver-cum-sepoy and at the time of his appointment, the date of birth of the workman was mentioned as 01.07.1952, so on the date of his appointment with the Bank, he was 30 years of age and appointment at such age is not permissible in case of open candidate and age relaxation was given to the workman, because he produced the Tribe claim and he was not appointed in open category and in his petition filed before the Hon'ble Court of Judicature of Bombay, Bench at Nagpur, the workman had claimed himself of his belonging to a community of Schedule Tribes and also admitted that the certificate dated 05.03.1981 issued by the Executive Magistrate, Nagpur was tendered by him along with other documents, which were part and parcel of the application form submitted by him, for getting the appointment and clause VIII of the order of appointment contained the conditions that the services of the workman would liable to be terminated, if it would be revealed at any time after his appointment that the information and particulars furnished by him in the application and its enclosure to be false or materially incorrect or any particulars called by the Bank and the workman accepted the appointment on the terms and conditions mentioned in the order of appointment and thus from the date of joining, the workman was aware of the fact that his services would be terminated if the information given by him found to be false and the appointment order was in English and he had never raised any objection of his inability to understand English. It is also pleaded by the party no. 1 that the workman submitted the caste certificate dated 05.03.1981 and school leaving certificate dated 18.06.1968 with his application to the Bank and the caste scrutiny committee *vide* its report dated 29.12.1997 invalidated the caste certificate of the workman

and cancelled and confiscated the said certificate and the workman challenged the order of the caste scrutiny committee dated 29.12.1997, before the Hon'ble High Court, Nagpur Bench and the Hon'ble High Court remanded the matter to the caste scrutiny committee for fresh enquiry and the caste scrutiny committee by order dated 11.11.2004 passed in proceeding no. DD/TCSC/NGP VII/140/92-93 cancelled and confiscated the caste certificate of the workman and the order dated 11.11.2004 was not challenged by the workman before the competent court of law and as such, it can be held that the workman has accepted the order dated 11.11.2004 of the caste scrutiny committee and the services of the workman has been rightly terminated by the management and during the enquiry, the workman voluntarily and unconditionally accepted the charge leveled against him twice and the workman also signed the order sheet after understanding the same and till filing of the statement of claim, the workman had not claimed of his having no knowledge of English and it was also not claimed by the workman that his signatures were taken on the order sheet by force, coercion or by misrepresentation and in view of the admission of his guilt by the workman, the enquiry officer closed the enquiry and submitted his report on 27.04.2005 and the findings are based on the admission of guilt of the workman and in view of the candid admission of guilt, the workman is estopped from challenging the validity and legality of the order passed by the enquiry officer and on the basis of the report of the enquiry officer, on 17.05.2005, the show cause notice regarding the proposed punishment was served on the workman and by the said notice, the workman was asked to remain present on 25.05.2005 before the Disciplinary Authority and the workman appeared before the Disciplinary Authority with his defence representative and submitted his explanation in writing and in his said explanation also the workman did not mention that he has knowledge of English and the workman challenged the order of punishment by filing an appeal before the Appellate Authority on 13.06.2005 and in that appeal also, the workman did not mention anything about his not knowing English language and that his admission of guilt was under pressure or coercion or threat and after due consideration, the appellate authority dismissed the appeal on 26.07.2005 and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. As this is a case of dismissal from services of the workman, after holding a departmental enquiry, the validity of the enquiry was taken for consideration as a preliminary issue and by order dated 24.12.2009, the departmental enquiry was held to be legal and in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

5. At the time of the argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that party no. 1 failed to take into consideration the resolution dated 15.06.1995, by which all non-Tribes are protected in respect of their services and party no. 1 erroneously proceeded with the enquiry and dismissed the workman from services and on

that ground alone, the order of dismissal is liable to be set aside and quashed and the workman was appointed as a regular employee in the Bank w.e.f. 01.03.1982 and after a period of 15 years, the caste certificate was referred to the caste scrutiny committee and the caste scrutiny committee invalidated the caste certificate, vide order dated 29.12.1997 and the said order was quashed by the Hon'ble High Court and the caste scrutiny committee again conducted the enquiry and vide order dated 11.11.2004, the caste certificate of the workman was again invalidated and on that basis, charge sheet was issued on 6.4.2005 and after conducting enquiry, services of the workman were terminated, but the Hon'ble Apex Court have given protection to an employee of Nationalize Bank i.e. Punjab National Bank in the case of Punjab National Bank Vs. Vilas Govindrao Bokade and as such, the workman is also entitled for protection.

6. Per contra, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the party no. 1 that it has already been found that the departmental enquiry was valid and in accordance with the principles of natural justice and the workman voluntarily and unconditionally accepted the charges leveled against him, before the enquiry officer and considering the admission of the workman, the enquiry officer closed the proceedings and submitted his report on 27.04.2005 and in view of the acceptance of the charges by the workman, the question of perversity of findings doesn't arise and the workman has not challenged the order passed by the Schedule Tribe caste certificate scrutiny committee dated 11.11.2004 before the competent court of law and in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble Apex Court as reported in 2008 (2) Mh. L.J.-720 (Union of India Vs. Dattatraya and others), a judgment delivered by a Bench of three Hon'ble Judges, the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2007 (3) Mh. L.J.-805 (Supra) cannot be made applicable to the present case and the judgment relied on by the workman is based on the resolution passed by the state of Maharashtra on 15.06.1995, and the said judgment was delivered by a Bench comprising of two Hon'ble Judges and the resolution issued by the State of Maharashtra also cannot be made applicable to the present case, as the Bank in question is an undertaking of the Union of India and the appropriate Government is the Union of India and the Maharashtra Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes, Denotified Tribes (Vimukta Jaties), Nomadic Tribes, other Backward Classes and Special Backward Category (Regulation of issuance and verification of) caste certificate Act, 2000 came into force on 23rd May 2001 and sub-section 1 of section 10 of the aforesaid Act, provides that whoever not being a person belonging to any of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes (Vimukta Jaties), Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes or Special Backward Category secures admission in any educational institution against a seat reserved for such castes, tribes or classes, or secures any appointment in the Government,

Local Authority or in any other Company or Corporation, owned or controlled by the Government or in any Government Aided Institution or Co-operative Society against a post reserved for such castes, tribes or classes by producing a false caste certificate shall on cancellation of the caste certificate by the scrutiny committee, be liable to be debarred from the concerned educational institution or as the case may be, discharge from the said employment forthwith and any other benefits enjoyed or derived by virtue of such admission or appointment by such person as aforesaid shall be withdrawn forthwith and considering the mandate of the aforesaid provision, the punishment imposed is perfectly justified and legal. It was also submitted that in view of clause VIII of the appointment order, the workman was liable to be dismissed from service, as he submitted false information regarding his caste and so also about his educational qualification and therefore, the workman is not entitled for any relief.

In support of such contentions the learned advocate for the party no. 1 placed reliance on the decisions reported in 2008(2) Mh. L.J. 720 (Supra), 2007(4) Mh.L.J. 1 (Additional General Manager vs. Suresh R. Burde), 2007(3) Mh. L.J. 795 (State of Maharashtra vs. Sanjay K Nimje), 2006 (1) Bombay C.R. 300 (SC) (Bank of India vs. Avinash) and 2009 (2) Mh. L.J. 788 (Ganesh Ramibhau Khalale vs. State of Maharashtra).

7. From the materials on record and the submissions made by the learned advocates for the parties, it is clear that on consideration of the application submitted by the workman on 01.02.1982, the party no. 1 appointed the workman as a driver on regular basis w.e.f. 01.03.1982. According to the claim of the workman, he was working as a driver on daily wages basis from 21.03.1980 and on 01.02.1982, he submitted the application for regularization of his services and accordingly appointment letter dated 27.02.1982 was issued by the party no. 1 appointing him w.e.f. 01.03.1982. Party no. 1 has denied the engagement of the workman on daily wages basis from 21.03.1980. However, from the copy of the application submitted by the workman, the genuineness of which has not been disputed by the party no. 1, it is clear that the workman was working with party no. 1 as a driver on daily wages basis w.e.f. 21.03.1980. It is also not disputed by the parties that after a period of more than 15 years, the caste scrutiny committee vide order dated 29.12.1997, invalidated the caste certificate of the workman and against the said order, the workman filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court and the Hon'ble High Court quashed the said report and the caste scrutiny committee formed by the Government of Maharashtra again conducted some proceedings and invalidated the caste certificate of the workman by order dated 11.11.2004 and basing on the said report, the party no. 1 submitted the charge sheet dated 06.02.2005 against the workman. It is also not disputed that the allegations in the charge sheet were that the workman was appointed in

Bank's service *vide* appointment order no. NRO:PERS.MMB.449, dated 27.02.1982 and while seeking such appointment, the workman claimed that he belonged to "Thakur" tribe which is recognized as Schedule Tribe and in support of such claim, submitted caste certificate dated 05.03.1981 issued by the Executive Magistrate, Nagpur and he also submitted the school leaving certificate of Vidya Night High School dated 18.06.1968, bearing admission register no. 5078 Sr. No. 367 and the caste certificate submitted by him was verified by the Schedule Tribe Caste Scrutiny Committee, Nagpur, a duly constituted body of Government of Maharashtra and the said committee *vide* its order dated 11.11.2004 held the workman not belonging to "Schedule Tribe" and accordingly, his claim towards the same has been held invalid and the said committee also, on the basis of the report of its police vigilance cell, observed that the school leaving certificate issued by vidya night high school was false and hence, the workman was charged for committing misconduct in terms of para, 5 (j) and para 5 (m) of the memorandum of settlement dated 10.04.2002. It is also not disputed by the parties that the departmental enquiry was held on 20.04.2005 and the workman appeared in the enquiry along with his defence representative, Shri A.N. Sondule, a staff clerk and participated in the proceedings and the workman accepted the charges leveled against him voluntarily and unconditionally. It is also found that the workman was asked by the enquiry officer regarding admission of the charges by the workman twice, for the first time, when the workman was asked as to whether he is accepting the charges or not and again, when the workman was asked to adduce evidence in his defence. It is also clear from the documents that the workman, his defence representative, the management representative and the enquiry officer signed on the proceedings of the enquiry in token of the correctness of the same. The workman also made endorsement on the proceedings that the contents of the proceedings as maintained are correct and he has received the copy of the same. From the record, it is found that the workman voluntarily and unconditionally accepted the charges. So the contention raised by the workman that as he did not know English, taking advantage of the same, his signatures were taken on the proceedings of the enquiry is not correct and the same cannot be entertained.

8. The learned advocate for the workman submitted that the workman is entitled to get the protection, in view of the resolution dated 15.06.1995 and so also, the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the judgment reported in 2007 (3) Mh. L.J. 805 (Supra).

On the other hand, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the party no. 1 that the resolution dated 15.06.1995 is not applicable to the Bank and the workman is also not protected by the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the decision mentioned above, in view of the large bench decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court

as reported in 2008 (2) Mh. L.J. 720 (Supra) and so also the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court in 2007 (4) Mh. L.J. 1 (Supra).

In the decision reported in 2007 (3) Mh. L.J. 805 (Supra) the Hon'ble Apex Court have held that, "Maharashtra Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes (Vimukta Jatis), Narmadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Category (Regulation of Issuance and Verification of) Caste Certificate Act, 2000 (23 of 2001), S. 10, Constitution of India, Art. 342, Constitution (S.T.) Order 1950, Part IX, Entry 19 and Government Resolutions dated 15.06.1995 and 30.06.2004. Appointment of respondent bank employee on 28.11.1989 on a reserved post for Scheduled Tribe— Respondent claiming to be belonging to Halba Scheduled Tribe — Termination of his services on invalidation of his caste certificate by Caste Scrutiny Committee-Government Resolution — Since respondent was appointed on 28.11.1989, he comes within the purview of Resolution dated 15.06.1995 and his service is protected in terms of the said Resolution."

However, in the judgment reported in 2008 (2) Mh. L.J. 720 (Supra), which is a judgment of a Bench consisting of three Hon'ble Judges, the Hon'ble Apex Court have held that, "Constitution of India, Art. 342—Decision of the Constitution Bench in State of Maharashtra Vs. Milind, 2001(1) Mh. L.J. (SC) 1 has no application to a case that relates to securing employment by wrongly claiming benefits of reservation meant for Schedule Tribes—In such case proper course is to cancel the employment obtained on the basis of false certificate so that the same can be filled up by candidate entitled to benefit of reservation.

The respondent claiming to belong to "Halba-Schedule Tribe" secured employment on the said basis. One of the conditions of appointment was that if any declaration given or information furnished by him was proved to be false, he would be liable for removal from service. The Scrutiny Committee held that the respondent did not belong to "Halba-Schedule Tribe". Accordingly the appellant issued show cause notice to the respondent seeking to terminate his services for falsely claiming to belong "Halba-Schedule Tribe". The Bombay High Court upheld the order of the Scrutiny Committee invalidating the respondent's tribe claim but directed that he would not be entitled to any benefits as a member of the Schedule Tribe from the date of its decision and that his services were not to be disturbed on the ground that he did not belong to Schedule Tribe. In special leave petition challenging the directions of the High Court to continue the respondent in service.

* * * * *

When a person secured employment by making a false claim regarding caste/tribe, he deprives a legitimate candidate belonging to Schedule Caste/Tribe, of employment. In such a situation, the proper course is to

cancel the employment obtained on the basis of false certificate so that the post may be filled by a candidate who is entitled to the benefit of reservation. Accordingly the judgement of the High Court directing the appellant to continue the respondent in service it was set aside. It was also made clear that he was not to be entitled for any pensionary benefits."

In the judgement reported in 2007 (4) Mh. L.J. 1 (Supra) the Hon'ble Apex Court have held that, "Learned Counsel for the respondent also sought to take some benefit of a certain Government order dated 15.6.1995 issued by the State of Maharashtra wherein some reservation is in service is provided to members of Special Backward Class. In our opinion the respondent can get no benefit from the same as he is not an employee of Government of Maharashtra but is an employee of a public sector undertaking of Central Government and he secured the appointment long before on 31.5.1982.

So for applicability of judicial precedent is concerned, it is settled beyond doubt that the judgement of a larger bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court have preference over the judgement of smaller bench and in case of judgements of co-ordinate benches, the later judgement of the Hon'ble Apex Court have the preference over the earlier judgement. In this case, as the judgement reported in 2008 (2) Mh. L.J. 720 (Supra) is a judgement of a bench consisting of three Hon'ble Judges and the judgement reported in 2007 (3) Mh. L.J. 805 (Supra) is a judgement of a bench consisting of two Hon'ble Judges, the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the judgement reported in 2008 (2) Mh. L.J. 720 (Supra) are applicable to this case. Likewise, the judgements reported in 2007 (3) Mh. L.J. 805 (Supra) and the judgement reported in 2007 (4) Mh. L.J. - 1 (Supra) are judgement of co-ordinate benches of the Hon'ble Apex Court, but the judgement reported in 2007 (4) Mh. L.J. - 1 (Supra) is a later judgement (Civil Appeal no. 2424/2007 decided on 10.5.2007) than the judgement of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2007 (3) Mh. L.J. 805 (Supra) (Civil Appeal no. 1547 and 1548/2007 decided on 22.3.2007). Hence, the principles enunciated in the decision reported in 2007 (4) Mh. L.J. - 1 (Supra) are applicable to this case.

So, applying the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Courts as reported in 2008 (2) Mh. L.J. 720 (Supra) and 2007 (4) Mh. L.J. - 1 (Supra) to the present case at hand, it is found that the workman is not entitled to the protection of the resolution dated 15.06.1995 of the Government of Maharashtra or as per the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the decision reported in 2007 (3) Mh. L.J. - 805 (Supra).

9. Moreover, this is not only a case of securing the employment basing on false caste certificate of Schedule Tribe, but also, a case of submission of false school leaving certificate. As already mentioned earlier, the workman had admitted the charges of submitting false caste certificate

of Schedule Tribe even though he does not belong to Schedule Tribe and also submission of false school leaving certificate, during the departmental enquiry, voluntarily and unconditionally. Condition no. VIII of the appointment letter of the workman is that "if any information given and the particulars furnished by him in the application and its enclosures were proved to be incorrect or false, then his services would be liable to be terminated." It is clear for the evidence on record that the workman furnished false information in his application regarding his caste certificate and school leaving certificate. The order of the caste scrutiny committed dated 11.11.2004 has not been challenged by the workman. So, in view of violation of condition no. VIII of the appointment order, the services of the workman is also liable to be terminated.

As the findings of the enquiry officer are based on the voluntary and unconditional admission of the charges by the workman, the same cannot be said to be perverse. The punishment imposed against the workman also cannot be said to be surprisingly disproportionate to the serious misconducts proved against him in a properly conducted departmental enquiry. Considering the case of the workman from any angle as mentioned above, it is found that the punishment imposed against the workman is justified. Hence, it is ordered:—

ORDER

The action of the management of the Bank of India in imposing the punishment of dismissal from service of Shri Naval Kishore J. Thakur from the post of driver-cum-sepoy is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J.P. CHAND,
Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.अ. 3406 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्राम न्यायालय, बंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 48/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार 17-10-11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-12011/120/2005-आई आर (बी 2)]
रमेश सिंह,
डेस्क अधिकारी।

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3406.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (*Ref. No. 48/2005*) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, **BANGALORE** now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of *Bank of Maharashtra* and their workman,

which was received by the Central Government on 17/10/2011.

[No. L-12011/120/2005-IR (B-II)]
RAMESH SINGH,
Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE—560 022.

Dated: 05.10.2011

PRESENT

Shri S.N. NAVALGUND
Presiding Officer

C.R. No. 48/2005

I PARTY

The Secretary,
Bank of Maharashtra
Employees Union, No. 102
Near Tele Solution House,
Gandhi Bazar,
BANGALORE—4

II PARTY

The Regional Manager,
Bank of Maharashtra,
15, Police Station Road,
Basavangudi,
BANGALORE—560064

ORDER

1. In this reference (No. L-12011/120/2005-IR (B-II) dated 11.11.2005) by the Central Government for adjudication as to "Whether the action of the management of Bank of Maharashtra in awarding the punishment of reduction in scale of pay by two stages with cumulative effect on Shri Munikrishnappa, General Clerk, Bank of Maharashtra, Gandhi Nagar Branch, Bangalore is fair and justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled to?", in view of the assertion made in the Claim Statement filed by the Joint Secretary, BMEU, Mumbai on behalf of the first party workman that in relation to his availment of Leave Concession facility from 11.04.1998 to 26.04.1998, to his surprise on 23.09.2003 charge sheet came to be issued by the Dy. General Manager, Bangalore Regional Office alleging that he who availed Leave Fare Concession (LFC) from 11.04.1998 to 26.04.1998 while working at Malleswaram branch of the bank availed advance of Rs. 15,000/- and submitted LFC bill dated 05.05.1998 through F-150 for Rs. 25,000/- along with the official receipt cum certificate of journey dated 07.04.1998 issued by Sri Durga Travels stating that he has traveled by Bus No KA-02-N-8585 to various places and further on 04-06-1998 he requested for additional advance of Rs. 2000/- reporting the travel agency being recognized by KSTDTC produced one more receipt stating to be the official receipt cum certificate of journey from the same travel agency stating Bus No. AP-03/T-0783 being used for the travel and from investigation it revealed the vehicle registered at KA-02-N-8585 being a Maruthi Van owned by Sri Srinivasamurthy of Vijayanagar, Bangalore

and it has been confirmed by him that he had not allotted the vehicle on rental basis during the said period and thus he has misutilised the LFC facility and committed gross misconduct as stipulated by clause 19.5(j) of the Bipartite Settlement and since both the initial bill and the final receipt issued by the travel agency being produced by him and there appears to be mistake in the vehicle number in the first bill issued by the that agency with an ulterior motive taking advantage of the same after five years he came to be served with charge sheet and by that time the travel agency was being closed he could not produce any evidence to explain the variance of vehicle used for the travel as such this delay of 5 years in issuing the charge sheet amounts to condonation of alleged misconduct and it is against the principles of natural justice and that the charge-sheet was very vague and only annexures 1 to 7 were supplied to him with the charge sheet but as many as 25 documents came to be got marked in the enquiry and that the charge sheet ought to have been issued by the Chief Manager but the same being issued by the Deputy General Manager the same has no sanctity being issued by an incompetent official and that he was not even given fair and proper opportunity to cross examine the management witnesses in the enquiry with other contention regarding the perversity of the enquiry findings, my learned Predecessor formulated the following issue to hear as Preliminary Issue—

"Whether the Domestic Enquiry conducted against the first party by the Second Party is fair and proper?"

2. To substantiate this issue on behalf of the management in the first instance while filling the affidavit of Shri S. Sampath, enquiry officer in the DE examining him on oath as MW1 on 27.07.2010 proceedings of the enquiry maintained by him, the documents marked during the course of enquiry behalf of the management and workman were got marked as Ex. M1 to M3 series respectively and at the instance of the counsel for the first party his cross examination was deferred and subsequently second party counsel submitting that he is not willing to come and offer himself for cross examination, filed an application under Section 11 of the ID Act on 06.09.2010 seeking permission to lead second party evidence through Shri Gopala Krishna Bhat, Manager, Regional Office, Bangalore in the place of the enquiry officer and then filed an affidavit of said Shri Gopala Krishna Bhat and examined him on oath as MW1 on 29.11.2010 and through him got marked enquiry proceedings (register), copy of notice issued to CSE/first party dated 04.05.2004 for personal hearing; proceedings of the DA dated 14.05.2004; Enquiry finding with covering letter dated 08.03.2004, documents produced in the enquiry; administrative order and order of Disciplinary Authority dated 23.06.2004 and Order of the Appellate authority dated 23.06.2004 as Ex. M1 to M7 and he was subjected to cross

examination by the learned advocate appearing for the first party. *Inter alia* the first party filed his affidavit in lieu of his evidence on 18.01.2011 and examined himself on oath as WW1 and subjected for cross examination for the counsel by the second party.

3. With the above pleadings touching the domestic enquiry, oral and documentary evidence brought on record by both the sides the arguments addressed by the learned advocates appearing for both sides were heard.

In view of the facts narrated by me above, in the light of the arguments addressed before me, the points that arises for my consideration in disposal of this preliminary issue are—

- (1) Whether the issuance of charge sheet after about 5 years of the impugned transaction to avail the LFC by the first party violated the principles of natural justice and thereby the initiation of Domestic Enquiry itself is violative and liable to be set aside?
- (2) Whether the DE was initiated by a competent authority i.e. the Disciplinary Authority to the first party?
- (3) Whether fair and proper opportunity was given to the first party in the Domestic Enquiry?
- (4) What Order?

4. On appreciation of the pleadings of both the sides touching this preliminary issue, oral and documentary evidence brought on record for both the sides in the light of the arguments addressed by their learned advocates my finding on Point No. 1 is in the affirmative, 2 and 3 in the negative and 4 is as per final order for the following reasons:

REASONS

5. **Point No. 1:** It is an admitted fact the first party workman availed Leave fare concession from 11.04.1998 to 26.04.1998 while working at Malleswaram Branch of the Second Party bank and availed advance amount of Rs. 15,000/- and submitted LFC bill dated 05.05.1998 through F-150 for Rs. 25,000/- along with the official receipt cum Certificate of journey dated 07.04.1998 issued by Sri Durga Travels wherein vehicle number is mentioned as No. KA-02-N-8585 and thereafter on 04.06.1998 he requested for additional advance of Rs. 2000/- and produced one more receipt stating to be the official receipt cum certificate of the journey issued by Sri Durga Travels dated 07.04.1998, wherein vehicle number is mentioned as No. AP-03/T-0783 being used for travel. In view of this difference in the vehicle used for the travel it is claimed the second party made enquiries and came to know that vehicle registered at No. KA-02-N-8585 being Maruti Van owned by Sri Srinivasamurthy of Vijayanagar, Bangalore who confirmed that he had not allotted the vehicle on rental basis and thus the first party committed misconduct by producing false bills. The Second party did not make any

investigation whether there existed travel agency under the name of Sri Durga Travels recognized by KSTDC and they have issued such final receipts cum certificate of journey mentioning two different vehicle numbers and if so what is the reasons for such variance and simply having regard to the variation in the number of the vehicle used in the two receipts and one of the number found to be a Maruti Van owned by a private person jumped to a conclusion that the first party submitted false receipt and thereby committed misconduct and issued the impugned charge sheet after more than 5 years of the transaction. This variance in the number on the receipt produced by the first party were since noticeable when he submitted them to the second party if before passing the bill the second party were to ask for clarification from the first party he would have been able to produce the evidence of the travel agency to explain the variance in two receipts produced by him in relation to the vehicle going to be used for the travel. The first party has categorically contended that the travel agency through which he had made travel was since closed in the year 2000 itself, when the charge sheet was issued to him in this regard on 23.09.2003 after a lapse of 5 years and two years of the closure of the travel agency, he could not produce the evidence of the travel agency to explain the variation appearing in the receipts regarding the vehicle number to be used for travel and thereby issue of charge sheet after 5 years of the transaction violated the principles of natural justice, no explanation is given either in the counter statement or in the evidence led through MW1 to explain this long delay in issuing of charge sheet to the first party. In the citation relied upon by the counsel for the first party on this count reported in 1992-1LLJ 226 it is laid down that delay in initiating the enquiry without explanation enable the charge sheeted employee to assume that the enquiry was abandoned or was not going to be held and it suffers from breach of natural justice and is aptly applicable to the facts of the case on hand. The learned advocate appearing for the second party rest contended by submitting that there is no prejudice caused to the first party due to delay in initiating the DE after a lapse of 5 years, but as explained by me above, such a long delay in initiating the DE by serving charge sheet dated 23-09.2003 prejudiced the defence of the first party since he could not make available the evidence of the travel agency through which he had traveled which was closed by the time he was served with the charge sheet. This fact being pleaded and proved by leading evidence of the first party there is all the force in the contention of the first party that due to delay of 5 years in issuing this charge sheet it violated the principles of natural justice and thereby it deserves to be set aside. Hence my finding on this point is in the Affirmative.

6. **Point No. 2:** Though the first party categorically and specifically asserted in para 6 of the claim statement the charge sheet ought to have been issued by the Chief

Manager and the charge sheet issued by the Dy. General Manager, Regional Office is one without jurisdiction and thereby claim that it is the Chief Manager who is the Disciplinary Authority to him, no whisper is made either in the counter statement filed for the second party as to who would be the Disciplinary Authority or competent authority to issue the charge sheet against the first party or even no evidence is brought on record through MW1 the sole witness examined for the second party, thereby I am of the view that the second party failed to substantiate the Dy. General Manager who issued the charge sheet was competent to issue the same and thereby answer this point in the negative.

7. **Point No. 3:** Infact in view of my finding on point Nos. 1&2 I feel that there is no need to go into the aspect whether fair and proper opportunity was given to the first party in the enquiry. However, both parties having led evidence on this aspect as well let me consider this aspect of the case as well. It has been unequivocally admitted by MW1, Shri Gopalakrishana Bhat in this cross examination that along with the charge sheet was not accompanied with list of witnesses and statement of witnesses recorded by the Investigating Officer, qualifying that since only Investigation Officer was intended to be examined list of witnesses was not forwarded along with the charge sheet and that during the enquiry Investigation Officer alone has been examined. But the enquiry proceedings which is produced at Ex.M1 discloses that investigating officer was not examined in the enquiry and the documents exhibited were got marked by examining one Shri A.S. Naik, Manager, Regional Office, Bangalore, Though the Defence Representative objected for marking the investigation report without the examination of the investigating officer the investigation report was marked and he was not tendered to testify by way of cross examination by the DR. Therefore, just production of an investigation report without testifying the Investigation Officer or the witnesses on the basis of whose statement he prepared the investigation report no value can be attached to such investigation report. In other words in the absence of examination of the Investigating Officer or the witnesses on whose evidence the investigation report was prepared giving an opportunity to the CSE to testify their version by way of cross examination there is a clear denial of fair opportunity to the first party in the DE.

8. In view of my finding on point No. 1 to 3, not only the enquiry finding is liable to be set aside but also the very initiation of the DE by issuing the delayed charge sheet is liable to be set aside and consequently the punishment imposed is set aside with direction to restore his salary. In the result I pass the following Order:

ORDER

The Preliminary Issue is answered in the negative

and very initiation of the DE on the count of unexplained long delay is set aside and consequently the second party is directed to restore the salary of the first party and pay the arrears. Send a copy of the order to the Ministry for Gazette Notification as if it is an award.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 05.10.2011)

S.N. NAVALGUND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 3407 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार इलाहाबाद बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 03/2010) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार 17-10-11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल्-12011/102/2009-आईआर (बी 2)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3407.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (*Ref. No. 03/20101*) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, **LUCKNOW** now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of **Allahabad Bank** and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on **17/10/2011**.

[No. L-12011/102/2009-IR(B-II)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT LUCKNOW

PRESENT

Dr. MANJUNIGAM
PRESIDING OFFICER

I.D. NO. 03/2010

Ref.No. L-12011/102/2009-IR(B-II) dated: 08.01.2010

BETWEEN

Secretary
Allahabad Bank Staff Association
Shahazahanpur Unit
C/o Allahabad Bank, City Office
Shahjahanpur (U.P.)
(Espousing cause of Shri Kamal Kumar)

AND

The Assistant General Manager
Allahabad Bank
Zonal Office Lal Bagh
Lucknow

AWARD

1. By order No. L-12011/102/2009-IR(BR-II) dated: 08.01.2010 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clauses (d) of sub section (1) and sub section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial disputes between the Secretary, Allahabad Bank Staff Association, Shahjahanpur Unit C/o Allahabad Bank, City Office, Shahjahanpur (U.P.) (Espousing cause of Shri Kamal Kumar) and the Assistant General Manager, Allahabad Bank, Zonal Office Lal Bagh, Lucknow for adjudication.

2. the reference under adjudication is:

"Whether the action of the management of the management of Allahabad Bank in imposing the penalty of 'bringing down to lower stage in the scale of pay by 2 stages' on Shri Kamal Kumar, peon-cum-daftary, civil line branch, Shahjahanpur vide order dated 09.09.2008 and there by confirming the same vide appellate authority order dated 20.04.2009 is legal and justified. what relief the workman concerned is entitled to."

3. It is admitted case of the parties that the workman, Kamal Kumar was served a charge sheet dated 18.09.2007, which was replied by the workman. Shri V.K. Chaturvedi was appointed as Inquiry Officer to enquire into the charges. The Inquiry Officer submitted his report on 17.-06.2008 and the Disciplinary Authority imposed punishment order vide dated 08.09.2007, awarding punishment of 'bringing down to lower stage in the scale of pay by two stages.' Aggrieved from punishment order, the workman preferred an appeal, before Appellate Authority, which was dismissed vide order dated 20.04.2009.

4. The workman's union has alleged in its statement of claim that the domestic enquiry was conducted in utter violation of principles of natural justice as the workman was not afforded proper opportunity to defend himself. It has specifically been stated that the Disciplinary Authority agreeing with the findings of the Inquiry Officer, issued show cause to the workman, seeking his representative without giving furnishing him a copy of the inquiry report. It has also submitted that the Disciplinary Authority passed impugned order dated 09.09.2008 without application of mind and without considering the case of the workman. Likewise, the appellate authority rejected the appeal

without considering the pleading of the workman by a unreasoned order. Accordingly, the workman's union has prayed that the impugned order 09.09.2008 of the Disciplinary Authority and order dated 20.04.2009 of the Appellate Authority be set aside with consequential benefit to the workman.

5. The management of the Allahabad Bank, in its written statement, has denied the allegations of the workman's union and has submitted that the domestic inquiry held by it was fair and proper and was in accordance with the norms and the principles of natural justice were properly observed during the course of domestic enquiry and the workman was afforded all opportunities to defend himself, accordingly, there is no flaw in the inquiry. Thus the management of the Bank has prayed that the reference is liable to be answered in negative and in against the workmen's union.

6. The workman's union has filed rejoinder whereby it has only reiterated his avements in the statement of claims and has not introduced any fact.

7. The workman's union has filed list of documents dated NIL paper No. W-5, in support of his case whereas the management has not filed any.

8. After filling of rejoinder on 12.10.2010, the workman's union was called upon to file its evidence on 22.11.2010; but it did not file any next date 27.12.2010 was fixed for same. The workman's union remained absent on 27.12.2010, 01.02.2011, 11.03.2011, 03.05.2011, 15.06.2011, 18.08.2011 and 11.10.2011; even through it was issued notice dated 04.05.2011 to appear before this Tribunal on 15.06.2011 and take part in proceedings; but the workman's union has not turned up. Another dated 10.08.2011 and thereafter 11.10.2011 was fixed but, the workman's union failed to appear, as such, the case reserved for award, keeping in view the long pendency of the case.

6. Perused the entire evidence on record.

7. The workman has filed list of document dated NIL in support of his claim; wherein he has filed photocopy of charge sheet, proceedings of domestic inquiry, correspondence during inquiry, inquiry report, show cause, penalty order and appellate order etc. The management has not filed any document in rebuttal.

8. The case of the workman's union that the workman was served upon an illegal charge sheet and the domestic inquiry conducted by the management was in violation of the principles of the natural justice and also, that the impugned order of penalty and that of appellate order are illegal.

9. Per contra, the management of the Bank has disputed the claim of the workman's union and has submitted that the domestic inquiry, held by it, was in accordance to the principles of natural justice and fair play,

and, as such, there is no flaw in the enquiry and the same is fair and proper.

10. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of order, the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced the party, invoking jurisdiction of the court, must fail. In the present case burden was on the workman's union to set out the grounds to challenge the validity of the punishment order dated 09.09.2008 and that appellate order 20.04.2009 and to prove the impugned. It was the case of the domestic inquiry was not conducted as per principles of natural justice and that he was not afforded proper opportunities to defend himself. This claim has been denied by the management; therefore, it was for the workman's union to lead evidence to show that the domestic inquiry was conducted against the principles of natural justice and the impugned orders dated 09.09.2008 and 20.04.2009 were illegal.

11. In the present case the workman's union has not turned to substantiate its case by way of filing any oral evidence. Merely pleadings are no substitute for proof. It was obligatory on the part of workman's union to come forward with the case that the domestic inquiry was conducted against the principles of natural justice and the impugned orders dated 09.09.2008 and 20.04.2009 were illegal; but it failed to forward any evidence in support of its claim as it did not turn up after filing its statement of claim and rejoinder before this Tribunal; even after notice being issued to him. There is no reliable material for recording findings that the alleged injustice was done to the workman concerned or the alleged unjust or illegal impugned orders dated 09.09.2008 and 20.04.2009 were passed by the management.

12. Accordingly, the reference is adjudicated against the workman's union; and as such, I come to the conclusion that the concerned workman, Kamal Kumar is not entitled to any of the relief(s) claimed by him.

13. Award as above.

LUCKNOW 12.10.2011

Dr. MANJUNIGAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली 31 अक्टूबर 2011

का.आ. 3408 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 78/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-10-11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/74/1998-आई आर (बी 2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3408.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (*Ref. No. 78/1998*) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-II, KANPUR now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of *Central Bank of India* and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17/10/2011.

[No. L-12012/74/1998-IR (B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Sri Ram Parkash, Hjs, Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal Cum Labour Court, Kanpur.

Industrial Dispute No. 78 of 98

BETWEEN

Secretary,
Central Bank Staff Association,
87/3/4A, Sarvodaya Nagar,
Allahpur, Allahabad.

And

The Regional Manager,
Central Bank of India,
R O Lanka,
Varanasi

AWARD

1. Central Government, Mol, New Delhi vide notification No. L-12012/74/98/IR(B-II) dated 29.04.98, has referred the following dispute to this tribunal for adjudication—

2. Whether the action of Central Bank of India in terminating the services of Sri Jamuna Prasad and not absorbing him in subordinate cadre although he claimed to have put in more than 240 days of service during 01.01.91 to 31-12.91, is legal and justified? if no to what relief the said workman is entitled?

3. Case of the workman in short is that he was offered the post of temporary peon by the opposite party bank on 10.03.89 at SC College Extension Counter Ballia. The workman continued till the year 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992. It is also stated by the claimant that during the period 01.01.91 to 31.12.91 the claimant worked in the above said branch of the bank and have thus rendered service for 266 days. It is further alleged that the claim of the claimant was required for providing him regular and permanent employment by the opposite party bank in terms of letter No. F-3/3/104/87-IR dated 18.08.90 issued by the Mol, New

Delhi. The claimant was fully covered by the said letter of the Gol. The bank not only ignored to consider his case terminated his service with effect from 16.06.92 without providing any notice, notice pay or retrenchment compensation which act of the management is in violation of the provisions of Sec. 25.F of the Act. Accordingly it is prayed that the claim of the workman be allowed and he be reinstated in the service of the bank with full back wages and continuity of service.

4. The opposite party filed their reply in which the claim of the claimant has been seriously refuted *inter alia* on the ground that the claimant was engaged as casual on daily rated basis by SC College extension Counter District Ballia for which charges has been paid to him on the basis of work done in a day. The claimant never held any regular and permanent post in the bank in any cadre whatsoever. Claimant was not issued any appointment letter or termination letter. He was not appointed on any regular post. He was not appointed by following any prescribed procedure which is mandatory to be followed by the competent authority. Branch Manager was not the competent authority. It is stated that he was engaged as a daily rated worker for the purpose to fetch water and this relates only working of two hours in a day. On the basis of above is it prayed that the claim of the workman is misleading and without any merit as such it should be rejected.

5. Rejoinder has also been filed by the workman but nothing new has been contended therein except reiterating the facts already pleaded in the claim statement.

6. Both the parties have filed the documentary as well as oral evidence.

7. I have considered each and every aspect of the oral as well as documentary evidence. Arguments have been heard at length.

8. The A.R. for the Opposite party has drawn my attention towards the reference order which has not mentioned any date of termination of the workman. He contended that the reference is vague.

9. To this I have also put a specific question to the auth representative for the workman Sri B P Saxena, who replied that he is not pressing the issue of termination of the workman but he is pressing for the absorption of the worker.

10. For me to some extent it appears to be very absurd position. I have given a thought. If I forgo the issue of termination, is it possible to look into the point of absorption when it is an admitted case that the workman is a daily rated casual labour.

11. First of all the authorized representative for the workman has placed much reliance upon a circular which is filed by him along with list of documents. It is dated 16.08.90.

He is stressing upon these contentions mentioned in para 4(a).

12. It is reproduced as under—

13. The cases of temporary employees who have put in not less than 240 days of temporary service in twelve consecutive months and who are entitled to the benefit of section 25F of the I.D. Act may be decided by entering into a settlement with the representative union.

14. Whereas the authorized representative for the opposite party has refuted the contention and raised an argument against the circular also saying, that there is another circular dated 12.03.91 of Central Bank of India. It is argued that the content of the circular overrides the circular filed by the workman which is of the year 1990. This circular specifically states in Para 3.1 that temporary employees who have put in 240 days of temporary service in any continuous period of 12 months after 01.01.82 up to 31.12.90 will be considered for absorption in immediate available vacancies without any test and interview.

15. Therefore, I have also gone through the contents of this circular and I find that there is cutoff date 31.12.90 whereas in the reference order the period which is looked into is 01.01.91 to 31.12.91, therefore, according to this circular the workman is not entitled to any relief. The voucher which have been summoned and filed by the opposite party are from the period 22.06.91 to 15.06.92 filed along with list dated 16.05.01. These are exhibits M-1 to M-73. These have been admitted by the workman in his statement.

16. Opposite party witness Sri S N Singh has deposed on oath on 05.01.05 that the claimant was not issued any appointment letter or termination letter. He was not appointed on any regular post. He was not appointed by following any prescribed procedure which is mandatory to be followed by the competent authority. Branch Manager was not the competent authority. It is stated that he was engaged as a daily rated worker for the purpose to fetch water and this relates only working of two hours in a day.

17. Again I have pondered over whether in the given facts and circumstance of the case the issue of termination which does not mention any date can be ignored. I do not find any cogent reason to ignore this point. Unless I find that the workman has been terminated on a particular date which should be mentioned in the reference order, I am of the view that I cannot travel further to give direction to the opposite party to reinstate the worker and absorb him.

18. I have gone through the pleadings of the workman. In para 14 the workman has prescribed the date of termination as 16.06.92, which is not mentioned in the reference order. In the reference order it shows the period to be considered is 01.01.91 to 31.12.91. Both the things appear to be contradictory.

19. Opposite party has placed reliance upon a decision 2005 (104) FLR 893 Allahabad High Court between Union Bank of India & PO CGIT Kanpur and others.

20. The Hon'ble High Court held and found that reference under section 10—Whether the claim that he is entitled to be reinstated in service is justified—held—is vague and not precise reference.

21. I therefore find that in the present reference the reference is not precise as the terms of reference are not clearly spelt out.

22. The claimant has also placed reliance upon a document which is an inspection report and copy of attendance register which is annexure 3 filed along with the application and inspection report dated 18.05.11. The opposite party has contended that the attendance register, a photocopy of which has been filed does not relate to the present workman Jamuna Prasad because the name of Sri Pyrey Lal is printed upon the attendance register. It has been contended that there was no attendance marked with regard to the casual workers. Claimant has also accepted in his cross that he was engaged as daily rated worker and he used to fetch water. He also admitted that he was never marked his presence in the bank. Therefore, the contention of the auth. Representative for the claimant that the attendance register shows his continuity in service does not carry any weight.

23. Opposite party has also placed reliance upon a decision 2010 (125) FLR 517 SC Satya Parkas & others versus State of Bihar. In this case daily wagers appellants had sought regularization in service — they were never appointed on any sanctioned post. Held — merely because a temporary employee or a casual worker is continued for a time beyond the term of his appointment, he would not be entitled to be absorbed in regular service or made permanent, merely on the strength of such continuance, if the original appointment was not made by following a due process of selection as envisaged by the relevant rules. Therefore, the Hon'ble court held that the petitioner were not entitled for the regularization.

24. In the present case also the workman has not given any application for appointment his name was never called from employment exchange, he was never subjected to interview or test; therefore, in such circumstances he cannot claim that he should be absorbed on regular post.

25. Therefore considering all the facts and circumstances of the case I am of the view that the reference is vague on the point of termination. I am also of the view that the claimant has failed to prove that he is entitled for regularization on the basis of circular mentioned aforesaid. Therefore, the claimant has failed to prove his case and as such he held not entitled for any relief.

26. Reference is therefore, answered against the claimant and in favor of the opposite party.

RAMPARKASH, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 3409 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटीए/1250/2004) (आईटीसी सं. 11/2004 पुराना) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-10-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल - 12011/8/2004-आई आर (बी-2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3409.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the Central Government hereby publishes the Award [Ref. No. CGITA/1250/2004 (ITC No. 11/2004 Old)] of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, AHMEDABAD now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 17/10/2011.

[No. L-12011/8/2004-IR(B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT,
AHMEDABAD

Present.....

Binay Kumar Sinha,

Presiding Officer,

CGIT cum Labour Court

Ahmedabad, Dated 26.09.2011

Reference: CGITA of 1250 of 2004 New

Reference: ITC. 11/2004 (Old)

Regional Manager,

Bank of Baroda

2nd Floor, M.G. Road,

Nr. GPO. Rajkot-360002.

.....First Party

And their workman

Smt. Manjulaben P. Bagtharia,

Through The President,

Saurashtra Employees Union,

Umesh Commercial Complex,
213 and 214, 2nd Floor,
Nr. Chaudhar High School,
Rajkot-360001

.....Second Party

For the first party : Shri K.V. Gadhia, Advocate
Shri M.K. Patel, Advocate

For the second party : None

AWARD

The Appropriate Government, Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Shram Mantralaya, New Delhi by its order No. L-12011/8/2004 IR (B-II) dated 29.04.2004 referred the dispute for adjudication by this tribunal which was existing between the employer in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman as per terms of reference in the schedule as follows:—

THE SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in not regularising the services of Smt. Manjulaben P. Bagtharia is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. On receiving the reference, case was registered and the notice to the parties were issued from the court of Industrial Court (Central) Ahmedabad where the case was pending. The notices were issued on several occasions, but the second party workman either herself or through the union did not appear. Likewise the first party did not appear when the case was pending in the previous Industrial Courts. Subsequently the record received on transfer in this Tribunal as per order of the M.O.L., New Delhi dated 19.10.2010. Again fresh notice were issued to the parties and this time the first party appeared by executing Vakalatnama in favour of Shri K.V. Gadhia and Shri M.K. Patel at Ext. 3. But neither the second party workman herself nor the Saurashtra Employees Union appeared in this case. So, this Tribunal has reason to believe that the second party who raised the dispute for her regularising in services of the Bank has become disinterested in this case. The second party did not file statement of claim for presenting her case. On the other hand the Management of first party appeared through Lawyer and is waiting for statement of claim, if any, of the second party. So, that written statement may be filed. Since the workman has lost interest and also failed to prove that action of the first party is unjustified and illegal so the following order is passed.

ORDER

The action of the management of Bank of Baroda in not regularising the service of Smt. Manjulaben P. Bagtharia is justified. The workman is not entitled to get any relief.

This reference is thus rejected for non-prosecution by the second party.

Dictated

BINAY KUMAR SINHA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

काआ 3410 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार देना बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अथवा न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 01/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-10-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल - 12011/139/2004-आई आर (बी-2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3410.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (*Ref. No. 01/2005*) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, KOLKATA now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Dena Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17/10/2011.

[No. L-12011/139/2004-IR(B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 01 of 2005

Parties: Employers in relation to the management
of Dena Bank

AND

Their workmen.

Present: Mr. Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar

... Presiding Officer

APPEARANCE:

On behalf of the : Mr. Bikash Saha,
Management Manager of Dena Bank,
Regional Office, Kolkata.

On behalf of the : Mr. Salil Chakraborty,
Workmen Vice President of Dena Bank
Employees' Union (W.B.)

State: West Bengal. Industry: Banking.

Dated: 30th September, 2011.

AWARD

By Order No. L-12011/139/2004-IR(B-II) dated 23.11.2004 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Dena Bank, Regional Office, East India Operation, 2-1, Shakespeare Sarani, Mangal Kalash, 5th Floor, Kolkata-700071 in dismissing the services of Shri Dhanapati Halder, Cashier-cum-Clerk of Shyam Bazar Branch is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. After disposal of the matter relating to validity of domestic enquiry as being valid, the matter is pending for deciding on the adequacy or proportionity of the punishment inflicted upon the workman concerned by the management Dena Bank's disciplinary authority on the charges of misconduct.

3. For recapitulation, the story of the workman as per written statement of claim is being shortly referred. The workman, Shri Dhanapati Halder was recruited as a subordinate staff and subsequently was promoted as a Clerk. He worked as Cashier-cum-Clerk at Palm Avenue Branch of the management Dena Bank at Kolkata from August, 1991 to 18th July, 2001 and then was transferred to Shyambazar Branch of the Bank as Computer Operator on 20.10.2001. He was served with a suspension order without any show-cause/charge-sheet and charge-sheet was served upon him after a lapse of more than 2 months alleging the workman having misappropriated the Bank's money and defrauded the Bank. Domestic enquiry was ordered and one Kishore Desai, Officer of the Regional Office of the management Bank at Kolkata was appointed as Presenting Officer and subsequently the said Presenting Officer was changed on the ground that he did not place the case properly on behalf of the management. The workman alleged that the issue of charge-sheet and consequent punishment was inflicted on non-existent complaint of customer and the workman further alleged that the charges levelled against him were imaginary and devoid of facts. At the end the workman has prayed for an Award to the effect that the discharge of the workman from service as illegal, improper, invalid and bad in law and prayed for his reinstatement in service with retrospective effect and pay all his dues accordingly.

4. The management Bank stated in its written statement that while working at their Palm Avenue Branch as Cashier-cum-Clerk, the workman used to receive cash from customers by putting cash receipt stamp on the counterfoil with his initials and used to update their Pass Books though these entries were not actually accounted in the Bank's books of accounts and he used to pocket

those cash. Fact came to the light when one R.D. Account holder came for a premature payment of his R.D. Account amount and discrepancies were found between the balance to her credit in the R.D. Ledger and R.D. Pass Book as the customer was possessing counterfoils and 12 such cases came to light with a total amount of Rs. 30,300/-. Accordingly the workman was served with suspension order duly received by him on 30.10.2001 and charge-sheet dated 28.01.2002 was also issued to him. It is stated that domestic enquiry was conducted as per provision of bipartite settlement and the workman and given with all the opportunities to defend himself and subsequently he was found guilty of the misconduct levelled against him in the charge-sheet by the Enquiry Officer and thereupon the disciplinary authority discharged him from service with superannuation benefits. The management Bank has claimed that the punishment inflicted upon the workman was commensurate with the misconduct committed by him by way of embezzling with Bank's money, more so as a Cashier who is supposed to be custodian of cash and the management Bank expressed its opposition to the prayer made from the workman side.

5. This matter is pending for consideration on the adequacy of punishment of dismissal of the workman. Shri Dhanapati Halder. Earlier the matter relating to the validity of the domestic enquiry was disposed of after hearing both the parties and by passing an order by this Tribunal finding the domestic enquiry as validly done with the observation that it was done by following the principle of natural justice and it was a fair display on the part of the Enquiry Officer. In view of the report of the Enquiry Officer in the domestic enquiry finding the charges of misconduct against the workman as proved, the disciplinary authority passed the order of dismissal against the workman concerned.

6. In the present reference the said order of punishment has been challenged as illegal and unjustified. Now it is to be seen, at the present context as to whether the order of dismissal passed by the disciplinary authority of the management Bank, was proportionate in respect of the misconduct done by the workman concerned.

7. In the written statement of claim, the workman concerned has challenged his discharge from service of the Bank as illegal, improper, invalid and bad in law and prayed for a direction for his reinstatement in service of the Bank with retrospective effect and to pay all his dues. That means the workman concerned, represented through his union has claimed that he was not guilty of the misconduct alleged against him and thus having committed no misconduct, he has prayed for declaring his discharge or dismissal as illegal and prayed for his reinstatement with all benefits. But, since the domestic enquiry ordered by the management Bank, was found to have been validly done and in the domestic enquiry, Enquiry Officer has clearly stated that the charges of misconduct levelled against the

present workman, has been proved and he has also found that the allegation of (a) Willful damage to the image of the Bank, (b) Misappropriation of Bank's money/customer's money which is prejudicial to the interest of Bank and (c) Failure to discharge duties with utmost integrity, honesty, devotion and diligence have been proved. The said enquiry report was accepted by the disciplinary authority who passed the order of discharge of the present workman on four counts of charges. The said order of discharge was found to have been challenged by the workman before the appellate authority of the Bank which again, after giving all the opportunities to workman to be heard, passed an order to the effect that he found no merit in the contention of the applicant workman and the order of discharge as passed by the disciplinary authority was upheld by him calling the same as just and commensurate with the gravity of the offence committed by the workman.

8. The workman did not challenge the order of this Tribunal finding the domestic enquiry as being validly done and so the entire episode of enquiry, dismissal and first phase of disposal of this reference in respect of the validity of the domestic enquiry, all were against the workman concerned.

9. Now, it is found that the allegation of misconduct by way of misappropriation of fund was levelled against the workman concerned which has been proved. The management, by employing its own executive function has conducted all procedure to be followed in the case of such grievous misconduct on the part of the workman concerned by issuing charge-sheet, ordering domestic enquiry and followed by order of discharge after giving all opportunities to the workman to defend. So, once it was decided in the domestic enquiry conducted by the management that the charges of misconduct levelled against the workman concerned were proved, interference from the Tribunal, perhaps, should not be wildly done.

10. In this respect, reference may be made to a decision reported in (2006) 5 S.C.C. 201 (South Indian Cashew Factories Worker's Union v. Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd.) wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court held:

"If the enquiry is fair and proper then in the absence of any allegation of victimization or unfair labour practice the Labour Court has no power to interfere with the punishment imposed. Section 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 gives ample power to the Labour Court to reappraise the evidence adduced in the enquiry and also sit in appeal over the decision of the employer in imposing punishment....."

In the present case, such an allegation of victimization has not been raised from the side of the workman and the allegation of unfair labour practice has been raised and

that matter was widely discussed in the matter upholding the domestic enquiry as validly done. In that context, scope of interference by this Tribunal becomes nil.

In another decision reported in (2000) 7 S.C.C. 517 [Janatha Bazar (South Canara) Central Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd. v Secy. Sahakary Naukarara Sangha] wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court held:

"After finding that charges against the workman for breach of trust and misappropriation of funds entrusted to them for the value mentioned in the charge-sheet had been established, the Labour Court materially erred in setting aside the order passed by the management removing the workmen concerned from service and reinstating them with 25% back wages. Once an act of misappropriation is proved, may be for small or large amount, there is no question of showing uncalled for sympathy and reinstating the employees in service."

In case of proved misappropriation, there is no question of considering the past record. It is the discretion of the employer to consider the same in appropriate cases, but the Labour Court cannot substitute the penalty imposed by the employer in such cases."

In yet another case, reported in (2006) 12 S.C.C. 554 (Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd. v. N.K. Sing) wherein the Hon'ble apex Court held:

"We find that the Labour Court has found the enquiry to be fair and proper. The conduct highlighted by the management and established in enquiry was certainly of a very grave nature. The Labour Court and High Court had not found the misconduct was of any minor nature. On the contrary, the finding on facts that the act complained of has not been disturbed. That being so, the leniency shown by the Labour Court is certainly unwarranted and would in fact, encourage indiscipline. Without indicating any reason as to why it was felt that the punishment was disproportionate, the Labour Court should not have passed the order in the manner done....."

11. In the context, the submission made on behalf of the Workmen Union may be mentioned. It is submitted by the representative of the Workmen Union that no action can be taken against unenumerated misconduct and it has been further stated that the charges alleged to have been proved is not wilful damage to the image of the Bank since no depositor was asked to lead evidence and to cross-examine them. It is further submitted that no question of misappropriation of money was proved since no loss was incurred either by the Bank or by the complainants. No proof of failure to discharge duties with utmost integrity, honesty, devotion and diligence and claimed that the charges were not proved. It is further pleaded that he

misconduct can at best be treated as minor misconduct in the style of "neglect of work, negligence in performing duties."

12. In course of his submission, the authorized representative of the Workmen Union/workman referred to some cases dealt with by the management Bank in respect of other officers and employees of the Bank doing such misconduct calling for a stringent action but, were let free with some minor punishment like withdrawal of few increments and reinstating to the service. In this contest the workman side cited some decisions as reported in 2003-I-LLI 604 (AP) (Satyanarayanmma G. v. Canara Bank, Bangalore and Others) and 1994-II-LLI-1173 (All.) (Gopal Das Rawat v. U.P. State Road Transport Corporation & Ors.) I have gone through both the decisions and I do not find applicability of those two decisions in the present context. I cannot accept the submission on behalf of the workman that the charges have not been proved since in the previous paragraphs it has already been stated that the domestic enquiry was held to have been validly done and there was no denial of natural justice to the workman concerned in course of domestic enquiry and the Enquiry Officer has already reported that the charges of misconduct levelled against the workman concerned were proved. It has also been discussed in earlier paragraphs that interference by this Tribunal has been restricted by the decisions discussed earlier.

13. I also cannot appreciate the submission made on behalf of the workman that some other officers and employees were dealt with some lighter punishment though they had done major misconduct. Firstly, the type of misconduct they had done has not been stated nor it has been shown what types of misconduct were proved against those officers/employees. Secondly, in the act of punishment, it is to be seen whether the punishing authority has exceeded its jurisdiction. Normal procedure is to punish a person doing misconduct in proportionate with the misconduct done. The management/employer may decide to punish a person with lighter punishment with an observation why it was so done. But, that cannot be cited as an example for claiming lighter punishment by the present workman since in the course of punishment inflicted by the employer for doing misconduct by any workman, the right to equality cannot be pleaded.

14. In reference to all the discussions made above, I do not find any reason to interfere with the decision of the management Bank in discharging the present workman which has been done with superannuation benefit and this act of the management/employer, shows that it had not mind to victimize the present workman and earlier it has also been stated that no unfair labour practice was done against the present workman, in course of the domestic enquiry.

15. Accordingly, the action of the management of Dena Bank, Regional Office, East India Operation, 2-1,

Shakespeare Sarani, Mangal Kalash, 5th Floor, Kolkata-700071 in dismissing the service of the workman, Shri Dhanapati Halder, Cashier-cum-Cleark of Shyam Bazar Branch was legal and justified and accordingly the workman concerned is not entitled to any relief as prayed for.

An Award is accordingly passed.

JUSTICE MANIK MOHAN SARKAR,
Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata,

The 30th September, 2011.

नई दिल्ली 31, अक्टूबर, 2011

कारण 3411 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार आई डी बी आई बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-2 मुम्बई के पंचाट पार्ट-1 (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी-2/27 ऑफ 2008) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-10-11 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संएल-12012/16/2008-आईआर (बी 2)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 3411.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Part-I (Ref. No. CGIT-2/27 of 2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-2, MUMBAI now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of I.D.B.I. Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 17/10/2011.

[No.L-12012/16/2008-IR(B-II)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

K.B. KATAKE
Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/27 of 2008

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT
OF I.D.B.I. BANK

The Deputy General Manager (ER)
IDBI Bank
HR Deptt. IDBI Ltd.
21st floor, D-Wing, IDBI Tower
WTC Complex, Cuffe Parade
Mumbai 400005.

AND

THEIR WORKMAN

Shri Keshav Shriyan
Flat No. 219/5863 IDBI Staff Quarters
R.N. Narkar Marg
Ghatkopar (E)
Mumbai 400075

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. R.S. Pai, Advocate

FOR THE WORKMAN : Ms. Anjali Purav, Advocate

Mumbai, dated the 5th August 2011.

AWARD PART-I

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-12012/16/2008-IR (B-II), dated 30.04.2008 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of IDBI Bank Ltd, Mumbai in alleged illegal termination of the services of Shri Keshavan Shriyan is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. After receipt of the reference, both the parties were served with notices. They appeared in the reference through their respective representatives. The second party workman filed his statement of claim at Ex-6. According to him, first party management employed him in August, 1978 as a Peon. He was promoted as Subhedar and thereafter as a Sorting Clerk. The workman rendered 29 years of service. He was sincere in performing his duties. His record is unblemished. Police have implicated him in a false case and the Bank authority relied on the police report. They made a farce of inquiry and terminated the service of the workman *w.e.f.* 11/6/2004. The chargesheet dated 9/4/2003 is totally vague and false. Infact there are no charges levelled against him. The inquiry conducted was not fair and proper. On earlier occasion similar type of chargesheet dated 19/4/2002 was issued to the workman alleging that he had wrongfully obtained demand drafts which were issued in the name of the Bank. In the departmental inquiry the said charges were not proved. The demand draft at Mumbai branch was encashed by some outsider. The Bank had therefore taken disadvantage of the police inquiry and without any independent evidence they had implicated the workman and held that he had wrongfully obtained the demand draft and passed the same to the outsider.

3. The inquiry officer was bias, He helped the Bank in all possible ways. The principles of natural justice were not followed. The inquiry officer relying on the police report,

without any evidence held the workman guilty. Relying on his report, Bank has terminated his services and also passed an order to recover an amount of Rs. 2,08,000/- from the terminal dues of the workman. According to him, three demand drafts of the amount of Rs. 14,79,069/- were similarly misplaced and encashed by some outsiders. However Bank has not taken action against the sorting clerk or against any other employees working at the head office. The workman is victimized unnecessarily. The inquiry against him is not fair and proper. The findings of the inquiry officer are perverse. The order of termination based on such findings is not legal and proper. Therefore the second party workman prays that said order of termination dated 11/06/2004 be set aside and quashed. He also prays that he be reinstated with full backwages and incidental benefits with continuity of service from 11/06/2004.

4. The first party management resisted the statement of claim vide its written statement at Ex-8. According to them, the termination of second party was effected on the basis of report of inquiry officer in the departmental inquiry. He was held guilty of an act of serious misconduct. The workman was served with the chargesheet. He fully participated in the inquiry proceeding. Shri N.A. Indulkar an office bearer of union was his defence representative. The inquiry officer found him guilty for obtaining a demand draft No. 47017 dated 24/05/2001 of Rs. 2,08,000/- issued by Lord Krishna Bank Ltd. Coimbatore in favour of IDBI Bank. The second party was found guilty for having passed the said DD to Shri Sandeep Parshuram Jadhav *alias* Narendra S. More. It was presented for clearing by Pariwarthan Co-op Bank Ltd. on 1/6/2001 on behalf of M/s. Indian Dyes Bleach and Inks a sole proprietary concern of Shri Narendra S. More who had withdrawn major portion of the proceeds. During investigation of the crime, certain amount was recovered from the second party. Earlier also three DDs issued in favour of IDBI Bank were fraudulently encashed. On complaint of Bank authority, Police have arrested the second party. He was also put under suspension *w.e.f.* 19/10/2009. Chargesheet was issued and departmental inquiry was initiated against the second party. However no penalty was imposed on the second party as he was given benefit of doubt. The said incident is not the subject matter of the inquiry in question.

5. They denied that entire service of the workman was unblemished and he was sincere workman. They denied that workman was falsely implicated in the case by the police and authorities relied on the police report and issued chargesheet to the second party. The inquiry officer found him guilty of the charges levelled against him *viz.* misconduct relating to obtaining demand draft wrongfully of Rs. 2,08,000/-. The inquiry officer held him guilty being instrumental in fraudulently encashing the amount with the help of his accomplice by using fictitious accounts. They denied that chargesheet was vague and no charges were levelled against the workman. According to them the

inquiry officer has given full opportunity to workman to defend himself. He arrived at the conclusion that the workman was guilty of the charges levelled against him. On the basis of his report, the competent authority terminated the services of the workman. According to them the workman is not entitled to the reliefs claimed for. Therefore they pray that the reference be dismissed with cost. The second party workman denied the contents in the written statement by filling his rejoinder at Ex-9. He also repeated the contents in the statement of claim.

6. My Id Predecessor has framed the following preliminary issues for my determination, I record my findings thereon for the reasons to follow:

Sr. Preliminary issues No.	Findings
1. Is the inquiry fair and proper?	No.
2. Is the finding of the inquiry officer perverse?	Yes.

REASONS

Issues nos. 1&2:—

7. Both these points are interlinked. Hence in order to avoid repetition of discussion they are discussed and decided simultaneously. It is submitted on behalf of the second party workman that the inquiry officer did not follow the principles of natural justice as he did not give sufficient opportunity to the workman to defend himself. Further it is submitted that there was no charge against the workman and there was no evidence. On the other hand the Id adv. for the second party workman submitted that the inquiry officer merely relied upon the report of police investigation and held the second party workman guilty. According to him, the inquiry officer was bias towards the management. For all these reasons inquiry cannot be called fair and proper. Therefore he submitted that findings of inquiry officer are perverse. I would like to examine each of these averments and objections to the inquiry proceedings.

8. In respect of principles of natural justice, I would like to point out that it is the case of the first party management that the chargesheet dated 9/4/2003 was served on the workman. The workman has admitted in his cross examination at Ex-13, para 8 wherein he has admitted that he was served with chargesheet dt. 9/4/2003. He further admitted that vide his reply dt. 17/4/2003 he had replied the chargesheet. The workman has admitted in his cross that the inquiry was conducted by the inquiry officer Mr. I.S. Kalra as per said chargesheet. He has further admitted that he was represented by Mr. Indulkar in the said inquiry. He has also admitted his signatures on the inquiry proceedings. However, his contention is unacceptable that his signatures were taken at a time on all those proceedings. When Mr. Indulkar the office bearer of the union was his defence representative, workman was not supposed to sign the

proceeding at a time. The workman has also admitted in his cross that pages 18 to 32 bear signature of his defence representative Shri Indulkar.

9. The workman has made grievance about some irregularity in supplying copies of inquiry proceedings. In this respect the inquiry officer has also submitted in his cross at Ex-15 that copies of the proceedings of first and second sitting were given to the workman on the third sitting and copies of the third sitting were given to him on fourth sitting and signatures of workman were obtained in the beginning of the next sitting. He has explained in his cross that steno used to type the entire proceeding and used to give him a rough draft after about two hours of the proceeding. The inquiry officer has further explained in his cross that Mr. Indulkar, Mr. Nerurkar, Mr. Shriyan the workmen were not waiting for two hours and copies of first and second sitting were given to the workman on third sitting. The workman was defended by Mr. Indulkar who is the office bearer of the union. The workman has filed his reply to the chargesheet. On his behalf Mr. Indulkar has taken part in the proceeding. Neither workman nor his defence representative or the union made any complaint to the higher authority in respect of any irregularity or for not giving the copies of the proceedings on the same day. Furthermore, I would like to point out that late furnishing of the copies of inquiry proceeding cannot be called irregularity in conducting the inquiry. In short there was no violation of principle of natural justice. The workman was chargesheeted. The copy of chargesheet is on record. Thus it cannot be said that there was no charge as has been alleged.

10. In the case at hand, the Id adv for the second party workman has pointed out that the inquiry officer has not examined any witness and the inquiry report is based on the statements recorded by police. The inquiry officer Mr. I.S. Kalra in his cross at Ex-15 para 10 thereof has admitted that no witnesses were examined in the inquiry. According to him, the Presenting Officer has only filed exhibits which are on record. In his affidavit para 5 thereof at Ex-15, this witness says that during the course of inquiry neither the management nor the workman wanted to lead any oral evidence and both the parties have agreed to argue their cases on the basis of material on record. In para 4, this witness says that the management has produced various documents in support of the charges. This witness seems to have relied upon the statement recorded by Police. Especially the statements of the workman and others who were accused in the criminal case registered against them. The copy of FIR in criminal case and the copies of statements recorded by police of the accused and witnesses as well are not admissible in evidence. The inquiry officer relied on the statements recorded by police. He has not examined any witness during the course of inquiry. Though

the inquiry officer has given exhibit numbers to the police papers and has relied upon the police papers, specially the confession of the accused recorded therein by the police officer. Such documents are not admissible in evidence. Though the provisions of Evidence Act are not followed strictly, however the basic principles of law of evidence cannot be lost sight of in toto. Section 25 & 26 of Evidence Act create express bar to read in evidence the statement of accused, recorded by police officer and the statement of accused recorded in presence of a police officer are not admissible in evidence. Article 20 (3) of Constitution of India prohibits testimonial compulsion. The statement of accused recorded by police is generally treated as a testimonial compulsion. Section 25 & 26 of Evidence Act are based on the same principle. In short, statement of the workman and other accused recorded by police officer during the course of investigation cannot be accepted as evidence. Furthermore statements of other witnesses recorded by police are also not acceptable in evidence.

11. In the circumstances, the inquiry cannot be called fair and proper as inquiry officer has merely relied upon the police papers and has relied upon the statements recorded by police. For the same reason, findings of inquiry officer are perverse. Accordingly, I decide the issue no. 1 in the negative & issue no. 2 in the affirmative. Thus I proceed to pass the following order:

ORDER

- (i) The inquiry and finding of the inquiry officer are hereby set aside.
- (ii) The parties to lead their respective evidence in respect of the charges levelled against workman.
- (iii) Next date is fixed on 07.12.2011 for the evidence of first party.

Date: 05.08.2011

K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer/Judge

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3412 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 35/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-11-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फाइल संख्या एल-12012/04/2004-आईआर (बी-1)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, 1st November, 2011

S.O. 3412.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 35/2004 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 01/11/2011.

[No. L-12012/4/2004-IR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

Present:

SHRI JITENDRA SRIVASTAVA,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court,
Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE No. 35/2004

Date of Passing Award—19th October, 2011

Between:

The Branch Manager,
State Bank of India, Parlakhemundi Branch,
Parlakhemundi, Orissa

... 1st Party—Management.

AND

Shri O. Prasad Rao,
Bata Gouda Street,
At/Po. Parlakhemundi, Gajapati,
Orissa.

... 2nd Party-Workman.

APPEARANCES:

Mrs. Soubhagya Swain ... For the 1st Party-
Manager (Law) Management.

None ... For the 2nd Party-
Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour has referred the present dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Management of State Bank of India and their workman in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(a) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 vide its letter No. L-12012/4/2004/IR (B-I) dated 07.06.2004 to this Tribunal for adjudication to the following effect:

"Whether the action of the Management of State Bank of India, Parlakhemundi by not giving appointment to Shri O. Prasad Rao, Temporary Messenger even though he was selected in the Panel List is legal and justified? If not what relief he is entitled to?"

2. The disputant workman in pursuance of the order of reference has filed a very short Statement of Claim in which he had stated that he has worked as temporary messenger at Parlakhemundi branch of the State Bank of India for 746 days from 1978 to 1997. He has a very large family to maintain and is unable to meet the daily requirement of his family. He was called for interview and kept in panel after selection. But he was not appointed. He had worked for more than 240 days in the year 1998. He also approached the Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhubaneswar. But nothing was done. He has filed photostat copies of certain documents in support of his claim.

3. The 1st Party Management has filed the Written Statement and stated that the reference made by the Central Government is defective. It does not relate either to reinstatement or to regularization of service. The 2nd Party-workman has filed a very short Statement of Claim, which is devoid of adequate pleadings so as to appreciate the facts and to pass an effective award. The workman was never appointed in accordance with the rules, but was engaged whenever work was available. His disengagement from service cannot be construed to be retrenchment under the Industrial Disputes Act. During the period of March, 1978 to March, 1980 he was engaged casually and intermittently as a messenger on temporary/daily wage basis for 153 days. After a long gap he was again engaged for a period of 596 days from November, 1994 to May, 1997. Now he is being engaged by the Local Implementation Committee as a canteen boy in the canteen of the State Bank of India, Parlakhemundi branch since 1998. With view to giving a chance to various temporary employees/daily wagers engaged by the Bank in its various branches for absorption as per settlements entered into between the Management of the State Bank of India and the All India State Bank of India Employees' Federation in the year 1987 and afterwards the disputant workman amongst others was called for interview in the year 1994. On the basis of marks obtained in the interview and length of service the 2nd Party-workman was empanelled in Category 'C' at Serial No. 30 in the supplementary list. After being wait-listed he was engaged by the branch on temporary basis. But Sl. No. 30 of the supplementary panel list could not reach to the appointment and his services were discontinued. As per agreement the panel lapsed on 31st March, 2007 and therefore he could not be given appointment. He has no further right to claim appointment. The claim has been laid after lapse of 06 (six) years. The workman has never completed 240 days of service in a calendar year preceding the date of his disengagement. He is neither entitled for

reinstatement nor regularization. His claim is liable to be dismissed.

4. On the pleadings of the parties following issues were framed:

ISSUES

- (1) "Whether the action of the Management of State Bank of India, Parlakhemundi by not giving appointment to Shri O. Prasad Rao, Temporary Messenger even though he was selected in the Panel List is legal and justified?"
- (2) If not what relief he is entitled to?

5. The disputant workman after filling his statement of claim appeared in court only on few dates and on most of the dates he was found absent even though several notices by the court were sent to him through ordinary and registered post. Ultimately the case was proceeded *ex-parte* against the 2nd party workman *vide* order dated 3.1.2011.

6. The 1st Party Management has adduced the evidence of Shri Sarat Chandra Behera, Chief Manager, State Bank of India, Parlakhemundi branch through affidavit. The 1st Party Management has also filed certain documents in the shape of xerox copies marked as Ext.-1 to Ext.-10.

FINDINGS

ISSUE No. 1

7. The 2nd Party Workman has laid his claims on the basis of rendering 746 days of service in the Parlakhemundi branch of the State Bank of India from the year 1978 to 1997. He has filed photostat copies of two certificates given to him by the concerned Bank wherein the year-wise break-up of service rendered by him in Parlakhemundi branch of the State Bank of India is given. But, these certificates have not been proved in evidence. Hence, no reliance can be made on them. However, from the side of the 1st Party Management it has been admitted in Para-5 of its written statement that the 2nd party workman has rendered 153 days of work from March, 1978 to March, 1980 and 596 days work from November, 1994 to May, 1997. According to the 1st party-Management the 2nd party-Workman was disengaged from service in May, 1997. Whatever work he has done thereafter, he has done on engagement by the Local Implementation Committee as a canteen boy. It has been further contended by the 1st Party-Management that the 2nd party-workman has not completed 240 days of work during a period of 12 (twelve) calendar months preceding the date of his disengagement. The 2nd party-workman did not turn up to stand in witness box to disprove the contention of the 1st party-Management. He has not even stated as to when he was terminated from service. The two certificates filed by him in the shape of xerox copies regarding his days of work cannot be relied upon as they

have not been proved in evidence and therefore it cannot be held that the 2nd party-workman had rendered 240 days continuous service during a period of 12 (twelve) calendar months preceding the date of his disengagement.

8. So far as the nature of employment with the 1st party Management is concerned, it was in the nature of casual or temporary employment. The 2nd party workman has not alleged that he was appointed on regular basis or in a permanent post according to recruitment rules of the Bank. The casual and temporary employees cannot claim permanent post and do not have any right to future employment or regularization after disengagement. He was given a chance to appear in an interview for permanent appointment and he was empanelled and kept at Sl. No. 30 in the supplementary list. But that number could not reach till the validity period of the panel list and the panel lapsed on 31st March, 1997. Therefore the 2nd party workman could not be appointed on permanent basis and with the lapse of the panel list his services were disengaged.

9. In the above background, the action of the Management of the State Bank of India, Parlakhemundi branch by not giving appointment to Shri O. Prasad Rao a temporary messenger even though he was selected in the panel list is found to be legal and justified. Issue No. 1 is thus decided against the 2nd party-workman.

ISSUE No. 2

10. In view of what has been stated in issue No. 1, the 2nd party-workman is not entitled to any relief whatsoever claimed for.

11. The reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated & Corrected by me.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3413 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्दिरा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध 1 में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 121/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2 11 2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/216/2010-आईआर (डीयू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 2nd November, 2011

S.O. 3413.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 121/

2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 1, Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indira Gandhi National Open University and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 02.11.2011.

[No. L-42012/216/2010-IR(DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secretary

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. NO. 121/2011

Sh. Mukesh S/o Sh. Murari Lal,
R/o H.No. 325,
Church Gali Assola Fhathe Pur Bery,
New Delhi.

Claimant

Versus

The Vice Chancellor,
IGNOU, Maidan Gari,
New Delhi.

Management

AWARD

Indira Gandhi National Open University (herein-after referred to as the University) outsourced housekeeping services to Sybex Computer Systems (Pvt.) Ltd. (herein-after referred to as the Contractor) vide agreement dated 01.11.2004. Subsequently the terms of agreement were extended upto 31.10.2007. Mukesh, the claimant, was working with the Contractor, who provided housekeeping services in the campus of the University. Services of the claimant were dispensed with on 3.10.2007. He raised a demand on the University for reinstatement of his services. When his demand was not conceded to, he raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer. On failure of the conciliation proceedings, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide Order No. L-42012/216/2010-IR(DU), New Delhi, dated 21.03.2011, with the following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of IGNOU in terminating the services of their workman Shri Mukesh S/o Shri Murari Lal w.e.f. 03/10/2007 is legal and justified? What relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. In the order of reference, the appropriate Government directed the Claimant to file his claim statement within 15 days from the receipt of the reference order. Despite the directions, so made, no claim statement was

filed.

3. Notice by registered post was sent to the claimant on 13.5.2011 to file his claim statement. In response to the notice, so sent, Shri V.K. Kaushik, authorised representative, appeared and sought adjournment. Five time adjournments were granted but claim statement was not filed. After 2.8.2011, Shri Kaushik opted to abandon the proceedings. Thereafter from last four dates none appeared for the claimant, not to talk of filing his claim statement.

4. The University was called upon to file its response to the reference order. The University filed its written statement, out of which it emerged that housekeeping services were outsourced on the strength of agreement dated 1.1.2004 entered into between the University and the Contractor. It has been pleaded that the claimant was an employee of the contractor and not of the University. Relevant clauses of the agreement are reproduced in the written statement, which are extracted thus:

"12. Provider shall continue to be responsible for the personnel employed by him, in respect of terms and conditions of their service, payments, attendance, medical care, other disciplinary matters etc. who shall remain fully under the administrative and financial control and supervision of the Provider, except that the University shall be the sole Arbitrator in respect of nature of the duties to be entrusted to and the manner of permanence of their duties for the purpose of this Agreement.

13. The temporary personnel deployed by the Provider to IGNOU shall at no time be treated as the employees of the University and also shall have no claim to be regularized in the services of the University. But the Provider will not change the personnel once deployed by it in the University without prior permission of the University as the frequent changes in deployment of temporary may hamper the day to day work of the University.

23. There is no privity of contract by and between the Provider and the University. The Temporary shall have no right to make any claim against the University directly or indirectly, monetary including wages or otherwise. The Temporary shall also have no claim against the University of any dues, statutory or otherwise. Similarly, even the representatives of any Temporary, who have worked in the University shall have no right or claim against the University.

24. The Provider has to ensure that the Temporaries deployed are not forming any Association/Forum in respect of IGNOU matter nor they should be allowed to join in any Association/forum of IGNOU.

25. The Provider has to ensure timely deployment of

Temporaries as required by IGNOU and fulfil other obligation stated in the above said terms and conditions failing which penalty will be imposed by the University on case to cases basis from time to time. The decision of the University will be final".

5. When contract between the University and the Contractor expired on 31.10.2007 with efflux of time, contract to provide housekeeping services was given to Spick & Span Facilities Management (Pvt.) Ltd. It led the claimant and others to resort to illegal demonstration in the University premises. A suit for injunction was filed before High Court of Delhi, wherein an interim order was granted in favour of the University and against the housekeeping staff. On 13.3.2009 suit was decreed in favour of the University. The University claims that neither employer and employee relationship exists between the parties nor there is an industrial dispute, which may give jurisdiction to this Tribunal to adjudicate it.

6. As pointed above, claimant had opted not to file his claim statement. The University came with a plea that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor. His services came to an end when agreement between the University and the Contractor, to provide housekeeping services, came to an end on 31.10.2007. Relevant clauses of the agreement are brought to the notice of the Tribunal with an intention to project that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor, who exercised financial, administrative as well as disciplinary control over him. On the face of these facts, the terms of reference are uncalled for. The appropriate Government has not referred a question to the effect as to whether agreement between the University and the Contractor is sham and bogus, which would have led this Tribunal to adjudicate the gravamen of the case raised by the University. This Tribunal is bound by the terms of reference and cannot enlarge its scope. All these circumstances and vacuum of facts from the side of the claimant, besides case projected by the University make it clear that there was no privity of contract between the parties and award of contract for housekeeping services to Spick & Span Facilities Management (Pvt.) Ltd. could not raise an industrial dispute, terms of which are detailed in preceding sections. The appropriate Government was not competent to refer the dispute for adjudication. In view of these reasons an award is passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

Dated: 19.10.2011

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 2011

का०आ० 3414 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्दिरा गान्धी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध

1 में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं० 1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 118/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2 11 2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-42012/218/2010-आईआर (डीयू)]
जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 2nd November, 2011

S.O. 3414.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 118/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 1, Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indira Gandhi National Open University and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 02.11.2011.

[No. L-42012/218/2010-IR(DU)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secretary.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. NO. 118/2011

Sh. Deepak,
R/o H.No. 136, Gali No. 3,
Harijan Basti, Neb Sarai,
New Delhi.

Workman

Versus

The Vice Chancellor,
IGNOU, Maidan Gari,
New Delhi.

Management

AWARD

Indira Gandhi National Open University (herein-after referred to as the University) outsourced housekeeping services to Sybex Computer Systems (Pvt.) Ltd. (herein-after referred to as the Contractor) vide agreement dated 01.11.2004. Subsequently the terms of agreement were extended upto 31.10.2007. Deepak, the claimant, was working with the Contractor, who provided housekeeping services in the campus of the University. Services of the claimant were dispensed with on 3.10.2007. He raised a demand on the University for reinstatement of his services. When his demand was not conceded to, he raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer. On failure of the conciliation proceedings, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide Order No. L-

42012/218/2010-IR(DU), New Delhi, dated 21.03.2011, with the following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of IGNOU in terminating the services of their workman Shri Deepak w.e.f. 03/10/2007 is legal and justified? What relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. In the order of reference, the appropriate Government directed the Claimant to file his claim statement within 15 days from the receipt of the reference order. Despite the directions, so made, no claim statement was filed.

3. Notice by registered post was sent to the claimant on 13.5.2011 to file his claim statement. In response to the notice, so sent, Shri V.K. Kaushik, authorised representative, appeared and sought adjournment. Five time adjournments were granted, but claim statement was not filed. After 2.8.2011, Shri Kaushik opted to abandon the proceedings. Thereafter from last four dates none appeared for the claimant, not to talk of filing his claim statement.

4. The University was called upon to file its response to the reference order. The University filed its written statement, out of which it emerged that housekeeping services were outsourced on the strength of agreement dated 1.1.2004 entered into between the University and the Contractor. It has been pleaded that the claimant was an employee of the contractor and not of the University. Relevant clauses of the agreement are reproduced in the written statement, which are extracted thus:

'12. Provider shall continue to be responsible for the personnel employed by him, in respect of terms and conditions of their service, payments, attendance, medical care, other disciplinary matters etc. who shall remain fully under the administrative and financial control and supervision of the Provider, except that the University shall be the sole Arbitrator in respect of nature of the duties to be entrusted to and the manner of permanence of their duties for the purpose of this Agreement.

13. The temporary personnel deployed by the Provider to IGNOU shall at no time be treated as the employees of the University and also shall have no claim to be regularized in the services of the University. But the Provider will not change the personnel once deployed by it in the University without prior permission of the University as the frequent changes in deployment of temporary may hamper the day to day work of the University.

23. There is no privity of contract by and between the Provider and the University. The Temporary shall have no right to make any claim against the

University directly or indirectly, monetary including wages or otherwise. The Temporary shall also have no claim against the University of any dues, statutory or otherwise. Similarly, even the representatives of any Temporary, who have worked in the University shall have no right or claim against the University.

24. The Provider has to ensure that the Temporaries deployed are not forming any Association/Forum in respect of IGNOU matter nor they should be allowed to join in any Association/forum of IGNOU.

25. The Provider has to ensure timely deployment of Temporaries as required by IGNOU and fulfil other obligation stated in the above said terms and conditions failing which penalty will be imposed by the University on case to cases basis from time to time. The decision of the University will be final".

5. When contract between the University and the Contractor expired on 31.10.2007 with efflux of time, contract to provide housekeeping services was given to Spick & Span Facilities Management (Pvt.) Ltd. It led the claimant and others to resort to illegal demonstration in the University premises. A suit for injunction was filed before High Court of Delhi, wherein an interim order was granted in favour of the University and against the housekeeping staff. On 13.3.2009 suit was decreed in favour of the University. The University claims that neither employer and employee relationship exists between the parties nor there is an industrial dispute, which may give jurisdiction to this Tribunal to adjudicate it.

6. As pointed above, claimant had opted not to file claim statement. The University came with a plea that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor. His services came to an end when agreement between the University and the Contractor, to provide housekeeping services, came to an end on 31.10.2007. Relevant clauses of the agreement are brought to the notice of the Tribunal with an intention to project that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor, who exercised financial, administrative as well as disciplinary control over him. On the face of these facts, the terms of reference are uncalled for. The appropriate Government has not referred a question to the effect as to whether agreement between the University and the Contractor is sham and bogus, which would have led this Tribunal to adjudicate the gravamen of the case raised by the University. This Tribunal is bound by the terms of reference and cannot enlarge its scope. All these circumstances and vacuum of facts from the side of the claimant, besides case projected by the University make it clear that there was no privity of contract between the parties and award of contract for housekeeping services to Spick & Span Facilities Management (Pvt.) Ltd. could not raise an industrial dispute, terms of which are detailed in

preceding sections. The appropriate Government was not competent to refer the dispute for adjudication. In view of these reasons an award is passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

Dated: 19.10.2011

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 2011

कां आ० 3415 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निरीक्षण और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं० 1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 118/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-11-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-42012/217/2010आईआर(डीयू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 2nd November, 2011

S.O. 3415.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the award (Ref. No. 118/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 1, Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indira Gandhi National Open University and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 02.11.2011.

[No. L-42012/217/2010-IR(DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secretary

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1 KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. No. 117/2011

Sh. Rakesh S/o Late Nathu Ram,
R/o H. No. 136, Gali No. 3,
Harijan Basti, Neb Sarai,
New Delhi.

Claimant

Versus

The Vice Chancellor,
IGNOU, Maidan Gari,
New Delhi.

Management

AWARD

Indira Gandhi National Open University (herein-after referred to as the University) outsourced housekeeping

services to Sybex Computer Systems (Pvt.) Ltd. (herein after referred to as the Contractor) vide agreement dated 01.11.2004. Subsequently the terms of agreement were extended upto 31.10.2007. Rakesh, the claimant, was working with the Contractor, who provided housekeeping services in the campus of the University. Services of the claimant were dispensed with on 3.10.2007. He raised a demand on the University for reinstatement of his services. When his demand was not conceded to, he raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer. On failure of the conciliation proceedings, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide Order No. L-42012/217/2010-IR(DU), New Delhi, dated 21.03.2011, with the following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of IGNOU in terminating the services of their workman Shri Rakesh w.e.f. 03/10/2007 is legal and justified? What relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. In the order of reference, the appropriate Government directed the Claimant to file his claim statement within 15 days from the receipt of the reference order. Despite the directions, so made, no claim statement was filed.

3. Notice by registered post was sent to the claimant on 13.5.2011 to file his claim statement. In response to the notice, so sent, Shri V. K. Kaushik, authorised representative, appeared and sought adjournment. Five time adjournments were granted, but claim statement was not filed. After 2.8.2011, Shri Kaushik opted to abandon the proceedings. Thereafter from last four dates none appeared for the claimant, not to talk of filing his claim statement.

4. The University was called upon to file its response to the reference order. The University filed its written statement, out of which it emerged that housekeeping services were outsourced on the strength of agreement dated 1.1.2004 entered into between the University and the Contractor. It has been pleaded that the claimant was an employee of the contractor and not of the University. Relevant clauses of the agreement are reproduced in the written statement, which are extracted thus:

"12. Provider shall continue to be responsible for the personnel employed by him, in respect of terms and conditions of their service, payments, attendance, medical care, other disciplinary matters etc. who shall remain fully under the administrative and financial control and supervision of the Provider, except that the University shall be the sole Arbitrator in respect of nature of the duties to be entrusted to and the manner of permanence of their duties for the purpose of this Agreement.

13. The temporary personnel deployed by the Provider to IGNOU shall at no time be treated as the

employees of the University and also shall have no claim to be regularized in the services of the University. But the Provider will not change the personnel once deployed by it in the University without prior permission of the University as the frequent changes in deployment of temporary may hamper the day to day work of the University.

23. There is no privity of contract by and between the Provider and the University. The Temporary shall have no right to make any claim against the University directly or indirectly, monetary including wages or otherwise. The Temporary shall also have no claim against the University of any dues, statutory or otherwise. Similarly, even the representatives of any Temporary, who have worked in the University shall have no right or claim against the University.

24. The Provider has to ensure that the Temporaries deployed are not forming any Association/Forum in respect of IGNOU matter nor they should be allowed to join in any Association/forum of IGNOU.

25. The Provider has to ensure timely deployment of Temporaries as required by IGNOU and fulfil other obligation stated in the above said terms and conditions failing which penalty will be imposed by the University on case to cases basis from time to time. The decision of the University will be final".

5. When contract between the University and the Contractor expired on 31.10.2007 with efflux of time, contract to provide housekeeping services was given to Spick & Span Facilities Management (Pvt.) Ltd. It led the claimant and others to resort to illegal demonstration in the University premises. A suit for injunction was filed before High Court of Delhi, wherein an interim order was granted in favour of the University and against the housekeeping staff. On 13.3.2009 suit was decreed in favour of the University. The University claims that neither employer and employee relationship exists between the parties nor there is an industrial dispute, which may give jurisdiction to this Tribunal to adjudicate it.

6. As pointed above, claimant had opted not to file his claim statement. The University came with a plea that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor. His services came to an end when agreement between the University and the Contractor, to provide housekeeping services, came to an end on 31.10.2007. Relevant clauses of the agreement are brought to the notice of the Tribunal with an intention to project that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor, who exercised financial, administrative as well as disciplinary control over him. On the face of these facts, the terms of reference are uncalled for. The appropriate Government has not referred a question to the effect as to whether agreement between the University and the Contractor is sham and bogus, which would have led this Tribunal to adjudicate the gravamen of

the case raised by the University. This Tribunal is bound by the terms of reference and cannot enlarge its scope. All these circumstances and vacuum of facts from the side of the claimant, besides case projects by the University make it clear that there was no privity of contract between the parties and award of contract for housekeeping services to Spick & Span Facilities Management (Pvt.) Ltd. could not raise an industrial dispute, terms of which are detailed in preceding sections. The appropriate Government was not competent to refer the dispute for adjudication. In view of these reasons an award is passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dr. R.K. YADAV,
Presiding Officer

Dated: 19.10.2011

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3416 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्दिरा गान्धी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध 1 में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 117/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2 11 2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/220/2010-आईआर (डीयू)]
जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, The 2nd November, 2011

S.O. 3416.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 120/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 1, Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indira Gandhi National Open University and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 02.11.2011.

[No. L-42012/220/2010-IR(DU)]
Johan Topno, Under Secretary

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1 KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. No. 120/2011

Sh. Raj Pal
R/o A-45, Gali No. 1,
Harijan Basti, Neb Sarai,
New Delhi.

Workman

Versus

The Vice Chancellor,
IGNOU, Maidan Gari,
New Delhi.

Management

AWARD

Indira Gandhi National Open University (herein-after referred to as the University) outsourced housekeeping services to Sybex Computer Systems (Pvt.) Ltd. (herein-after referred to as the Contractor) vide agreement dated 01.11.2004. Subsequently the terms of agreement were extended upto 31.10.2007. Raj Pal, the claimant, was working with the Contractor, who provided housekeeping services in the campus of the University. Services of the claimant were dispensed with on 3.10.2007. He raised a demand on the University for reinstatement of his services. When his demand was not conceded to, he raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer. On failure of the conciliation proceedings, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide Order No. L-42012/220/2010-IR(DU), New Delhi, dated 21.03.2011, with the following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of IGNOU in terminating the services of their workman Shri Raj Pal w.e.f. 03/10/2007 is legal and justified? What relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. In the order of reference, the appropriate Government directed the Claimant to file his claim statement within 15 days from the receipt of the reference order. Despite the directions, so made, no claim statement was filed.

3. Notice by registered post was sent to the claimant on 13.5.2011 to file his claim statement. In response to the notice, so sent, Shri V.K. Kaushik, authorised representative, appeared and sought adjournment. Five time adjournments were granted, but claim statement was not filed. After 2.8.2011, Shri Kaushik opted to abandon the proceedings. Thereafter from last four dates none appeared for the claimant, not to talk of filing his claim statement.

4. The University was called upon to file its response to the reference order. The University filed its written statement, out of which it emerged that housekeeping services were outsourced on the strength of agreement dated 1.1.2004 entered into between the University and the Contractor. It has been pleaded that the claimant was an employee of the contractor and not of the University. Relevant clauses of the agreement are reproduced in the written statement, which are extracted thus:

"12. Provider shall continue to be responsible for the personnel employed by him, in respect of terms and conditions of their service, payments, attendance, medical care, other disciplinary matters etc. who shall

remain fully under the administrative and financial control and supervision of the Provider, except that the University shall be the sole Arbitrator in respect of nature of the duties to be entrusted to and the manner of permanence of their duties for the purpose of this Agreement.

13. The temporary personnel deployed by the Provider to IGNOU shall at no time be treated as the employees of the University and also shall have no claim to be regularized in the services of the University. But the Provider will not change the personnel once deployed by it in the University without prior permission of the University as the frequent changes in deployment of temporary may hamper the day to day work of the University.

23. There is no privity of contract by and between the Provider and the University. The Temporary shall have no right to make any claim against the University directly or indirectly, monetary including wages or otherwise. The Temporary shall also have no claim against the University of any dues, statutory or otherwise. Similarly, even the representatives of any Temporary, who have worked in the University shall have no right or claim against the University.

24. The Provider has to ensure that the Temporaries deployed are not forming any Association/Forum in respect of IGNOU matter nor they should be allowed to join in any Association/forum of IGNOU.

25. The Provider has to ensure timely deployment of Temporaries as required by IGNOU and fulfil other obligation stated in the above said terms and conditions failing which penalty will be imposed by the University on case to cases basis from time to time. The decision of the University will be final".

5. When contract between the University and the Contractor expired on 31.10.2007 with efflux of time, contract to provide housekeeping services was given to Spick & Span Facilities Management (Pvt.) Ltd. It led the claimant and others to resort to illegal demonstration in the University premises. A suit for injunction was filed before High Court of Delhi, wherein an interim order was granted in favour of the University and against the housekeeping staff. On 13.3.2009 suit was decreed in favour of the University. The University claims that neither employer and employee relationship exists between the parties nor there is an industrial dispute, which may give jurisdiction to this Tribunal to adjudicate it.

6. As pointed above, claimant had opted not to file his claim statement. The University came with a plea that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor. His services came to an end when agreement between the

University and the Contractor, to provide housekeeping services, came to an end on 31.10.2007. Relevant clauses of the agreement are brought to the notice of the Tribunal with an intention to project that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor, who exercised financial, administrative as well as disciplinary control over him. On the face of these facts, the terms of reference are uncalled for. The appropriate Government has not referred a question to the effect as to whether agreement between the University and the Contractor is sham and bogus, which would have led this Tribunal to adjudicate the gravamen of the case raised by the University. This Tribunal is bound by the terms of reference and cannot enlarge its scope. All these circumstances and vacuum of facts from the side of the claimant, besides case projected by the University make it clear that there was no privity of contract between the parties and award of contract for housekeeping services to Spick & Span Facilities Management (Pvt.) Ltd. could not raise an industrial dispute, terms of which are detailed in preceding sections. The appropriate Government was not competent to refer the dispute for adjudication. In view of these reasons an award is passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

Dated: 19.10.2011

नई दिल्ली 2 नवम्बर, 2011

का०आ० 3417 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्दिरा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध 1 में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं० 1, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 119/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-11-2011) को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल्-42012/219/2010-आई० आर० (डी०यू०)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi. the 2nd November. 2011

S.O. 3417.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 119/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. 1, Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indira Gandhi National Open University and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 02.11.2011.

[No. L-42012/219/2010-IR(DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secretary

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA
COURT COMPLEX, DELHI**

I.D. No. 119/2011

Sh. Sonu Kumar,
R/o J-Ind 177, Madangir,
New Delhi.

Workman

Versus

The Vice Chancellor,
IGNOU, Maidan Gari,
New Delhi.

Management

AWARD

Indira Gandhi National Open University (herein-after referred to as the University) outsourced housekeeping services to Sybex Computer Systems (Pvt.) Ltd. (herein-after referred to as the Contractor) *vide* agreement dated 01.11.2004. Subsequently the terms of agreement were extended upto 31.10.2007. Sonu Kumar, the claimant, was working with the Contractor, who provided housekeeping services in the campus of the University. Services of the claimant were dispensed with on 3.10.2007. He raised a demand on the University for reinstatement of his services. When his demand was not conceded to, he raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer. On failure of the conciliation proceedings, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, *vide* order No. L-42012/220/2010-IR (DU), New Delhi, dated 21.03.2011, with the following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of IGNOU in terminating the services of their workman Shri Sonu Kumar S/o Shri Kalicharan *w.e.f.* 03/10/2007 is legal and justified? What relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. In the order of reference, the appropriate Government directed the Claimant to file his claim statement within 15 days from the receipt of the reference order. Despite the directions, so made, no claim statement was filed.

3. Notice by registered post was sent to the claimant on 13.5.2011 to file his claim statement. In response to the notice, so sent, Shri V.K. Kaushik, authorised representative, appeared and sought adjournment. Five time adjournments were granted, but claim statement was not filed. After 2.8.2011, Shri Kaushik opted to abandon

the proceedings. Thereafter from last four dates none appeared for the claimant, not to talk of filing his claim statement.

4. The University was called upon to file its response to the reference order. The University filed its written statement, out of which it emerged that housekeeping services were outsourced on the strength of agreement dated 1.1.2004 entered into between the University and the Contractor. It has been pleaded that the claimant was an employee of the contractor and not of the University. Relevant clauses of the agreement are reproduced in the written statement, which are extracted thus:

"12. Provider shall continue to be responsible for the personnel employed by him, in respect of terms and conditions of their service, payments, attendance, medical care, other disciplinary matters etc. who shall remain fully under the administrative and financial control and supervision of the Provider, except that the University shall be the sole Arbitrator in respect of nature of the duties to be entrusted to and the manner of permanence of their duties for the purpose of this Agreement.

13. The temporary personnel deployed by the Provider to IGNOU shall at no time be treated as the employees of the University and also shall have no claim to be regularized in the services of the University. But the Provider will not change the personnel once deployed by it in the University without prior permission of the University as the frequent changes in deployment of temporary may hamper the day to day work of the University.

23. There is no privity of contract by and between the Provider and the University. The Temporary shall have no right to make any claim against the University directly or indirectly, monetary including wages or otherwise. The Temporary shall also have no claim against the University of any dues, statutory or otherwise. Similarly, even their representatives of any Temporary. Who have worked in the University shall have no right or claim against the University.

24. The Provider has to ensure that the Temporaries deployed are not forming any Association/Forum in respect of IGNOU matter not they should be allowed to join in any Association/forum of IGNOU.

25. The Provider has to ensure timely deployment of Temporaries as required by IGNOU and fulfil other obligation stated in the above said terms and conditions failing which penalty will be imposed by the University on case to case basis from time to time. The decision of the University will be final".

5. When contract between the University and the Contractor expired on 31.10.2007 with efflux of time, contract

to provide housekeeping services was given to Spick & Span Facilities Management (Pvt.) Ltd. It led the claimant and others to resort to illegal demonstration in the University premises. A suit for injunction was filed before High Court of Delhi, wherein an interim order granted in favour of the University and against the housekeeping staff. On 13.3.2009 suit was decreed in favour of the University. The University claims that neither employer and employee relationship exists between the parties nor there is an industrial dispute, which may give jurisdiction to this Tribunal to adjudicate it.

6. As pointed above, claimant had opted not to file his claim statement. The University came with a plea that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor. His services came to an end when agreement between the University and the Contractor, to provide housekeeping services, came to an end on 31.10.2007. Relevant clauses of the agreement are brought to the notice of the Tribunal with an intention to project that the claimant was an employee of the Contractor, who exercised financial, administrative as well as disciplinary control over him. On the face of these facts, the terms of reference are uncalled for. The appropriate Government has not referred a question to the effect as to whether agreement between the University and the Contractor is sham and bogus, which would have led this Tribunal to adjudicate the gravamen of the case raised by the University. This Tribunal is bound by the terms of reference and cannot enlarge its scope. All these circumstances and vacuum of facts from the side of the claimant, besides case projected by the University make it clear that there was no privity of contract between the parties and award of contract for housekeeping services to Spick & Span Facilities Management (Pvt.) Ltd. could not raise an industrial dispute, terms of which are detailed in preceding sections. The appropriate Government was not competent to refer the dispute for adjudication. In view of these reasons an award is passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

Dated: 19.10.2011

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 2011

का० आ० 3418 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी०बी०एस०ई०, नई दिल्ली के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं० II, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 87/1996) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2 11 2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल०-42011/8/94-आई० आर० (डी०यू०)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd November, 2011

S.O. 3418.—in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 87/1996) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. II, Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 02.11.2011.

[No. L-42011/8/94-IR(DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secretary

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF SHRI SATNAM SINGH PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT-II, KARKARDOOMA, DELHI

ID No. 87/1996

Dated: 10.10.2011

In the matter of dispute between:

President,
C.B.S.E. (Staff Union) Registered
X-52, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110008

Workman

Versus

Chairman, C.B.S.E.,
2, Community Centre, Preet Vihar,
Delhi-110092.

Management

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-42011/8/94-I.R.(D.U.) dated 30.8.96/11.9.96 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

“Whether the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi is to be treated as an Industry under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act? and if so,

“Whether the Secretary, Central Board of Secondary Education New Delhi was justified in not framing transfer policy, withdrawing facility of HRA @ 30% arbitrarily, non payment of overtime as per Delhi Shop Commercial Estts. Act and illegal dismissal of Shri Manohar Arora. If not, to what relief, the concerned workmen is entitled?”

2. Briefly, the relevant facts as disclosed in the statement of claim are that CBSE Staff Union (Registered) through its President Sh. Manohar Arora and the employees of CBSE have been raising grievances, difficulties and lawful

demands before the management of the CBSE from time to time but the management of the board did not accede to their demands. The main demands of the employees of the CBSE are regarding payment of arrears of balance HRA *i.e.* 15%=(30%-15%) from 1.1.86 till 1994 which was reduced illegally from 30% to 15% and for enhancement of the conveyance allowance to Rs. 450/- per month from Rs. 150/- per month since the year 1994. They also prayed for reinstatement of the President of the CBSE staff union Mr. Manohar Arora.

3. Here, it is relevant to note the development in this case as Mr. Manohar Arora the applicant/claimant who is pursuing this case made a statement on 02.05.2011 that he is no longer interested for decision of issue no. 3 as the same has become redundant which issue finds reference in the award dated 31.7.2007 passed by my learned predecessor. The said issue is as under:

“3. Whether the action of the secretary of the respondent is justified in not framing transfer policy, withdrawing facility of HRA 30% arbitrarily, non payment of overtime as per the Delhi Shops and Commercial Establishment Act.”

4. Mr. Manohar Arora, in other words has stated that he has no grouse regarding the transfer policy, withdrawal of the facility of HRA 30% arbitrarily and non payment of over time as per the Delhi Shops and Commercial Establishment Act. He has further stated that he is now concerned only concerning him *i.e.* regarding his dismissal from service. Thus the only relevant issue which remains to be decided in this case is regarding the dismissal of the applicant/claimant Mr. Manohar Arora who was the President of the CBSE staff union.

5. As regards the case of dismissal of Mr. Manohar Arora it is submitted in the statement of claim that the management of CBSE in order to curb and stop the trade union activities, illegally and arbitrarily dismissed the President of the CBSE staff union, Mr. Manohar Arora. The Union has been fighting for reinstatement of its President and they have raised the demand and at times did demonstrate and Dharnas but the management has refused to accede to this demand. That the illegal and arbitrary dismissal of Mr. Manohar Arora is liable to be set aside and he is entitled to be reinstated in service with all the benefits.

6. The management has contested the claim of the applicant/claimant Mr. Manohar Arora, President CBSE staff union. It is submitted by the management that the reference with regard to Mr. Manohar Arora is hit by laches and delay. Mr. Manohar Arora was dismissed from service for proved misconduct vide order dated. 29.09.1986. He preferred an appeal dated 07.11.1986 but the same was rejected by the Appellate Authority. The rejection of the appeal by the Appellate Authority was communicated to

him vide order dated 14.05.1987. Thereafter Mr. Manohar Arora slept over the matter and initiated conciliation proceedings only in July, 1993 which resulted in the present reference dated 30.08.1996. That it is settled law that such belated and stale matters should not be raised and should be dismissed. It is further submitted that the charges were levelled against Mr. Manohar Arora as mentioned in the charge sheet dated 12.03.1982. A departmental enquiry was held and the charges were proved in the departmental enquiry. That opportunities were given to Mr. Manohar Arora and ultimately the punishment of dismissal was awarded vide order dated 29.09.1986. He preferred an appeal dated 07.11.1986 which as pointed out above was dismissed. It is asserted that the order or punishment of dismissal from service is legal and valid. The punishment was for proved misconducts and not for trade union activities as has been alleged in the statement of claim. That the enquiry held against Mr. Manohar Arora is legal, valid and in accordance with the rules and regulations and also in compliance of the principles of natural justice. It is also submitted by the management of CBSE that if for any reason the enquiry conducted against Mr. Manohar Arora is held to be vitiated for whatsoever reason then the management should be given an opportunity to lead evidence before this Tribunal under Section 11 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The management, therefore, has prayed for the dismissal of the claim made by Mr. Manohar Arora in this case regarding his reinstatement and back wages etc.

7. The workman filed a rejoinder and controverted the submissions of the management and reiterated his own case. Mr. Manohar Arora in the rejoinder however has admitted that order dated 29.09.1986 was passed. According to him it is also true that he preferred an appeal dated 07.11.1986. However, according to him it is not correct to say that the appeal was rejected as according to him the rejection order was not communicated to him.

8. In support of his case the applicant/claimant Mr. Manohar Arora filed his evidence by way of affidavit and he was subjected to cross-examination by the AR for the management and the workman closed his evidence on 04.12.2008. Thereafter the case was fixed for recording of management evidence. The management however failed to adduce any evidence in this case and they even stopped attending the court and on 21.12.2010 the management was ordered to be proceeded *ex parte*.

9. I have heard the workman in person and have also gone through the entire record.

10. Mr. Manohar Arora in his cross-examination has admitted that he was charge sheeted. He has also admitted it as correct that the enquiry was held against him. He has further admitted it as correct that as per the enquiry officer report charges were proved against him. He, however, volunteered to add that the enquiry was *ex parte*. It may be

noted here that in his statement of claim Mr. Manohar Arora nowhere complained against the enquiry officer whether the same was *ex parte* or not. Mr. Manohar Arora has also admitted in cross examination that he participated in the enquiry proceedings held on 4.7.1985, 18.7.1985, 12.8.1985, 16.8.1985, 18.9.1985 and 14.10.1985. He also admitted in cross-examination that he participated in the enquiry and he had also put signatures on the proceedings of enquiry on different dates. Mr. Manohar Arora has admitted it as correct that he was dismissed *vide* order dated 29.9.1986 for proved misconduct.

11. The above mentioned admissions made by Mr. Manohar Arora in his cross-examination clearly prove the case of the management that an enquiry was held against Mr. Manohar Arora on various charges and the charges were proved against him as per the report of the enquiry officer and thereafter the punishment of dismissal was inflicted upon him by the Appellate Authority. He even preferred an appeal against the order of the appointing authority and the said appeal was also rejected. Mr. Manohar Arora has not made any complaint in his statement of claim regarding the enquiry conducted against him or regarding the rejection of his appeal by the appellant authority. The main grievance of the applicant/claimant Mr. Manohar Arora is that he was dismissed from service for trade union activities. The management has specifically denied that due to trade union activities he has been dismissed from service. According to them Mr. Manohar Arora has been dismissed from service after the charges were levelled against him in the charge sheet and the said charges were proved in the domestic enquiry and thereafter he was punished after following the due process of law.

12. The dismissal of Mr. Manohar Arora, president CBSE staff union thus cannot be termed as illegal. He, therefore, is not entitled to any relief in this case. The award is passed accordingly and the reference also stands answered accordingly.

Dated: 10.10.2011

SATNAM SINGH
Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 3419 औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत संचार निगम लि. लखनऊ के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2 11 2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल्-40012/154/2004-आईआर (डीयू)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd November, 2011

S.O. 3419.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 16/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Lucknow and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 02.11.2011.

[No. L-40012/154/2004-IR(DU)]

Johan Topno, Under Secretary.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT

Dr. MANJUNIGAM
Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 16/2005

Ref.No. L-40012/154/2004-IR(DU) dated: 23.03.2005

BETWEEN

Shri Girish Tiwari S/o Shri Ram Sunder Tewari
R/o 104/7, Sabdal Bag, Lal Kuan
Lucknow

AND

Principal General Manager
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
Door Sanchar
Lucknow

AWARD

1. By order No. L-40012/154/2004-IR(DU) dated: 23.03.2005 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub section (1) and sub section (2A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between Shri Girish Tiwari S/o Shri Ram Sunder Tewari, R/o 104/7, Sabdal Bag, Lal Kuan, Lucknow and the Principal General Manager, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Door Sanchar, Lucknow for adjudication.

2. The reference under adjudication is:

"WHETHER THE ACTION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF BHARAT SANCHARNIGAM LTD., LUCKNOW IN TERMINATING THE SERVICES FROM 20.11.2002 OF SHRI GIRISH TEWARI S O SHRI RAM SUNDER TEWARI, INSTEAD OF REGULARIZING HIM IN SERVICE IS LEGAL AND JUSTIFIED? IF NOT, TO WHAT RELIEF THE WORKMAN IS ENTITLED?"

3. The case of the workman, Girish Tiwari in brief is that he was allowed to work in the BSNL by the SDE on daily wages @ Rs. 59/- per day *w.e.f.* October, 1993 at Kaiserbagh Exchange, Lucknow and he continued to work up to 20th November, 2002 in different telephone exchanges, when he was not allowed to work *i.e.* his services have been terminated by the SDO, Patel Nagar, Lucknow. It has been submitted by the workman that he worked for 240 days in a year and when he was working in Bhooth Nath Exchange he was getting Rs. 1500/- per month and said payment was made on ACG-17 vouchers. It has been alleged by the workman that the management of BSNL did not heed to his representations and accordingly has prayed that action of the management dated 20.11.2002, terminating his services be declared illegal and unjustified and he be reinstated with consequential benefits including back wages.

4. The management of the BSNL has disputed the claim of the workman by filing its written statement; wherein it has specifically submitted that the workman was engaged, intermittently, as casual labour in the installation work Kaiserbagh Exchange, Lucknow during period October, 1993 to January, 1996 and has denied the submission of the workman that he had been engaged at various telephone exchanges. It has further submitted that the workman never worked continuously and regularly for 240 days in a calendar year as his services were hired from the local marked whenever required and on completion of work he was discharged. The management has also denied of making any payment to the workman on CG-17 voucher and accordingly, has prayed that the claim of the workman be rejected being devoid of merit.

5. The workman has filed rejoinder whereby it has only reiterated his averments in the statement of claim and has not introduced any new fact.

6. The workman has filed photocopies of certain documents, less any appointment order, with his statement of claim, in support of his case whereas the management has not filed any documents with written statement, although it has disputed the authenticity of the documents filed by the workman. The workman has examined itself and another witness *viz.* Shri Magan Bihari Verma in support of his averments made in the statement of claim. The management on the other hand filed affidavit of Shri J.L. Maurya, SDO in support of their case. The parties cross-examined the witnesses of each other. The parties put up oral submissions in support of their rival case.

7. Heard representative of the parties and perused evidence on record.

8. The learned representative on behalf of the management has contended that the workman was engaged 'intermittently' as daily wages casual labourer in the

department for a specified period from October, 1993 to May, 1995 *i.e.* in October, 1993 for 30 days, in May, 1994 for 11 days, in October, 1994 for 30 days and in May, 1995 for 30 days, November, 1995 for 27 days and in January, 1996 for 25 days therefore, there was no question of completing 240 days' regular service in any calendar year. He has also contended that the documents filed by the workman are absolutely false and fabricated.

9. The workman, Girish Tiwari has examined himself as witness in support of this claim and has stated that he worked continuously from October, 1993 to February, 1996 in Kaiserbagh Exchange. He further stated that he worked in Bhoothnath Exchange since March, 1996 and thereafter worked in different telephone exchanges and lastly worked on 20.11.2002 at Patel Nagar Exchange when his services were terminated. He further stated that he worked for 240 days continuously in a calendar year and that he was paid on ACG-1 by Shri G.L. Maurya, JTO. In cross-examination, he has stated that in starting he was paid @ Rs. 1800/- and later he was paid @ Rs. 1500/- per month. He further stated that on AC-17 he was paid @ Rs. 1800/-, which he received after putting his signatures on it. In support of his statement he had produced photocopy of following documents:

- (i) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 01.10.93, paper No. C-12.
- (ii) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 05.01.94, paper No. C-13.
- (iv) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 05.09.94, paper No. C-15.
- (v) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 20.12.94, paper No. C-16.
- (vi) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 02.06.95, paper No. C-17.
- (vii) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 17.07.95, paper No. C-18.
- (viii) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 04.10.95, paper No. C-19.
- (ix) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 01.10.95, paper No. C-20.
- (x) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 01.01.96, paper No. C-21.
- (xi) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 31.01.96, paper No. C-22.
- (xii) Imprest Bill issued by Shri M.B. Verma, AE dated 29.03.96, paper No. C-23.
- (xiii) ACG-17 dated 03.02.97, paper No. C-24.
- (xiv) Receipt dated 09.08.97, paper No. C-25.

The WW-2, Shri Magan Bihari Verma, SDE (Retd.), stated that the workman worked as casual labour with him 'intermittently' in installation work of Kaiser Bagh Exchange during 1993 to 1996. He further stated that paper No. C-12 to C-23 is Imprest Bill, which includes particulars regarding payments made to the workman. In cross-examination he stated that he was AE (Installation) from 1993 to November, 1996 and the workman was called for work as per need. He further stated that the workman was not issued any appointment letter and the workman did not work for 240 days in any calendar year.

10. In rebuttal, the opposite party has examined Shri J.L. Maurya, SDO who has stated that on verification from record; it appears that the workman worked for 30 days in October, 1993, 11 days in May, 1994, 30 days in October, 1994, 30 days in May, 1995, 27 days in November, 1995, 25 days in January, 1996. He also stated that he was engaged from local market for short duration and after the work is over his services were discharged. He denied of 240 days continuous working in respect of workman or his working with him at Bhoot Nath Exchange, Lucknow. He also disputed the genuineness of the ACG-17 vouchers, filed by the workman. In cross-examination, he stated that the SDE has no power to continue any labour for more than two months; rather he can do so by taking approval of the competent authority. He denied continuous engagement of workman due to installation work.

11. In the light of the aforesaid rival statements of both the sides I have scanned the documents produced by the workman. Paper No. C-12 to C-23 is photocopy of Imprest Bill in respect of M.B. Verma; wherein the name of workman finds reference at paper No. C-12 to C-15, C-17 to C-22. Paper No. C-24 is photocopy of ACG-17 voucher by which payment is purported to be received by the workman. Paper No. C-25 is photocopy of gate pass, issued to the workman. The originals of the same were summoned by the workman on which the management filed an affidavit, paper No. A-35, stating therein that the alleged documents are not available at any segment or section of the department.

12. The management has disputed the genuineness of the above documents and the management witness Shri J.L. Maurya has alleged that above documents are not genuine. There is no cross-examination on this point from the workman side.

13. Moreover, from the perusal of aforesaid documents it is not evident that the workman had worked from October, 1993 to 20.11.2002 as pleaded by him in his statement of claim. The documents produced by him, if they are taken to be genuine pertain to the year 1993 to 1996 and that too intermittently. Other documents are also not relevant to prove this fact that the workman had actually worked as casual labour for more than 240 days in the

preceding 12 months from the date of his alleged disengagement.

14. It was the case of the workman that he worked since October, 1993 to 20.11.2002 continuously; and as such, he worked for 240 days in each calendar year. The documents filed by him were disputed by the management and also the management was ordered to file original documents pertaining to the workman; but the workman did not comply with the direction. Instead it filed an affidavit to the effect that it does not have any document relating to the workman. The management on one hand admitted that the services of the workman were availed 'intermittently' as per need during period October, 1993 to January, 1996; and he was paid accordingly, it was incumbent upon the management to produce the documents relating to his engagement and payment for the period he was engaged. Being a government undertaking was the responsibility of the management to maintain records relating to engagement of casual labour and payment thereof, as such, the management cannot shake its hands off by filing an affidavit that it does not have any. Thus, an adverse inference could easily be drawn against the management and in absence of any document from the management regarding engagement or payment to the workman, which could be the best evidence, the photocopy of the documents, filed by the workman would be considered as 'secondary evidence'; but the workman has filed photocopy of the documents pertaining to the period 1993 to 1996; whereas he has come forward with a case that his services were terminated by the management *w.e.f.* 20.11.2002 and also the reference order has been issued to effect. Accordingly, as per prevailing law, this Tribunal has to see as to whether the workman worked for 240 days in the preceding year from the date of his alleged termination *i.e.* during period 19.11.2001 to 20.11.2002, and the alleged unjust or illegal order of termination was passed by the management.

15. Admittedly no appointment letter was issued and no post was ever advertised for the appointment. There is no evidence of the workman that SDE was competent to engage daily wage. He has not produced any voucher or attendance register or any other documentary evidence to prove this fact that Rs. 59/- per day or later on Rs. 1500/- per month was paid to him as salary for the period mentioned in his statement. Moreover the documents filed by the workman in support of his claim does not pertain to the relevant period as they are for the period 1993 to 1996; whereas the workman has to substantiate that he worked for 240 days in the preceding year from the date of his alleged termination *i.e.* during period 19.11.2001 to 20.11.2002.

16. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of order the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced the party

invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. In the present case burden was on the workman to set out the grounds to challenge the validity of the termination order and to prove the termination order was illegal. It was the case of the workman that he had worked for more than 240 days in the year concerned. This claim has been denied by the management; therefore, it was for the workman to lead evidence to show that he had in fact worked up to 240 days in the year preceding his alleged termination. In (2002) 3 SCC 25 Range Forest Officer vs S.T. Hadimani Hon'ble Apex Court has observed as under:

"It was the case of the claimant that he had so worked but this claim was denied by the appellant. It was then for the claimant to lead evidence to show that he had in fact worked for 240 days in the year preceding his termination. Filing of an affidavit is only his own statement in his favour and that can not be regarded as sufficient evidence for any court or tribunal to come to the conclusion that a workman had, in fact, worked for 240 days or order or record of appointment or engagement for that period was produced by the workman. On this ground alone, the award is liable to be set aside."

17. Analyzing its earlier decisions on the aforesaid point Hon'ble Apex Court has observed in 2006 (108) FLR R.M. Yellatti & Asstt. Executive Engineer as follow:

"It is clear that the provisions of the evidence Act in terms do not apply to the proceedings under section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act. However, applying general principles and on reading the aforesaid judgements we find that this Court has repeatedly taken the view that the burden of proof is on the claimant to show that he had worked 240 days in a given year. This burden is discharged only upon the workman stepping in the witness box. This burden is discharged upon the workman adducing cogent evidence, both oral and documentary. In cases of termination of services of daily wages earner, there will be no letter of appointment or termination. There will also be no receipt or proof of payment. Thus, in

most cases, the workman (claimant) can only call upon the employer to produce before the Court the nominal muster roll for the given period, the letter of appointment or termination, if any, the wage register, the attendance register etc. Drawing of adverse inference ultimately would depend thereafter on facts of each case. The above decisions however make it clear that mere affidavits or self serving statements made by the claimant/workman will no suffice in the matter of discharge of the burden placed by law on the workman to prove that he had worked for 240 days in a given year. The above judgments further lay down that mere non production of muster rolls per se without any plea of suppression by the claimant workman will not be the ground for the tribunal to draw an adverse inference against the management."

18. In the present case the workman has stated that he has worked continuously for 240 days. The photocopy of Imprest Bills produced by him as well as photocopies of the documents are not pertaining to the fact that the workman had worked for more than 240 days in the preceding year *i.e.* from 19.11.2001 to 20.11.2002, from the date of his alleged termination and the documents filed by the workman are pertaining to the year 1993 to 1996. Mere pleadings are no substitute for proof. Initial burden of establishing the fact of continuous work for 240 days in a year was on the workman but he has failed to discharge the above burden. There is no reliable material for recording findings that the workman had worked more than 240 days in the preceding year from the date of his alleged termination *i.e.* 20.11.2002, and the alleged unjust or illegal order of termination was passed by the management.

19. Accordingly, the reference is adjudicated against the workman Girish Tiwari and he is not entitled to any relief.

20. Award as above.

Lucknow: 14.10.2011

DR. MANJUNIGAM,
Presiding Officer.